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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JANUARY 1, 1927

185

The Goal of All Mankind

A New Year's Message

By E. R. EASTMAN

NO MATTER who we are or what we are trying to do in life, whether we realize it or not, the one ultimate goal and ideal of all of us is the attainment of happiness for ourselves and to bring it to those we love.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of mankind is that so few realize this goal. The trouble is that most of us seek the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow and sacrifice ourselves and our families in the rush for power or gold or material possessions only to find, often when too late, that we have sold our birthright and our right to true happiness for a mess of pottage and that the gold at the rainbow's end is only fool's gold after all.

Blessed is he who comes to know before it is too late that while a reasonable amount of material things is good, yet real happiness is a thing of the spirit, something that money cannot buy and that which can only be attained through the development of a sense of appreciation of the simple, fundamental things that God has given all of us and particularly to those who live upon the land.

I well know that the farmer has a little more than his share of problems and tribulations. On the other hand, the farm and the farm home more than anywhere else, are the abiding places of true happiness for those who dwell there and love and appreciate those simple but eternal things that are the foundations of happiness. The drink of ice cold water when coming in from the hay field; the singing birds in the morning before the city man is up; the smell of newly turned earth; the ripening crops grown in partnership with Nature's God; full barns at harvest time; the pungent smell of newly made ketchup in the kitchen; the long lines of preserves and pickles on the cellar shelves; and best of all, the love of neighbors, friends, home, family and little children; these and similar things are the true measures of happiness. Without them, power and gold are dross and tinsel. With them, and with a right knowledge of their true values, any man is a true success for he has attained happiness, the ultimate and real goal of all mankind.

The flowing sands of time have marked the passing of another milestone along the Journey of Life. As we pause for a moment and stand with uplifted heads to listen to the joyous Ringing of the Bells, what better wish can we make for those loved ones who walk with us than that the New Year may bring them full measure of true happiness.

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The Country Church

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

I READ the other day that another small town and country church had just voted to close its doors and disband because it had only 50 members and the financial burden of church support was too great for these to carry. From the standpoint of old associations, personalities and sentiments such changes shock us.

M. C. BURRITT.

Economically and sociologically they probably are steps in the right direction. Logically they are more or less inevitable and they are further evidences of the far reaching effects of the agricultural depression on an essential rural institution both financial and as a mental discouragement.

The problem of the future course of the country church is both a spiritual one and an economic one. There can be little doubt that if either the congregation or its leadership were sufficiently spiritual—if the life and principles of Jesus Christ entered sufficiently, practically and vividly enough into our everyday lives—the problem could and would be met first by spiritual means—at least temporarily. But lacking these spiritual qualities, as most churches do, the problem becomes a commonplace economic one of numbers, ability to pay the bills and do the work, the final solution of which must follow economic law.

The Church Program and Budget

Too many country churches have no program, i.e., no constructive building, growing program. They are barely able to support the preaching service and Sunday School once a week. Social activities are at a minimum. Systematic religious education is as yet only a dream. This meagre program or rather lack of a program is largely the result of the lack of the financial means necessary to provide it, although no doubt it is also in part a lack of vision and faith. But with dwindling population, competition with other churches, general indifference, and the agricultural depression, an adequate budget for well rounded out church activities is very difficult to provide. How the costs of church support have risen during the last decade may be illustrated by this more or less typical budget of a country church.

AVERAGE COSTS PER YEAR FOR FIVE YEAR PERIODS

	1916-'20	1921-'25
Ministerial Support	$1271.00	$1871.80
Organist and Music	137.22	189.00
Fuel	127.93	204.27
Electric Current and Water	46.65	71.14
Janitor	100.43	136.33
Printing and Postage	23.22	38.64
Repairs and Improvements	71.47	604.86
All other costs, including Interest, Insurance, travel	82.65	231.11
TOTAL	$1862.57	$3367.15

Nearly $3000 was expended for repairs and improvements in one year. This is far from a liberal budget yet it means that in spite of unfavorable conditions, per capita costs had risen from $10 to $18 per member. Moreover, during the same period this church increased its gifts for general and outside benevolences including missions from an average of $1246 to an average of $1933 or from $7 to $10 per capita. Since to maintain these averages a few persons must give much above the average it is obvious that from five to ten families must have been giving several times the average or from $100 to $200 per year. The labor income of farmers during the last five years does not warrant such contributions.

Practically all old church buildings were built almost exclusively for preaching services. In the early days this was considered to be the chief function of the church. As social functions increased dining rooms and kitchens had to be added. Modern Sunday School methods and week day religious education demanded further rearrangement and additions, and still most churches are but poorly adapted to the needs of modern religious education, activities and leadership. Moreover, these old high ceiling structures are hard and expensive to heat, to decorate and keep in repair. In spite of large expenditures for these purposes as in the case above cited, most of these churches must look forward to completely rebuilding in the not distant future.

What Are the Functions of A Church?

What do we expect of a church anyway? Why maintain it? Our modern ideas are somewhat different from the ideas of our fathers and mothers. They saw chiefly the preaching service and later the Sunday School. The Mid-week prayer meeting, the ladies aid society and the occasional church social completed the list. Nowadays the church looks out on a broader field, which although it includes all the old activities with less emphasis on some of them, embraces many new activities. Young peoples societies, music and recreation loom large. The social program is more inclusive. The Sunday School program ideally is more or less systematized and organized like the secular school, and has overflowed into the week day school of religious educa-

(*Continued on page* 11)

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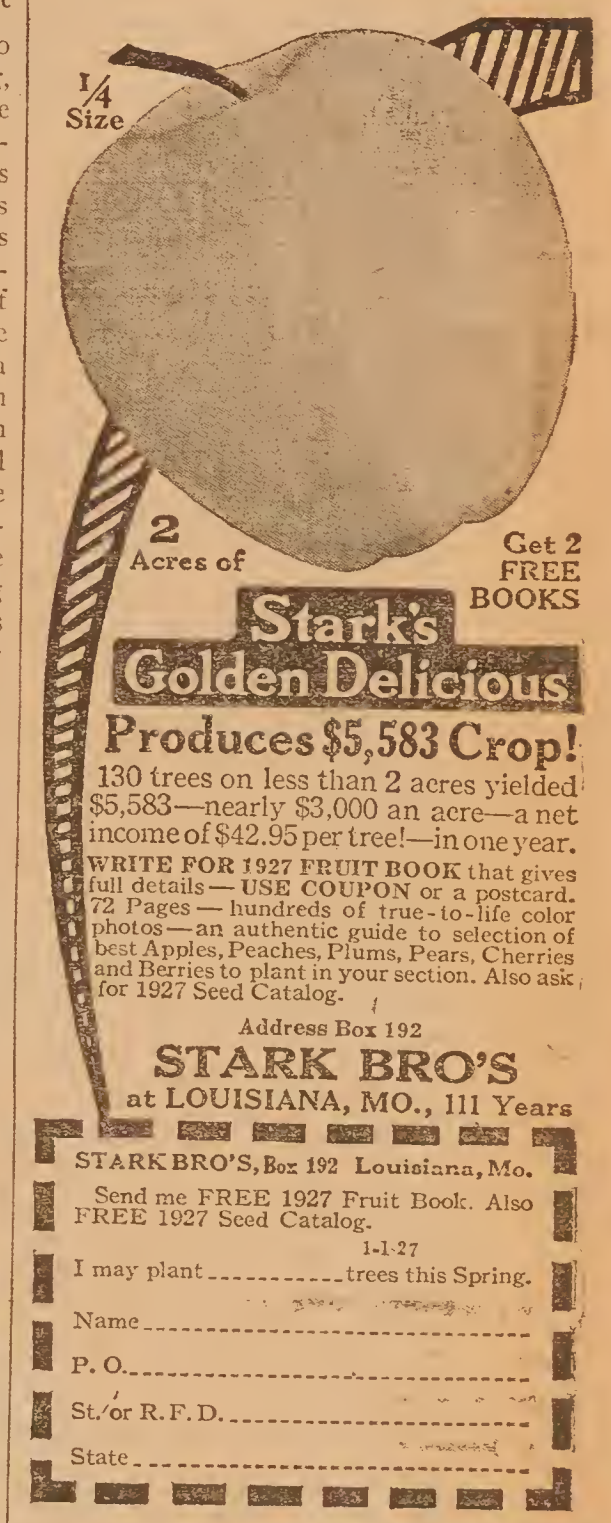

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A Clock Without Hands

This Is the Time to Stop a Minute and Take Stock of Things

By V. B. HART

YEARS ago it was said that "a business without an inventory is like a clock without hands, because you can't tell whether it is gaining or losing." This statement was first made in the days when farming was considered to be an occupation rather than a business. In the days when a farm family produced most of what it consumed and consumed most of what it produced, the "strong back and the weak mind" might get by on the farm and make what was then considered a comfortable living. Now that the average farmer is engaged in buying and selling fully as much as many merchants in town, the adage about the clock without hands has a lesson for persons engaged in agriculture as well as for those in other lines of business.

Inventory Week Next

In previous years articles have appeared in the AGRICULTURIST on the why and the how of taking a farm inventory. Many readers will, as a matter of course, sometime between New Year's and the first of March get out last year's inventory book and figure up whether they have gone ahead or behind during 1926. Many others have probably during the past year attended Farm Bureau meetings at which the farm inventory was discussed, or have attended a farm inventory demonstration in a neighbor's barn at which an inventory was actually taken. There are probably few farmers in New York State who have not in the past ten years heard or read something about a farm inventory. Thousands of farmers each winter apply to their local farm bureau or to their State College of Agriculture for their inventory books. However, there are still thousands of farmers who have never taken a half day to find out where their business stands financially.

The Agricultural Committee of the New York State Bankers' Association, the Farm Bureau and the New York State College of Agriculture have designated January 3-8, 1927, as "Farm Inventory Week" and are making a special effort to reach the farmer who has never taken an inventory and to get him to spend a half day during inventory week in putting his farm on a business basis.

What a Yearly Inventory Shows

Taking a farm inventory is not difficult. It requires no knowledge of bookkeeping or accounting and for the time spent will show a farmer more about his business than any other record or account that he can keep.

An inventory is simply a record of what a man owns and what he owes and an annual one will do five important things for any farmer:

1. **It will show him where he stands financially.**
2. **It will show whether or not he is getting ahead financially and how much.**
3. **It will provide a valuable list of all property for use in case of fire or in settling an estate.**
4. **It will make a good basis for preparing a credit statement to present to a bank.**
5. **It will put the farm on a business basis.**

All that it is necessary to have in order to benefit from these five things that an inventory will do for a farmer, is paper and pencil and common sense. These three put in use for a half day will turn out a farm inventory.

The writer has no doubt that many readers are now saying to themselves, "Oh I have heard this inventory stuff before, I realize that if I had any trouble in getting credit from a bank that it would be a good thing to take an inventory and file a credit statement. But all I have to do when I want some money is to go in and say to the cashier, 'George I want three hundred for about four months', They know me and I don't have a bit of trouble getting all the credit I want." Most farmers who can get credit as easily as this are the ones who have been farming for a number of years and have made their stake. However, there are at all times a group of younger men getting started in farming and these younger fellows need all the help they can get to make a success under present economic conditions.

A Good Example

So as many of you who have been fortunate enough to get where you feel that your financial standing is good enough so that you don't need to take an inventory, please remember the other fellow. If you will take an inventory and file a credit statement at your bank it will set a most excellent example. Then when some young farmer comes into your bank and asks about getting a loan so that he can take a cash discount on feed or fertilizer, the cashier can say "Now Mr. Brown I think it would be a good thing for you to take an inventory of your farm business and file a summary of it with us." Then before Mr. Brown has a chance to ask why the bank wants to know so much about his affairs, the banker can say, "Frank Jones and Fred Green who live up on your road always take an inventory and file their credit statements with us each year." If Frank Jones and Fred Green are known to

(*Continued on page* 15)

The Grade Heifer Calf

To Raise, or Not to Raise?

By CHARLES STAFF

THE official government figures giving the country's milk cow and heifer population on January 1st of each of the last seven years indicate that there were on January 1, 1926, 306,000 more animals kept for milk than on January 1, 1920, but there was a substantial increase in the cows and heifers two years old and over and a decrease in the heifers one to two years old. As compared with January 1, 1925, there was a decrease both in the mature animals and the young stock. The number of cows and heifers seemed to have reached its peak in January, 1925, and, while the January 1, 1926, figures for mature animals are still almost as high as at any other period, the reduction in the number of heifers presages a decline in the number of mature animals next year, for it is fair to assume a death rate ranging from 10 to 20 per cent per annum, which must be made up by the young stock.

The large number of cows and heifers two years old and over accounts undoubtedly for the depressed milk prices that have prevailed for several years past, and the fact that the number of young stock being raised on a farm is gradually being reduced is a hopeful sign for a better milk price in the future. Evidently the natural law is taking care of this economic situation. Dairymen who are finding the milk business unprofitable are seeking the most available redress at hand, which is to stop raising more young stock. It is fortunately true for all of us that economic wrongs right themselves by natural means without legislation or forced action, though sometimes it seems long before the situation corrects itself.

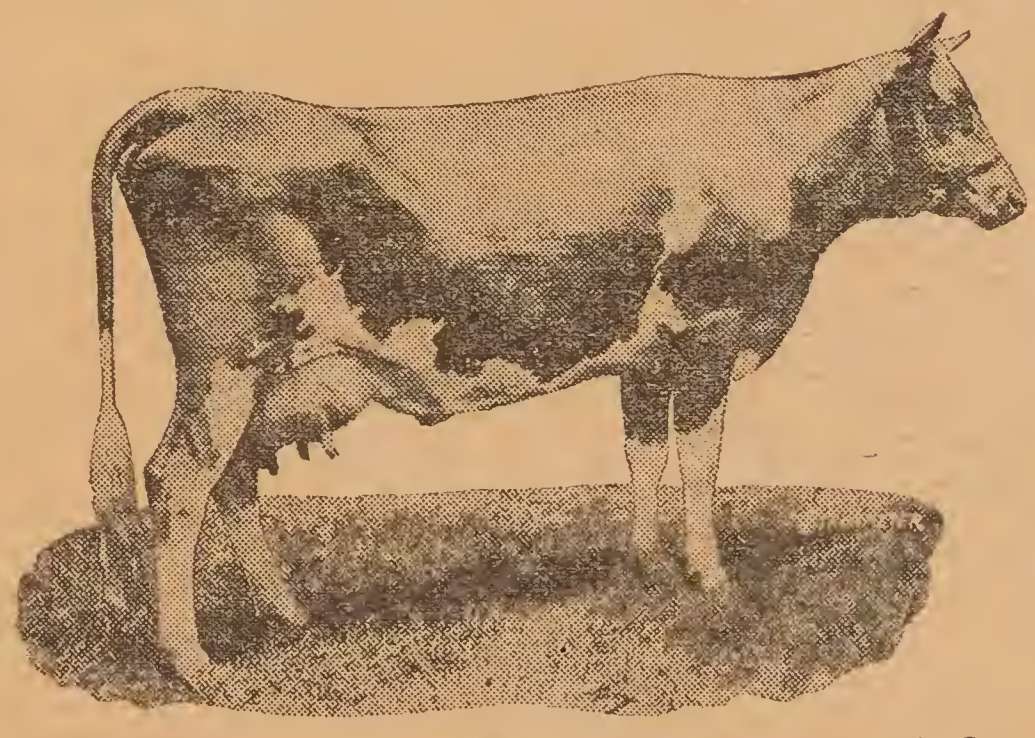
We have long felt that in the matter of raising calves many dairymen fail to exercise the best judgment. On many dairy farms every female calf is raised to maturity, regardless of its probable value, and this undoubtedly is the greatest cause of the over production of milk.

Out of every 100 cows, assuming a breeding efficiency of 80 per cent and a calving cycle of 14 months, we can expect about 70 calves per year, of which 35 should be heifers. Assuming a mortality in mature cows of 15 per cent per annum, it would require 15 calves per year to replace those that died or are killed, which is less than half the number of normal calving expectancy. In other words, the average dairyman with a good breeding record can raise twice as many heifer calves as he needs to replace his herd. When he brings these calves to maturity he retains those that he likes best and either sells the others or sells some mature cows in their places.

In either event, he is going to swell the cow population, unnecessarily increase the production of milk, and make just that much more competition for his own product.

This would not perhaps be so bad if the cows or heifers could be sold at a profit, but, unfortunately, it is rarely that a grade cow can be sold at a profit over what it costs to raise it. If actual figures were kept it probably would be shown that every grade calf raised to milking age costs more than it can be sold for. In spite of that fact we are firm believers in raising our own calves, because it is worth the extra price to know the history of the animal and know that it is free from disease. But that is a different matter from raising surplus calves to be sold on the open market.

We realize strongly how the average dairyman feels about slaughtering his heifer calves, and we hate to do it ourselves, but there is no question in our minds that it is a serious mistake to raise every heifer calf, regardless of its pedigree. In our judgment, the proper policy to follow is to raise only such calves as are out of high-producing dams, sired by a pure-bred bull, and send to the slaughter house all calves out of mediocre dams. We would not sell these heifers to another dairyman because that defeats the purpose that we have in mind. We would either kill the calf the minute it is born



Waldorf Nancy, new Guernsey champion in Class GGG, owned by Oscar Kinney of Waldorf Farms, Chatham, New York. This cow produced 9,572.3 pounds of milk and 516.6 pounds of butter fat. Class GGG is for cows milked twice daily for 305 days and carrying a calf for 205 days of the test period.

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Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 119 January 1, 1927 No. 1

An Interesting Job Worth Doing

WHY not take an inventory? This is just the time of year to do it. It is an easy, short job, can be completed between chores in one day, and the results are so interesting and so valuable that we will guarantee that once you start you will never miss doing it again.

Read what Mr. Hart has to say on the subject on Page 3 of this issue, then write your county agent or the State College of Agriculture for the few brief instructions needed, and give it a trial.

A Way to Maintain Milk Prices

WHILE no one would claim that dairymen are prosperous this winter, yet it must be said that the times are better in the dairy business than they have been before in several years. The problem now before dairymen is to do everything possible to prevent the dairy situation from going down hill again. As to how to do this, we have found no better suggestion than that made by Mr. Staff in the article on Page 3.

Aside from the help which comes from organization, there is just one chief reason why farmers are getting better prices for their milk at the present time, and that is, there is no overproduction. But unless we have a care, prices will soon come cascading down again because too many farmers will raise every worthless heifer calf and in other ways strive to increase production.

In a letter to us on this subject, Mr. Staff says: "The ordinary nondescript grade heifer calf is just worthless when she is born and she can be killed without any loss to the farmer. But after he has spent a couple of years in time and money on her, then she represents a real investment and naturally the farmer hates to get rid of her after he has put so much good money into her."

Savings Gone in Worthless Stock

THIS last summer a New York State farmer was suddenly killed. When the time came for the settlement of his estate, the administrator found that he had six thousand dollars in stocks and bonds stored away in the box in which he kept his valuables. The man who did the appraising of this property found that all of this paper had no value except a few hundred dollars worth of G. L. F. stock and Dairymen's League certificates of indebtedness. All of the rest of this property which the farmer had been industriously saving through a lifetime was worthless because he had listened to the glittering statements made by high pressure salesmen either personally or through the mail of stocks and bonds which had no fundamental value.

To prevent farm people from tragedies like this is just what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau is for. In spite of the authorities, in spite of everything that can be done, the sale of worthless stocks and bonds goes merrily on. We can but repeat a phrase which has become almost the motto of our Service Bureau, and that is: "Before you invest, investigate." Ask your banker, write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, do anything and everything before you or your loved ones have to face a tragedy of the loss of your lifetime savings.

A 48293

"Viscolized Milk"

HOW many dairymen can tell what "viscolized" milk is?

It is a method recently devised and adopted by a few milk distributors for making the fat content of milk appear to be twice as large as it actually is. The process of viscolizing is essentially the same as that of homogenizing, which is employed to increase the volume of fatty substances, such as milk fats, by the use of high pressure, which has the effect of increasing the volume or space occupied by the fats subjected to this treatment. When applied to the fats in milk, it extends the cream line to about five inches so that the so-called viscolized milk has the appearance of containing twice as much cream or butterfat as it usually does. The amount of fat in the cream is not increased at all and only deceives the consumer into the belief that the milk so treated is much richer in cream than ordinarily sold. The milk itself is not viscolized but only the cream or fat portion of it, which has been previously separated and subjected to this treatment and which is again mixed with the skimmed milk.

State officials in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture are taking steps to prosecute dealers who use this practice. Viscolizing is of course a deception upon the consumer and can and should be treated as a fraud.

Corporation Farming Would Ruin the Nation

WE have just been reading a magazine article regarding the wheat growing operations of Thomas D. Campbell of Montana. Mr. Campbell is engaged in corporation farming with thousands of acres under his control and with an ideal of raising at least a million bushels of wheat in a single year. Because of his apparent success, several city writers are urging in articles that all farms ought to be conducted on a factory basis, with tractors and trucks in place of horses and doing away with the home life and the many varied activities of the American farmstead.

These theories sound very well and make good reading. There is only one trouble with them and that is that they will not work. Moreover, should it ever be possible to farm it quite generally on a corporation scale in America, thus doing away with the American farm home with all that it has meant and means in the life of this nation, it would be the greatest calamity that ever fell upon the American people.

Cooperative business and corporate business are all right and necessary in the marketing of farm products. But in spite of some advantages of doing things on a big scale, neither corporate nor cooperative farming is practical on the production side of farming. Take Mr. Campbell's enterprise for instance. He leases his land from the Crow Indians. Therefore, he has no capital investment in land and pays no land taxes. His only rental is ten per cent of the crops for the first three years and twenty per cent for the next two years, making an average of only fourteen per cent annual rental. What farmer could not succeed on good land under such favorable conditions? But even with all of these advantages, the Campbell enterprise is not a proven success, for it has only been in operation a comparatively short time.

Junior Licenses Should Be Allowed In Cities

THE New York State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles has ruled that young people between the ages of sixteen and eighteen holding junior driving licenses cannot drive in any city of this State. The original law permitting the issuing of junior driving licenses to people between the ages of sixteen and eighteen provided that the holders of licenses could drive anywhere in New York except in cities of the first class. The ruling to extend this now to cover every city in the State is unfair and will work real injustice.

We sympathize with the efforts of the Motor Vehicle Commissioner to restrict carefully the issuing of these junior licenses to only worthy people who have real need of them, but many of these young folks use the licenses to drive to school, to deliver milk and to do farm errands, and in hundreds of cases this necessitates driving the car into the nearby small city.

This ruling should be revoked. The New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus has already taken action to this effect, and we urge the Grange and other organizations to do the same.

Improve The Back Roads

In expressing my opinion of the country roads, I will say there are lots of bad roads in New York State and my town has its share. The roads have been bad as long as I can remember and they do not get any better, but we pay our road tax just the same and a portion of our automobile money is set aside for the roads. It is time we got some real town and county road officials who will take interest in the farmer and his roads.—C. E. P., New York.

THIS is a typical letter often received by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in regard to country roads. It would seem that as the State's main roads have improved, many of our dirt roads have gone backwards. Certain it is that one can drive over thousands of miles of country highways in New York State that are not in as good condition as they were twenty-five years ago. All of the energy and money of the town, county and State seem to be put into making hard surface roads while little attention is given to the farmers' roads back on the hills and in the side valleys, yet these farmers must pay for the hard roads which are of little or no benefit to them.

To this statement there are many exceptions. We know many local officials who are doing all they can to keep the town roads in shape, but in all fairness, it is time that more work and money were used in the maintenance of good dirt roads.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IN over ten years of more or less travelling through the farm country of the East, I have had considerable experience with small town hotels. Many of these are cozy and homelike, but not a few are uncomfortable and cheerless—pretty desolate places in which to spend a lonesome week end away from home and family. There is an old travelling salesman yarn about one of these back country hotel that goes something like this:

The traveller came down from his room rather early in the morning and was greeted by the landlord.

"Good morning," he said, "how did ye spend the night?"

"I am sorry to say," answered his guest, "I—I didn't sleep very well."

"What was the matter?"

"Well, I was bothered by insomnia."

The proprietor rolled his tobacco to the other side of his mouth and spat angrily but accurately at the distant cuspidor.

"That's a dum lie," he said, "I'LL GIVE YE FIVE DOLLARS FOR EVERYONE YOU FIND IN THE HOUSE!"

Notes From the Publisher's Farm

THIS is the first year that my orchard has produced any sizable crop of apples. During the past two or three years, I have tried various methods of disposing of the crop. One year, I sold them to a local grower by the pound—he in turn packed them and re-sold them. Another year, I put them in cold storage in New York City. This year, I decided that I would look for an entirely new method of disposing of my apples.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

In Westchester County, there are over one million people who have to be fed from outside sources. They draw largely on New York City dealers for their supply of apples as well as other perishable commodities. The thought I had in mind was—why ship my apples to New York City, and then have them trucked back to Westchester County? With this in mind, I asked Fred Ohm, our market expert, to call on every reputable commission man in Westchester County and try and interest him in my orchard. Ohm found a commission man in Yonkers who had his own cold storage plant, and who proved to be sufficiently interested to come to Fishkill Farms and look my orchard over. We closed a deal inside of an hour, whereby he bought the whole of my crop, packed in bushel baskets. He took delivery of the crop at my packing house, and hauled them from there directly to his cold storage plant in Yonkers—at a trucking cost of 20c a basket.

I received $2.35 a basket for my McIntosh and $1.35 a basket for my Opalescents, Baldwins and Romes. At the time that I made this sale, I did not think that I had done particularly well, but since then, a good many growers have told me that I was very fortunate in disposing of my crop at the price which I did.

* * *

DURING the past week, at the invitation of Charles H. Baldwin, I attended the Farmers' Institute for State Institution Farm Workers at Rochester. Superintendents, stewards and farmers of the various state institutions were represented. Through these men, the State of New York farms 400,000 acres, and I gather that the farms are being run in an efficient manner. Most of the food raised on these farms goes to the inmates of these institutions, and in this way, does not come in competition with products raised by farmers in the state.

C. R. White, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, in speaking at the annual banquet said, "The injury of farmers in one section of the country is the concern of all". I think this is well put and worth while thinking over, especially at this time where the east and the west seem to be so far apart on federal farm aid legislation.

Commissioner Pyrke awarded memberships in the Potato Club to Harry H. Van Loon, head farmer at the Soldiers and Sailors Home, at Bath, for producing 367 bushels of potatoes to the acre; and also to James Murphy, farmer at the Syracuse State School for producing 392 bushels to the acre. In order to qualify as a member of the Potato Club, you must produce three times the average production per acre for potatoes in the State of New York.

I got a real thrill out of seeing Commissioner Pyrke present to Charles Sturges, farm manager at the Clinton Prison Farms, a silver cup, for having produced 527.76 bushels of potatoes to the acre; and also conferred on Sturges for this "masterpiece", a degree of "Master Farmer In Applied Agriculture". All the farm managers present gave Sturges a hearty round of applause and you could feel that they were delighted with the honor bestowed upon their brother-farmer.

* * *

ADVANCED Registry Testing has just been completed on the farm—four cows having been on test for 14 days. These cows make their records under ordinary farm conditions. They are milked right in the stanchions and receive the same care as the rest of the herd. Twenty-five pounds of grain per day was the maximum amount that any cow received, which is at the rate of 3.7 lbs. of milk for every pound of grain fed.

The record that pleased me the most was the one made by the heifer, FISHKILL DEKOL LADY. She is the first daughter of HENGERVELD HOMESTEAD DEKOL 4TH to freshen on our farm, and I own twenty-nine more sisters out of the same sire. It is for this reason that I am naturally very much interested in seeing what she would do. FISHKILL DEKOL LADY, as a junior two year old, made the following record:

7 days—412.3 lbs. of milk—19.09 lbs. of butter—Average Test 3.739%
Her best day's milk production was 60.2 lbs.

I think you will agree with me that this is a very creditable record for a junior two year old, that only weighed 1,000 lbs. after she freshened, showing that she was not in the best of condition.

The other three records were made by cows which are daughters of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA:

Fishkill Dichter Inka Colantha, a junior four year old, made in 7 days, 519.4 lbs. of milk—23.98 lbs. butter—Average Test 3.694%.

Best day's milk 77 lbs. Weight of cow after freshening 1,310 lbs.

Lady Inka Daisy Ella—at full age, produced in 7 days, 615.8 lbs. of milk—25.50 lbs. butter—Average Test 3.313%.

Best day's milk 94 lbs. Weight of cow after freshening 1,320 lbs.

Fishkill Aaggie Colantha Inka—as a senior three year old, produced in 7 days 623.2 lbs of milk—25.40 lbs. butter—Average Test 3.26%.

Best day's milk 93.5 lbs. Weight of cow after freshening 1,430 lbs.

While the best herdsman in the world cannot make a good record out of a poor cow, still a poor herdsman cannot make a good record out of a good cow.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Visits With the Editor

THE other day I took a little time at the noon hour to visit Macy's—one of the largest department stores in the world—to buy some Christmas things for the folks. There are at least eight floors in Macy's, each with space that would cover several acres, and every available inch is utilized to display piles of merchandise of every kind and description from every land under the sun. But of even more interest to me than the beautiful and attractive merchandise are the folks themselves, both those who stand long hours on weary feet behind the counters and those great crowds, too, who come to buy the things displayed for sale.

E. R. Eastman

Of course, trying to make purchases under such circumstances is a discouraging and tiring business. It is especially so to the average "mere man", and I am no exception. Most of the shoppers in these big stores are women, and if a man tries to be ordinarily courteous, he does not have much chance. One of my friends said that he stepped aside in a store recently to hold open a door for a woman loaded with packages. Then before he could get through himself, at least a dozen more crowded in, thinking no doubt that he was a doorkeeper! He said if he had not finally jumped in ahead of several women he would have been there still.

But even though the hurrying, pushing holiday crowds jostle and shove me around, I do not mind so very much for I like folks. With all of their faults, they are the most interesting and most lovable creatures that the good Lord has ever made. Underneath all the selfishness, the sophistication, the hardness and the discourtesies, there nearly always are good intentions and the desire to make others happy.

I was thinking of this in Macy's as I stood watching the hundreds of women with their strained, intent and tired faces trying to do their shopping. The great majority of them were there, not for themselves, but to buy a little Christmas for those they love. With most of them, there was the need of making a little money go a long ways, so that there might be a satisfactory Christmas time for brothers, sisters, husbands, sons, and daughters.

* * *

SPEAKING of the Christmas and holiday time reminds me of an address I heard yesterday on the radio by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick. Dr. Fosdick, in the opinion of many, myself included, is the most powerful preacher and orator in America today. He said yesterday that no matter what we thought of Jesus, we must admit that He has had more influence in the world than anyone else who has ever lived and that that influence is stronger today than ever. "Yet," said Dr. Fosdick, "in gaining that power, Jesus used none of the tools that others have used to become famous. He wrote no books. He led no armies, He formed no great organizations. All He did was something that anyone can do. He worked with individuals, and with very commonplace, mediocre individuals, too."

So it is perhaps not out of place at this holiday time and at the beginning of another year to check ourselves up a little, to take an inventory, as it were, as to our attitude and relationships to the *individuals* around us. What about those business associates, neighbors and friends? What do they really think of us? Judging by our actions in our contacts with them, what *should* they

(*Continued on page* 8)

Snow Bound

No better description of such a home gathering is to be found in our American literature than "Snow Bound" by John Greenleaf Whittier. We give here a little of it with the hope and the recommendation that every one of our families will obtain the whole poem, gather the home folks about the sitting room fire and read it aloud.

Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-winged hearth about,
Content to let the north-wind roar
In baffled rage at pane and door,
While the red logs before us beat
The frost-line back with tropic heat;
And ever, when a louder blast
Shook beam and rafter as it passed,
The merrier up its roaring draught
The great throat of the chimney laughed.

What matter how the night behaved?
What matter how the north-wind raved?
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow.
O Time and Change!—with hair as gray
As was my sire's that winter day,
How strange it seems, with so much gone
Of life and love, to still live on!
Ah, brother! only I and thou,
Are left of all that circle now,—
The dear home faces whereupon
That fitful firelight paled and shone.

We tread the paths their feet have worn,
We sit beneath their orchard trees,
We hear, like them, the hum of bees
And rustle of the bladed corn;
We turn the pages that they read,
Their written words we linger o'er,
But in the sun they cast no shade,
No voice is heard, no sign is made,
No step is on the conscious floor!
Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust,
(Since He who knows our need is just,)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress-trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own!

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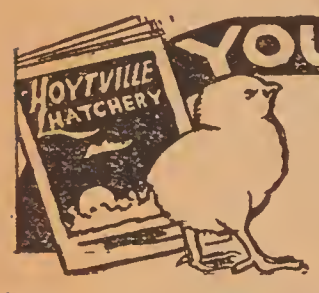

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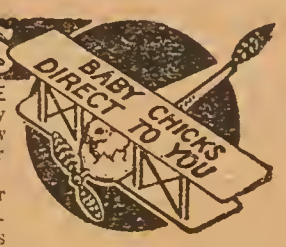

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New York's Champion Hen

Dutchess County Bird First to Pass 300 Mark

By C. E. LEE
Head of Poultry Dept., New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I.

THE old Empire state has produced many champions in the past but none of which it may be more proud than the 304 egg S. C. White Leghorn pullet officially known as bird 8-5 at the New York State Egg Laying Contest at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. That this record should be made by a hen bred from New York State stock by a New York State poultryman, and reared on a New York State farm is further cause for gratification. Mr. Otto Ruehle of Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, Pleasant Valley, New York, the owner of this bird deserves much credit for conscientious and skilful breeding work.

For a number of years pens from this breeder have made fine records at practically all of the eastern egg laying contests. The pen of which bird 8-5 was a member laid 1967 eggs for the year, or practically 200 eggs per bird average for the flock.

The first "300 egger" in New York State. This hen laid 304 eggs in 365 working days at the New York State Egg-laying Contest at Farmingdale, L. I.

There are many lessons to be derived from the performance of this bird. In the first place why was this pullet, out of over 6,000 birds trapnested, since the start of the New York State Contest in 1920, alone able to reach the 300 egg class? To be sure a half dozen or more other birds have attained 290 eggs or over, but only 8-5 among the whole 6,000 actually reached 300 eggs. Breeders of Leghorns in this and other eastern states have been selecting and breeding carefully for a good many years, but this is the first official 300 egg hen in New York State. Why? Quite simple.

How many eastern poultry breeders have been not only selecting their birds for type and vigor but have also trapnested, pedigree bred and progeny tested their breeders? Of the very few who have done all this how many have been at it carefully and conscientiously for *eighteen years*?

Answer this and you also answer the oft repeated question "why do most of the high record Leghorns come from Pacific Coast breeders?" It is not by accident that such birds as 8-5 are bred. Mr. Ruehle follows the same general plan in breeding that has made the Pacific Coast birds from Hollywood, Tancred, Hanson, Morgan, Bealls, and others famous the world over for uniformly high production.

Trapnesting Since 1908

Concerning the breeding back of 8-5 Mr. Ruehle has this to say "I have been trapnesting and linebreeding my birds since 1908. First I only trapnested a few hens but since 1918 I have trapnested every year about 300 birds. My flock average raised this season again to 191 eggs for the whole farm!" My contest birds were selected from individually pedigreed pullets. The sire of these pullets was out of a 303 egg hen and the sire's dam had 314 eggs to her credit. The sire also took second place in a class of 52 birds at the New York State Fair!

"The dam of pullet 8-5 had a record of 278 eggs.

"Pullet 8-5 laid her first egg October 10th and after she had laid seven eggs in succession she was transferred with other selected pullets to another house and no further record kept till taken to the contest."

There is no question that Mr. Ruehle is producing a number of 300 eggers each year, and an increasing number each year. Further he is doing it in the only way that has ever been found successful, namely trapnesting, pedigree breeding and progeny testing.

Mr. Reuhle has demonstrated that there is no good reason why New York State poultry breeders cannot equal or excel the Pacific Coast breeders in the business of producing high grade, high production breeding stock, and at a handsome profit too.

A study of the daily trapnest record sheet reveals some interesting facts. Her longest cycle was 64 eggs, running from March 17th to May 19th, inclusive, without a break, but this was also followed by 45 eggs in 47 days.

"8-5's" Daily Record

Bird 8-5 laid 23 eggs in November, the first month of the contest, and 21 in December which was her poorest month. Without question the severe, and for Long Island, unseasonable weather, experienced in December, cut off a few eggs from her possible total. However, she came back at the bat in January and knocked out 23 hits, increasing to 30 in April, her best month.

She dropped to 22 in the "dogdays" of August but came back with the cool September air to a record of 27 for the month and 24 for October. At the close of the contest year she was still hard at it, having laid at least 13 months at high speed without moulting or stopping. It is also very interesting to note that in spite of this terrific long grind bird 8-5 gained in weight from 3.6 pounds at the beginning of the contest to 4.4 pounds at the close.

What the Champion Ate

Bird 8-5 received exactly the same feed and care as the other 1,000 pullets in the Contest. The regular Farmingdale ration was used, the formulas being as follows:

SCRATCH GRAIN
- 200 Cracked corn
- 100 Wheat

DRY MASH
- 100 Lbs. Wheat Bran
- 100 Lbs. Corn Meal
- 100 Lbs. Red Dog Flour
- 100 Lbs. Diamond Gluten Meal
- 100 Fine Feeding Oatmeal
- 50 Lbs. Alfalfa Leaf Meal
- 50 Lbs. High grade Meat Scrap (55% P.)
- 30 Lbs. Edible (steamed) bone meal (changed to 25 Lbs. mineral mixture for 1926-27)
- 15 Lbs. Granulated charcoal
- 3 Lbs. Salt
- 3 Lbs. Fine sulphur

For 1926-27 the mash formula has been slightly changed by eliminating the gluten meal and using 25 pounds of mineral mixture in place of the 30 pounds of more expensive bone meal.

Condensed buttermilk or condensed skimmilk and germinated (not sprouted) oats, mixed in varying proportions accord-

(*Continued on page* 14)

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36*	
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46	
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.25	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21. 6c per 100 lbs. is to be added for each 1/10 of 1% butterfat in classes 2a and 2b.*

Non-Pool Prices

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operative Association, Inc., announces for the month of December, 1926, a flat price of $3.47 per 100 lbs. in the 201-210 mile zone for 3% milk subject to published freight differentials and an addition of 4c per point of butter fat above 3%. The dealer to take all the milk delivered by his producers. $3.46 per 100 lbs. to be paid to the producer, and 1c per 100 lbs. to be paid to the Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operattive Association, Inc.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

NO CHANGE IN BUTTER

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 20	Dec. 14	Dec. 21 1925
Higher than extra	56½-57	56½-57	48 -48½
Extra (92 sc)	56 -	56 -	47½-
84-91 score	41½-55½	41½-55½	42½-47
Lower G'd's	40 -41	40 -41	41½-42

There has been no change in the butter market since our last report, which condition we expected in view of the fact that the stock that was on board the boats frozen fast in the Great Lakes, has at last arrived, to replenish the rapidly decreasing supplies. This is being written just prior to the Christmas holidays and the tone of the market is quite firm.

On December 20 the week opened with the market in a pretty good shape. All available indications point to plentiful supplies although they are not burdensome. Domestic butter is still quite scarce but the shortage is being made up by the stock from New Zealand, Denmark and Sweden. Foreign butter has become a very important factor lately and is exerting a great deal of influence on the market. During Christmas week approximately 18,000 boxes of New Zealand butter was due to arrive which served as a very important factor in checking any advance that short domestic stock might induce. Obviously the situation in the cold storage market continues very satisfactory. On December 17 reports from the four largest cities shows that butter holdings are over 5 million pounds short of what they were a year ago.

CHEESE HOLDS STEADY

STATE FLATS	Dec. 20	Dec. 14	Dec. 21 1925
Fresh fancy	—-—	—-—	—-—
Fresh av'ge	—-—	—-—	—-—
Held fancy	.27 -28	27 -28	27 -28½
Held av'ge	.25 -26	25 -26	25½-26½

No change in the cheese market since our last report. Unfortunately there is not enough business being transacted in fresh state flats of the average run quality or better to warrant quotations. There are some lower grades of state whole milk flats that are selling from 23c to 24c. The make of fresh cheese is still running considerably behind that of a year ago. There is no doubt but that the fluid market is having a very strong influence on the make of cheese. Just previous to Christmas there was a lull in the buying interest but held cheese occupied a very firm position. The price was the same as was reported a week ago which is just a fraction under the market of 1925. For several weeks we have been looking forward to the time when the cheese market would equal that of a year ago. Although it is still a fraction under the 1925 level we expect it will come up on even terms. There is no reason why it should not. Cold storage holdings are below those of 1925 while at the same time the make is falling short of last year's production.

MEDIUM EGGS EASIER

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 20	Dec. 14	Dec. 21 1925
Selected Extras	61-62	61-62	54-55
Av'ge Extras	58-60	59-60	51-53
Extra Firsts	56-57	57-58	48-50
Firsts	54-55	55-56	47-47½
Gathered	45-57	55-58	45-50
Pullets	43-48	42-49	43-44
BROWNS			
Fancy	62-63	62-63	51-53

Medium grade eggs have eased off slightly since our last report while the fanciest marks of brown eggs have held a very firm position. The cold snap that came on the 17th and 18th had a very marked effect throughout the producing sections and served to check any increase in the lay and stiffened the market.

Cold storage eggs have been in very full supply of late and these have served to hold prices down, otherwise we would have undoubtedly seen an upward shift. The Pacific Coast is still a heavy shipper of fancy white eggs and these are creating a restraining influence on fancy nearbys. In fact the situation has been such that nearby eggs of medium grade have moved with more or less difficulty and receivers have been compelled to make slight concessions in order to turn stock. Brown eggs on the other hand have been selling very satisfactorily.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR HOLIDAY POULTRY

FOWLS	Dec. 20	Dec .15	Dec. 21 1925
Colored	—-—	26-28	26-29
Leghorns	—-—	20-22	21-25
CHICKENS			
Colored	—-—	-24	27-29
Leghorns	—-—	18-22	25-27
Broilers	32-35	30-35	40-45

The outlook at this writing, December 21, is very good for the holiday poultry trade. On the 21st the situation was very firm. Indications were that heavy fowls would run anywhere from 28 to 30c with Leghorns correspondingly lower. Chickens will be selling in the range of 26 to 28c with a few extra fancy marks reaching 30c. Some Leghorn chicks are bound to sell lower than this. Earlier indications were that turkeys would at least bring 45c and if sentiment means anything we would not be surprised to see them go as high as 55c. Although there is absolutely no way of telling how the situation will develop for a number of unforseen factors have to be taken into consideration. However, if the weather is right, we will see a good market.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Dec. 20	Dec. 14	Last Year
Wheat	1.39¼	1.38½	1.67
Corn	.74½	.74	.73¼
Oats	.47	.45⅞	.39½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.53¾	1.52¾	1.85⅜
Corn No. 2 Yel.	.92½	.93¼	.91¼
Oats No. 2	.57½	.56½	.52

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Dec. 18	Dec. 11	Dec. 19 1925
Gr'd Oats	34.50	34.00	30.50
Sp'g Bran	30.50	30.50	29.50
H'd Bran	32.50	32 50	32.00
Stand'd Mids	32.50	32.50	29 50
Soft W. Mids	36.50	36.50	36 00
Flour Mids	34.50	34.00	35.00
Red Dog	40.00	34.00	41.50
Wh. Hominy	34 25	32.50	34.00
Yel. Hominy	32.50	32.50	33.00
Corn Meal	32 00	31.75	34.50
Gluten Feed	32.75	40 00	42.75
Gluten Meal	43.50	42.75	52.75
36% C. S. Meal	28.50	28.00	38 00
41% C. S. Meal	31.50	30.50	40 00
43% C. S. Meal	32.50	31.50	42.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	44.00	44.50	49.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept of Farms and Markets.

POTATO MARKET QUIET

The potato market has been very quiet during the last few days. Most of the trade of course, is paying more attention to the holiday specialties and staple lines such as potatoes are more or less neglected. Values have slipped considerably and the finest states now have difficulty in getting better than $4.75 per 180 pounds in bulk. It is very evident that potato stocks this year are going to be sufficient to supply the market needs without doing much skyrocketing. A year ago at this time they were bringing from $6.75 to $7.25.

This clearly shows the sentiment in the market and bears out what we said earlier in the season that we did not look for a runaway market but a good steady affair.

BEANS SLIGHTLY BETTER

A little firmer tone has crept into the bean market since our last report and new crop red kidneys are selling from $9 to $9.75 which is about 75c better than old crop stock. Undoubtedly the trade is beginning to pay a little more attention to crop reports which shows that this year's production is going to fall short of the 1925 turnout by quite a margin. This slight stir in prices may be responsible for some folks endeavoring to salvage a little more than they expected of their ruined crop.

FANCY APPLES SELLING

The Christmas trade is taking on a few more apples than has been moving into the distributing channels of late and fancy marks are selling. Prices have not improved to any extent but stocks are moving, which is some encouragement. However, where goods are of ordinary quality and show some frost bite, buying interest is absolutely lacking and these lines are just occupying space which sometimes is more valuable than the apple themselves.

NO CHANGE IN CABBAGE

There has been no change of late in cabbage. State Danish is bringing from $32 to $35 a ton delivered in New York City. Naturally at this time of the year a staple of this kind is more or less neglected for the holiday specialties.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves have been quite plentiful of late and prices have slumped some. Only the finest have been bringing from $15 to $15.50 with most of the trade passing at $11 to $14.50. During the Christmas holidays naturally poultry takes the front rank.

Live lambs have also eased in view of the situation and only prime marks bring $13 to $13.50, with average run bringing from $10 to $12.50. Country dressed veal has not been cleaning up well. Marks had difficulty in bringing 19c to 20c. Most of the stock arrived sold at 13c to 18c.

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page 5*)

think of us? And what of those we love who come close to us in the daily and often irritating routine life of the home? What of our influence as an individual, a personality, on all of the personalities that make up our associations? Is it on the whole "as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal", or is that influence fundamental, constructive, and permanent?

Better Prices for Your Butter

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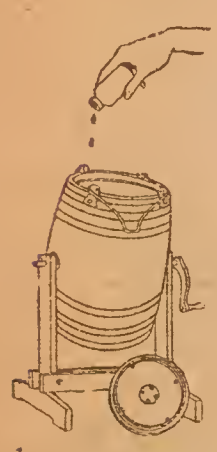

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. **Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.** Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

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Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval
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WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

The Farm News

Farm Relief Bills Introduced In Congress

ALTHOUGH Congress has been in session only a few days, the question of farm relief bills is already receiving the attention of legislators. Senator McNary of Oregon has introduced a new farm relief bill which embodies some of the features of the old McNary Haugen Bill which was defeated during the last session of Congress. Senator McNary says that the changes, additions and omissions are sufficiently numerous to make it a new bill.

It is also expected that a bill will be introduced soon with provisions along the lines laid down by the so-called Lowden plan, which is based upon the principles laid down by the recent twelve-state conference at St. Louis.

The so-called Jones Cotton Reporting bill, recently introduced, provides for certain important changes in the methods and time of issuing crop reports on cotton. It is aimed at correcting the unsatisfactory effect on the cotton farmer, supposed to be due in part to the publishing of these crop reports.

At the recent meeting in Portland, Maine, the National Grange went on record as favoring a so-called export debenture plan for controlling the surplus of farm products. Some farm leaders have gone on record as objecting to this action on the grounds that it complicates the issue and it will fail to result in a unified effort to put through any one plan. Mid-western farmers apparently expect that due to the unsatisfactory prices for cotton this fall, southern representatives and senators will vote with the mid-west during this session. It was pointed out last spring that the McNary-Haugen bill could have been passed had there been unified support from the southern states.

Agricultural Week At Trenton

JANUARY 11th to 14th will be Agricultural Week at Trenton, New Jersey, the program for which has just been completed by Secretary William Duryee of the State Board. Secretary of Agriculture William Jardine will address the convention on Wednesday afternoon, January 12th. Other speakers during the week will be the Honorable Franklin W. Fort, Congressman from the Ninth District, New Jersey, Governor A. Harry Moore and former United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, President of the State Board of Agriculture.

The following state agricultural organizations will hold meetings in Trenton during the week: State Horticultural Society, State Poultry Association, New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, State Potato Association, Alfalfa Association, Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association, Guernsey Breeders' Association, New Jersey Home Bureau, Farmers' Roadside Market Association, Beekeepers' Association, New Jersey Swine Growers, and New Jersey Town and County Church Federation.

All meetings and exhibits are open to the public. Copies of the program will be available at an early date.

Central New York Historians Meet and Organize

THE Central New York Historians, an organization consisting of local historians and representatives of the historical societies in Central New York, was formed in Syracuse, recently. Fourteen counties in central New York are included.

The first officers are—William H. Arnold, of Elmira, President; Miss Harriet E. Stevens, of Oswego, Vice President; Mrs. Jeanette B. Sherwood, of Cortland, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. A. H. Webster, Dryden; Thomas L. Hall, Hamilton; Miss Elsie Green, Schenevus; Charles Cafferty, Apalachin; Leonard H. Searing, Auburn, Executive Committee.

State Historian, A. C. Flick; Edward F. Rowse, Curator of the New York State Historical Association Museum at Ticonderoga; James G. Riggs, of the State Normal School at Oswego, and Prof. E. P. Tanner, professor of history in Syracuse University, were the principal speakers.

Similar organizations are proposed in other sections of the State.

GOSSIP FROM THE BARNS

By H. W. BALDWIN

Two new Jersey state champions are announced by the American Jersey Cattle Club. Lucia Kent's Ola, started on test at 12 years of age produced in 305 days 13,045 lbs. milk and 674 lbs. fat. Her owner is M. P. Ladd of Worcestor, Vermont. Her record is the highest 305 day record ever made in Vermont. In New Hampshire a new 365 day record was recently made by Lodestar's Lanice, who produced 15,635 lbs. milk and 877.21 lbs. fat for her owner, A. F. Pierce, of Winchester.

* * *

A new Vermont Guernsey champion in Class EEE is Red Echo Monica. She produced in 305 days, on twice daily milking, 6344 lbs. milk and 339.2 lbs. fat. Charles D. Macdonald of Topsham is her owner. Her record was begun at three years and 18 days of age.

* * *

Exhibits of livestock by the Pennsylvania State College at the recent International Live Stoek Show in Chicago won a liberal share of the championships and first prizes. In swine classes the college won three firsts, reserve championship on pen of barrows, and championship on pen of Berkshire barrows. In the sheep classes the college was awarded seven firsts, championship on yearling crossbred wether, championship on Southdown wether, grand and reserve grand championship on wether. Jack Coyne, shepherd at the College, received the shepherds first prize for the excellence of his work in fitting and showing.

* * *

R. Austin Backus will conduct another of his famous Earlville sales in the sales pavillion at Earlville, N. Y., on January 12 and 13. Here is an opportunity for dairymen to secure fresh cows or near springers for one of the sale requirements is that every cow must have freshened within six weeks of the sale, or be due to freshen within six weeks after the sale.

Farmer's Meetings

Jan. 5-9.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show in New York City.

Jan. 19-20.—New York State Vegetable Growers Annual Meeting, Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo.

Jan. 11-14.—New Jersey State Farm Products Show at Trenton.

Jan. 17-20.—Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg.

July 24-Aug. 4.—World's Poultry Congress at Ottawa, Canada.

Notes from Pennsylvania

Cumberland County—We are having some cold weather. Two light snows to date. Farmers not prepared with wood and corn to husk yet. Very much of it to do yet and no fodder hauled. Corn is of poor quality and is blamed for so many sick hogs throughout the country and many have died. Some farmers are still husking corn. A lot of butchering is being done. Much complaint of hogs not doing well. No corn being sold out of the field to amount to anything. Dealers offer only 50 cents for seventy pounds, which is no price.—J. B. K.,

You wouldn't stand for *this* One Minute

If some one scraped the butter left over from your table into the garbage can after each meal you certainly would put a stop to it immediately.

Left-over butter must be saved for another meal, but how about the "left-over" butter-fat which your present separator leaves in the skim-milk? It isn't at all unusual for a new De Laval to increase the yield of butter-fat from the milk of just a few cows by a quarter-pound to a pound or more a day. Think what this would mean to you in the course of a year.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has the "floating" bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.

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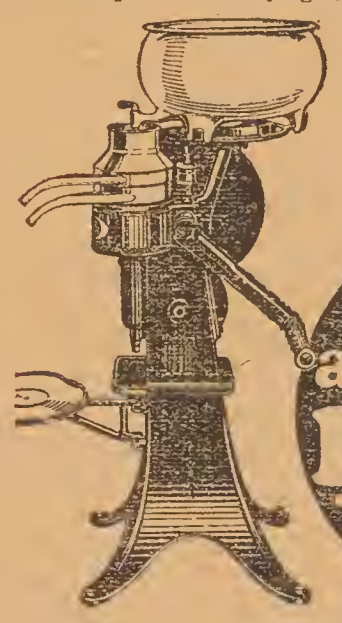
Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will surely be recovered. Have any cream recovered in this manner weighed and tested at your creamery, and then you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval will save for you. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.



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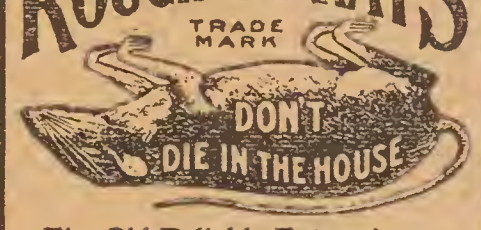

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Use Spohn's to keep your horses working full time. For distemper, influenza, colds, coughs, pink eye, catarrhal fever and all diseases affecting the nose, throat and lungs give—
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When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
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REGISTERED DUROCS Fall pigs both sex also booking orders for sows bred to farrow in April. ALLEN H. POST. Ensenore, N. Y.

Big Type Chester Whites PIGS OF QUALITY
$12 each Prepaid GEO. F. GRIFFIE. Newville, Pa.

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BRED EWES, also Horn Dorset Rams. L. G. TUCKER, ALFRED, N. Y.

134 DELAINE EWES, 2 registered Shropshire rams, price reasonable.
GEO. W. WATKIN, - - MANLIUS, N. Y.

"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

I TURNED over and made another resolute effort to go to sleep—a foolish thing to do, as it is one of the best ways of ensuring wakefulness.

My mind went off on a new track. Suppose the "Blue Water" were not put back during the night? What exactly would happen?

One thing would be clear at any rate—that a determined effort was being made to steal the jewel, by somebody who intended to convert it into money.

Certainly Lady Brandon, that *maîtresse femme,* was not the person to accept that "lying down," and she would surely take precisely the same steps for its recovery that she would have taken had it been stolen by burglars or a servant. She would communicate with the police, and see that no one left the house until the matter was in official hands.

It would be inexpressibly unpleasant and degrading. I imagined the questioning, the searching, the loathsome sense of being under suspicion—even Isobel and Claudia. At four o'clock in the morning the whole affair looked unutterably beastly.

And then I pulled myself together. *Of course* it would be all right. The idiot who had played the fool trick, and been too feeble to own up, would have replaced the jewel. Probably it was there now. The said idiot would have been only too anxious to get rid of it as soon as Aunt Patricia had put the key in the brass box ....Why not go and make sure?

Of course—and then one could put the silly business out of one's mind and get some sleep.

I got out of bed, pulled on my dressing-gown, and put my feet in bedroom slippers. Lighting one of the emergency candles which stood on the mantel-piece, I made my way down the corridor to the upper of the two galleries that ran round the four sides of the central hall, and descended the stairs that led to the gallery below, and thence to the hall. Crossing this, I entered the outer hall, avoided the protruding hand and sword-hilt of a figure in armour, and made my silent way to the big stone fire-place.

On the broad shelf or mantle-piece, some six feet from the ground, was the ancient brass box, dating from the days of pack-horse travel, in which my aunt had placed the key.

Only she hadn't—or someone had removed it—for the box was empty!

Was this a trap, a trick of Lady Brandon's to catch the guilty one? Justly or unjustly, I thought she was quite capable of it.

Well—the best thing to do now was to fade swiftly and silently away ere the trap closed; and I turned, wondering whether Aunt Patricia were watching.

That was an absurd idea, of course.

Then I wondered if the box contained some scent of indelible odour, which would betray the guilty hand that had come in contact with it.

Equally absurd.

As I crossed the hall, I also thought of finger-prints.

Had she polished the lid and front of the box with the intention of having it examined by experts for the identification of the owner of the fingers that touched it during the night? Less absurd, perhaps, but utterly improbable. Such an idea might have occurred to her had it been certain that the "Blue Water" was really stolen by a thief who had meant to get away with it.

And supposing that were really the case, and the jewel were not replaced during the night?

There were my finger-prints, anyhow, if she had really thought of this plan! And there they were if it occurred to her later, in the event of the sapphire not being restored. I re-entered the central hall—not more than half a minute later than I had left it—and saw someone coming toward me. He, or she, carried no light, and, of course, could identify me, the candle being just in front of my face.

"Well, Gussie," said I. "Cold morning."

"Well, John. Looking for the key?" said the voice of my brother Michael.

"Yes, Beau," I answered. "It's not there."

"No, John," said Michael quietly. "It's here," and he held it out towards me.

"Beau!" I said miserably.

"John!" he mocked me.

A wave of sick disgust passed over me. What *had* come over my splendid brother?

"Good night," I said, turning away.

"Or morning," replied Michael, and, with a short laugh, he went into the outer hall.

I heard him strike a match and there followed the rattle of the key and the clang of a falling lid. He had evidently thrown the key carelessly into the box, and dropped the lid without any attempt at avoiding noise.

I went back to bed and, the affair being over and the mystery solved, fell into a broken sleep.

* * *

I was awakened at the usual time by David, the under-footman, with my hot water.

"Half-past seven, sir," said he; "a fine morning when the mist clears."

"Thank you, David," I replied, and sat up.

What was wrong? Of course—that idiotic affair of last night, and Michael's heavy fall from his pedestal. Well, there are spots on the sun, and no man is always himself. Why dwell on one fault rather than on a hundred virtues? But it *was* unlike Michael to tell such silly pointless lies to cover a silly pointless trick.

I dressed and went downstairs, taking a mashie and a ball from the glory-hole, a small room or large cupboard off the corridor that leads to the smoking-room. I would do a few approach shots from the tennis-courts to the paddock and back, before the breakfast-gong went at half-past eight.

Crossing the rose-garden I ran into Claudia. This surprised me, for she was more noted for being the last arrival at breakfast than for early rising. It struck me that she looked seedy and worried, and she was certainly deep in some unpleasant slough of thought when she saw me.

And she did so, her face cleared and brightened, rather too suddenly and artificially, I thought.

"Hullo, early worm," said she.

"Hullo, early bird," I replied. "What's up?"

"What do you mean?" asked Claudia.

"I thought you looked a bit off colour and bothered," replied I, with masculine tactlessness.

"Rubbish," said Claudia, and passed on.

I dropped my ball at the back of the tennis-court, and strove in vain to smite it. I scooped generous areas of turf from the lawn, topped my ball, sliced it into a holly bush, threw my club after it, and slouched off, my hands deep in my pockets and anger (with Michael) deep in my soul.

Returning to the house I saw Burdon crossing the hall, the gong-stick in his hand. The brass box leered at me cynically as I passed.

Having washed my face and hands in the lavatory by the glory hole, I went into the dinning room.

Digby was wandering about the room, a plate of porridge in one hand, and a busy spoon in the other. Augustus was at the sideboard removing cover after cover, and adding sausages to eggs and rashers of bacon.

Isobel was sitting in her place, and I went to see what I could get for her.

As I stood by her chair she put her left hand up to mine and gave it a squeeze.

"I'll wait for Aunt Patricia, John," she said.

Michael came in.

"Aunt come down?" he asked, and added a belated "'Morning, everybody."

"No," replied Digby. 'Watch me gobble and go. I'm not meeting Aunt till the day's been aired a bit."

"Claudia down yet?" enquired Michael, ignoring him.

"I saw her in the garden," I said.

"I'll tell her breakfast's ready,' he observed, rising and going out.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu saying that Arabs had attacked Zinderneauf. de Beaujolas at once set out, ordering the balance of his force to follow. Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the defenders of the fort all dead. One of the dead men, apparently an Englishman, had a slip of paper in his hand, a confession that he had stolen the jewel known as the "Blue Water" from Lady Brandon.

Lady Brandon iistens attentively, neither admitting nor denying that the "Blue Water" has been stolen and when Lawrence leaves she asks him to do nothing further about it.

Part Two takes up the story of John Geste, beginning when he and his brothers were boys at Brandon Hall.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he pursued Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

We sat down, and conversation was in abeyance for a few minutes in favour of the business of breakfast.

"I suppose the Crown Jewels are all present and correct by now?" said Digby suddenly, voicing what was uppermost in all our thoughts. "Door's still locked. I tried it."

"Of course it's all right," I said.

"You should know, of course," said Augustus.

"Shut it, Ghastly," said Digby, "or I'll have your breakfast back."

"You're a coarse lout, Digby," remarked Augustus calmly.

"'Strenth!" murmured Digby to the world in general. "Isn't the gentleman's courage coming on?"

It struck me that it was. I had never known Augustus so daring, assured, and insolent before. I felt more and more convinced that, as Michael had said, nothing but genuine injured innocence and a sense of injustice could have wrought this change.

The door opened, and Claudia, followed by Michael, entered. She looked very white and Michael very wooden and *boutonné.* I saw Isobel give her a sharp glance as she sat down and said:

"'Morning....Aunt not been down yet?"

"No, no. Gobble and go. If asked about sapphires, say you don't know," chanted Digby, beating time with a spoon on his cup.

Michael foraged at the sideboard for Claudia, and then went to the coffee-table. I watched his face as he took the coffee-pot and milk-jug from their tray and held them poised one in each hand, over the cup. His face was perfectly inscrutable and his hands absolutely steady—but I knew there was something very wrong.

He looked up and saw me watching him.

"'Morning, bun-face," quoth he. "Sleep well?"

"Except for one unpleasant dream, Beau," I replied.

"H'm," said Michael, and I tried to analyse the sound, but found it as non-committal as his face.

He turned to his place beside Claudia, and as he seated himself, Aunt Patricia entered the room.

We rose, and I drew back her chair, and then we stood petrified in a complete silence.

One look at her face was sufficient, as she stopped half-way from the door. I knew before she spoke almost the words she was going to say.

"I have come to request that none of you—*none* of you—leave the house today," she said. "Unless, that is, one of you cares to say, even now at the eleventh hour, 'A fool and a liar I am, but a criminal I am not!'"

No one spoke or moved. I looked at Michael and he at me.

"No?" continued Lady Brandon. "Very well. But please understand that if I go out of this room without the 'Blue Water,' I will have no mercy. The thief shall pay a thief's penalty—*whoever* it may be."

She paused and fixed her coldly angry gaze on me, on Augustus, on Michael, on Digby, on Isobel, on Claudia.

No one spoke or moved, and for a full minute Lady Brandon waited.

"Ah!" said she at last, and then, "One other thing please note very carefully. The servants know *nothing* of this, and they are to know nothing. We will keep it to ourselves—as long as possible, of course—that one of you six is a treacherous, ungrateful lying thief."

And then Michael spoke:

"Say one of us four, please, Aunt Patricia."

"Thank you, Michael," she replied cuttingly. "You four are among the six. And I will apply to you when I need the help of your wisdom in choosing my words."

Once again her scornful glance swept us in turn, this time beginning with Michael and going on to Augustus.

"Very well, then," she went on. "No one leaves the house, and no one breathes a word of this to anyone but the eight people who already know of it...."

"Except to a detective or the police, of course," she added, with an ominous note and a disdainful edge to her voice. "The Chaplain is ill," she concluded, "and I don't wonder at it."

She turned and walked to the door. Before opening it, she faced us once again.

"Have you anything to say—Michael?" she asked.

"Leave the girls out of it—and Augustus," he replied.

"Have you anything to say, Digby?"

"No, Aunt. Awful sorry, and all that," replied Digby, and I seemed to see his lips forming the words, "No, no. Gobble and go...."

"John?" and she looked even more disdainful, I thought.

"No, Aunt—except that I agree with Michael, *very* strongly," I answered.

"Augustus?"

"It's a damned shame...." blustered Augustus.

"Very helpful," Lady Brandon cut him short with cruel contempt.

"Claudia?"

"No, Aunt."

"Isobel?"

"No, Aunt," answered Isobel. 'But please, wait another day...."

"....And give the thief time to dispose of it, were you going to say?" interrupted Aunt Patricia.

She opened the door.

"Then that is all, is it?" she asked. "No one has anything to say?....*Very well!*" and she went out, closing the door quietly behind her.

* * *

"I hate skilly and loathe picking oakum, don't you Ghastly?" remarked Digby conversationally, as we stared at each other in utter consternation.

"You foul, filthy, utter cads," spluttered Augustus, looking from Digby to me and then to Michael.

"Cuts no ice, Gus. Shut it," said Michael, in a perfectly friendly voice, and added, "Run along and play if you can't be serious....Come with me, John," and turning to the girls, said, "Do me a favour, Queen Claudia and Faithful Hound."

"Of course," said Isobel.

"What is it?" asked Claudia.

"Put this wretched business out of both your minds, by means of my absolute as-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Country Church

(*Continued from page 2*)

tion. It is a day of societies, associations conventions and confcrences. Perhaps the program is so broad that it scatters. At any rate this is the modern idea with the emphasis upon religious education.

For various reasons many parts of this program are inadequate and poorly carried out. This is partly due to lack of money, partly to lack of trained leadership and partly to the exacting demands of modern life which seem to leave insufficient time for church activities.

Sunday School Insufficient

For example the Sunday School is often woefully inefficient and always insufficient. Even when the school is well organized in its lower grades it always lacks good teachers with training and when it has them, how can they be expected to teach religion and give moral training to all the youngsters of the community in one short hour per week? Especially when from one-quarter to one-half of this hour is taken up with so-called exercises! And what shall we say of the adult Sunday School? Perhaps the less said the better.

Not the least of the handicaps under which the rural church labors is the fact that it is usually served by a pastor without either a liking for the country or training for the work. He is likely to be either a young man just graduated from an old theological seminary and serving his apprenticeship for a city charge, or a veteran who has outlived his ability to satisfy a city congregation. Teachers, county agents, salesmen are trained for their particular work and selected for their adaption to it, but preachers seldom. There are notable exceptions to this rule. We are fortunate in having two of these in our own community, but these only serve to emphasize the rule by contrast. The result is frequent change, and little intelligent constructive building up of the church. A recent issue of a church magazine cites a rural church which has had 78 pastors in one hundred years. A church commission has recently reported after a rather extensive survey that "42 per cent of the pastors moved every year, 21 per cent every three years while only 5 per cent stayed more than 5 years in one place". Small wonder that the average rural church is losing its grip and failing to go ahead!

Is Consolidation the Answer?

There are many advantages in combining two or more smaller weaker churches in a community. Congregations are enlarged; overhead, such as heating, lighting, janitor service, repairs, etc., is reduced, funds are made available to employ a properly trained, experienced pastor; the program may be enlarged and a degree of specialization obtained. There are corresponding disadvantages, however. The entire constituency of two or more churches is seldom ready to consolidate. If the majority forces it as they must in most cases, the minority is largely lost and likely to go churchless. The saving in overhead will usually be dissipated in a larger program, a higher salaried pastor and an assistant in order to continue to reach all the people. If one of the old church buildings is used it will be inadequate and no better adapted. The great advantage of consolidation comes when the congregations can be combined into one new one around a big modern program such as a new church building adapted to effective religious education and church leadership in moral affairs, that draws into its membership those elements and folks in the community—and they are numerous—not previously interested in the church or its work. Until and unless such a union can be effected, a real cooperative unified program between separate church organizations is probably more useful than consolidation in most cases. To both of these tendencies the "higher-ups" in the church organization are usually opposed. They are behind the communities themselves in appreciating the need. Their attitude is often an obstacle to progress.

The rural church is an absolutely essential institution to the country. An effective properly functioning church is a vitally important element in a farmers standard of living. Without it, moral standards in a community are lowered. It is the principal—with many people the only—conservitor of spiritual life. Equally with good roads and schools it is responsible for making and keeping the community a desirable place in which to live.

The average rural church is hardly holding its own. It is weak spiritually and financially. It lacks local trained leadership. Its program is inadequate. It is often inefficient. It is poorly equipped and its progress is usually restrained rather than promoted by its overhead supervision, which does not understand the rural problem. The rural church needs new life, an enlarged program, more cooperation with other churches, better buildings and equipment and above all trained leadership.—M. C. Burritt.

The Grade Heifer Calf

(*Continued from page 3*)

or we would send it to the slaughter house to be vealed, but on no account sell it to another dairyman to be raised.

Over production of milk is one of the serious problems of the dairy industry, and it is mainly over production from poor cows, for high-producing cows can manufacture milk profitably even when the price of milk is low. The way to attack this over production problem is at the source; it is too late after the calves have been raised to maturity. We have for many years joined in the chorus of advice to dairymen to send to the butcher every unprofitable cow, but that is advice which is so rarely followed that it has no effect on general market conditions.

We can sympathize with a dairyman who hesitates to send his unprofitable cows to the market, for he feels that these cows have cost him good money to either buy or raise. He also feels that perhaps they will be better at some future time. However, the same hesitation that applies to sending a mature cow to the butcher need not apply to a new-born heifer calf. In the case of the calf no expense has been incurred. The mature cows will diminish in number from year to year and the over production problem will be quickly taken care of if the mature cows are not replaced by young animals that have every indication of being poor producers because they are out of poor parents.

(*Courtesy, The Larro Dairyman*)

Beau Geste

(*Continued from opposite page*)

surance and solemn promise that it will be settled and cleared up today."

"How?" asked Claudia.

"Never mind how, for the minute, Claudia," replied Michael. "Just believe and rest assured.

I followed my brother out into the hall. He held the way to his room.

"Take a pew, Johnny. I would hold converse with thee on certain dark matters," he said as we entered.

Having locked the door, he put his tobacco-jar on the low table beside the low arm-chair in which I was sitting.

"You leave the carbon cake too long in your pipes," he said. "That's what cracks them. Unequal expansion of the carbon and the wood, I suppose. You ought to scrape it out once a month or so."

He seated himself opposite to me and sprawled in the low chair, with his knees higher than his head.

"Oh, I like a well-caked pipe," I replied. "Nuttier and cooler."

"Ah, well! So long as you can afford to crack your pipes," he said lazily, and sat silent for a minute or two.

(*To Be Continued*)

Healthy Teats and Udder

The easy milker is usually the profitable milker. Much of the holding back of milk is due to lack of care of the udder and teats. It pays to go after the extra quarts by giving constant care to even the "little" hurts that make the cow nervous and restless.

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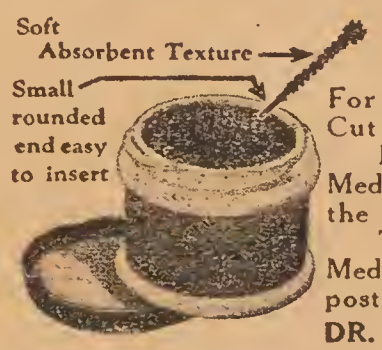

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for 1927 a New Year Greeting and a Pledge!

—It is our sincere wish that the coming New Year will bring you a greater measure of success, happiness and prosperity than you have ever had before, *and*—we want you to know that our New Year resolution is a pledge to make every effort to give you a better hardware service in every way, so that we can continue to have and increase your valued patronage.

Happy New Year!

Your Farm Service Hardware Men

The Old Bureau Speaks

And Tells How It Acquired a New Coat

THREE generations ago, a kind father purchased me at a store in Potsdam, New York, where I had been standing beside the wall for several years. I can remember when I was a tall tree and the young people come on tramps, and picked up my large walnuts. Cruel men came later, cut me down, and carried me away from my dear "Mother Earth". Saws cut into my wood, making me into boards, men hammered me full of nails, and then covered me all over with sticky stuff. I was then called a bureau. This father loaded me into a wagon, hauled by oxen, and I went away out into the country. 'Twas dark when I arrived at my new home, and by the light of the tallow candle, I was admired. "What a beauty", said my new mistress. "Those beautiful handles." You see wood had been carved to represent a bunch of grapes, with the leaves at the sides, making very beautiful handles.

Soon my four drawers were filled with home made garments, which she had spun and woven. Oh, the wonderful little stitches that were placed in those garments, three generations ago. I learned that my new mistress was soon to be married, and these were her wedding clothes. My two little deck drawers on top of my highly polished top, held many a love letter and old fashioned gift of love.

The wedding was over. The groom loaded me into a wagon, and with his bride we went to the far west—Ohio. A hard cold winter or two, and then other garments were being placed in my drawers, tiny garments, so dainty and sweet. Several months later my mistress was at a loss as to how she would entertain the tiny miss who had come to our house to live, so my bottom drawer was removed, and placed on the floor beside her, where she thoroughly enjoyed throwing the contents upon the floor.

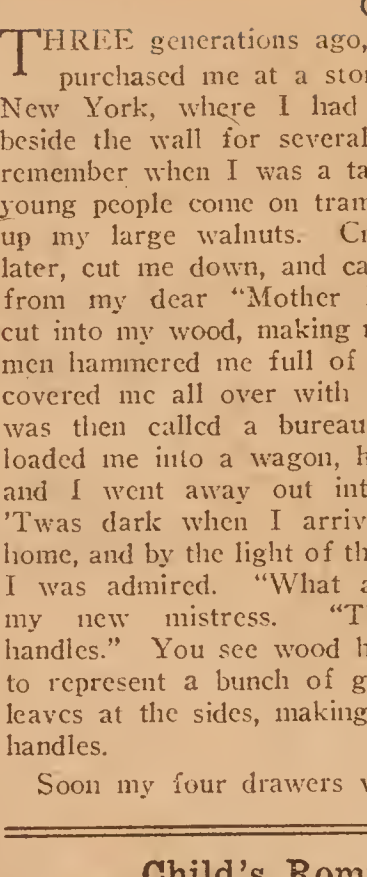
Years passed. My mistress died. The baby now owned me. Again I held the wedding finery, the love letters and all. The moving spirit had again entered the blood, and this time I was taken on a train, with the new State of Nebraska for my home. Banks were not considered safe in that day and age so many times money was hidden in my drawers. For my new mistress I also kept the tiny garments that she made for the new one.

The present day arrived. My beautiful old walnut was not appreciated. Yellow paint was "daubed" over my lovely dark coat. Again I was placed on a train —"Arkansas—The Land of a Million Smiles", was my destination. A man they called "a second hand man", looked me over and said, "Many city people would pay $100 for an old walnut piece like that." I swelled with pride. The great-grand daughter of my first mistress seemed surprised to hear that. Then the "second hand man", was informed that he could not buy me. He left.

The next day I was emptied and taken out doors. 'Lye was applied all over me. It ate off all of that yellow paint, and several coats of varnish. Then varnish remover was applied, and the real beauty of my wood was noted. Then for hours I was sandpapered, until all traces of varnish were removed. The best grade of new varnish was then purchased, applied, and let dry. Then pure linseed oil was rubbed in, then pumice stone was applied, and rubbed down with a flannel cloth. Then the finest of fine sandpaper, was applied until my surface was dull again. Then another coat of varnish was applied, let dry, and the same steps taken every other day for six times. Then I was rubbed with heavy flannel, until my new mistress was tired. Now I am in her bed-room beside new and modern furniture, and am always pleased when callers come and admire my old beauty.

But how the language spoken has changed. Now I am called a "chest of drawers", no more love letters, wedding dresses, baby clothes, but now I hold teddies, brassiers, rouge, lip stick, rolled down hose, and my mistress often says, "I'm off for a spin". —MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

Child's Rompers



For the little toddler romper **Pattern 2337** *is both attractive and convenient. It is simple to make and to launder. It comes in sizes ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years. The front or romper is in one-piece; back with drop seat. The 4-year size requires 2 yards of 42-inch material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

The Farm Boy

At eve when the birds cease their singing,
And the sun is setting low,
In the meadow I see the cattle,
As they slowly homeward go.

The crickets are now busy chirping.
Near every bush and tree,
At the end of this—another day
A day for you and me.

And then when it comes bedtime,
And I lie down to sleep,
I hear full many sound as strange,
As in the dark, things creep.

And early in the morning
I wake with sunshine bright
'Tis then when I remember
Those creepy things last night.

But now the birds are singing,
And I'm feeling mighty gay,
I start my work—for farm boys,
Have little time to play.

First it's feed the horses,
Then it's feed the cows,
Then it's throw a stack of hay,
Down from the big hay mows.

And all through the day I toil so,
Just stopped by the dinner bell,
Yet each task finds a lighter heart,
As I span each hill and dell.

I think of how I'll see the sun
As it sinks way out of sight
And I can stop my working
And walk gaily home tonight.

—Barnett Rogers, Grade 7, Age 12.

W. L. George on Marriage

This article purchased less than a week before the famous author's death on Jan. 31, 1925, is of particular value as representing his last thoughts on this important problem.—The Editor of Success Magazine.

What are men and women trying to get out of marriage?

What are they putting in?

The answer is not the same for the two sexes.

Men when they marry are looking forward to physical comfort and to living with a reservoir of flattery which never runs dry.

That is about all. We may leave aside husbands of a more complicated kind—there are not many.

As for women: They seem to expect affection, attentions pleasing to their vanity, and the use of money.

That, too, seems to sum up the attitude of most wives.

Because they are merely human, they put in as little as they can.

The man puts in money and, as a rule, thinks he has done.

The woman puts in, according to their means, roast mutton or elaborate "at homes."

Theno each goes his own way—and is surprised because marriage is unsatisfactory.

Personally, I believe that the best bachelordom is inferior to mediocre matrimony.

I would go so far as to say that a bad marriage is better than none.

The reason is that we all ache for companionship—and marriage is the only insurance company which issues policies against lonesomeness.

How can we attain this companionship?

In other words, how can we get the most out of marriage?

In the front line of my answer I should place mutual confidence.

A man will never know a woman unless he allows her to know him.

If he hides from her his business affairs, his ideas on things and people, she, too, will hide. That is natural.

A woman cannot be expected to confide in a man who never repays her in the same coin.

Confide—never hesitate to confide.

Your partner for life may not understand, but she will never understand unless you give her a chance to try.

She may be indiscreet—then snub her for it once or twice. Suffering will cure indiscretion.

But know all of each other's minds, because then you will think together, and so you will never be bored.

Lastly: There is the question of attentions—

It is commonly believed that after a few years married people no longer desire the attentions which they enjoyed on their honeymoon.

But anyone who wants to get the most out of marriage will find that he or she must always be ready with a pretty speech, with the recognition of elegance or cleverness, and above all with a small gift.

For these things assure us that we still have charm—

And in case both of men and of women to perceive charm the surest way of creating it.

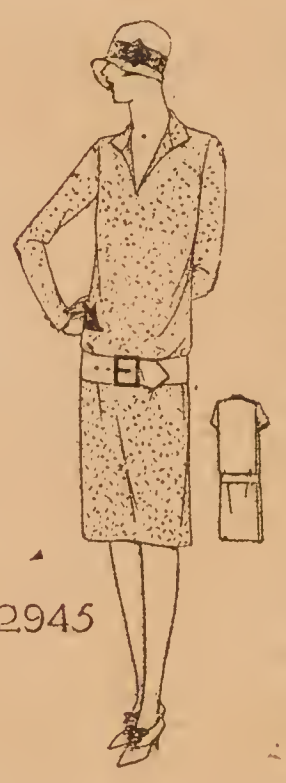
Finishing A Floor

What is the best finish for a cherry wood floor and keep it light colored? Will ⅜ inch cherry laid over Hemlock floor be satisfactory for hard wear in a kitchen?

IF you use clear filler (thinned of course) and then finish with wax or spar varnish, you would have a nearly white floor. If you desired a little color, you could add stain to the filler and then finish with wax or varnish. The spar varnish would be more desirable in a kitchen.

I do not think you would be satisfied with ⅜ inch lumber. It is harder to hold this flat as it would tend to raise along the seams. Three-quarter inch would be better.—F. G. B.

Smart Straight-line Frock



If made up in a novelty woolen fabric, **Pattern 2945** *is excellent for general wear. A broad suede belt matching or contrasting in color would give the correct finishing touch to this frock. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It only requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material for the 36-inch bust measure.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

How to Water and Feed Houseplants

And How Other Farm Women Meet and Conquer Their Problems

WHILE ordinary neglect accounts for many failures with houseplants many more are caused by improper watering, and some by not knowing how to feed them. During the winter the sun becomes weaker, and all plant life tends to slow up growth. Root action is less, and not so much moisture is removed from the soil by the roots. If too much is given the soil sours, for the air in rooms in winter does not circulate so freely as in summer. Naturally less rugged the roots suffer more quickly, and plants die. Then again sometimes a little water is supplied every day in dry hot rooms and it is soon evaporated into the air, and after a short time the ball of earth gets hard and dry except right on the surface. This checks and stunts growth, but is not so likely to cause disease as over watering. Still it makes the window garden unsuccessful.

I follow this simple rule in watering plants. I remove a little of the surface soil and take a deep pinch of soil from below it. I press this into a mass. If it is not too dry to hold together it is not dry enough to make the plants suffer, but if it will not hold together it needs water at once. If it holds but will shatter with a slight tap it is not too wet. If it will not crumble at all but makes a mud ball it is too wet and no water should be applied until it is dry enough so it will crumble when tapped. Soak thoroughly when you do water and wait then until water is needed again. You can have a certain time to test for watering, but not for watering. Do that only when needed.

There are several rules for feeding plants. Never feed a weak or sick plant. Never feed plants when the soil is very dry. Always begin with a weak dose, say a teaspoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water and increase the amount until you can use a tablespoonful to the gallon on strong rapid growing plants. Prepared complete plant foods are probably the best for most people and the directions for use comes on the box. Plants that are starved instead of weak or sick usually have shorter joints, slender firm stems, and the foliage may be tinged with red or bronze and if too much starved or kept too dry may be yellowed a little. Such plants can be fed but if dry be sure to water first, else they are likely to take up enough plant food in filling their stems and foliage to kill them.

By AGNES HILCO

Use a Tray

When it is not convenient to use a tea-wagon on account of steps between your dining-room and kitchen or too expensive to own one, use a large tray instead to carry your food. This will save many steps as you can usually take it all in one time.—Mrs. R. F. D.

Muskrat Table Delicacy

MUSKRAT, lord of the marsh and swamp and small sluggish stream, is good food according to Dr. Charles E. Johnson, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, who has published a bulletin on the study of Muskrats in New York State. Fried muskrat, roast muskrat and stewed muskrat are some of the styles in which the flesh of these animals has been prepared for the table. Some day muskrat en casserole will be served at a fashionable function and will become a popular item on the menus of our leading restaurants and hotels thereafter. It is recommended, however, that in preparing this food the meat be soaked over night in salt water to destroy the gamey flavor.

Fried muskrat is prepared by letting the meat lie in salt water for an hour; then it should be dried and dipped in a batter of flour and meal, and fried in lard.

The same preliminary preparations in the case of roast muskrat. It should be roasted in a pan containing water, salt, pepper, butter, and a little onion. Flour should be sprinkled over and it should be basted until thoroughly done.

To prepare muskrat stew the meat should be allowed to lie in salt water for an hour, washed, placed in a saucepan and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper. It should simmer slowly and when nearly done should be sprinkled with chopped parsley and onion. When entirely done, thicken with a gravy of flour and water as for stewed chicken.

The early colonists fried about everything they found in America as a source of food. The muskrat was recommended to the colonists by the Indians and it is recorded that even today muskrats are used in some sections as food. Philadelphia is said to be one of the leading markets for muskrat carcasses on special occasions. Muskrat banquets are sometimes served at gun club functions.

An Attractive Centerpiece

A pretty center piece for the dining table in winter is made by filling a fern dish with good soil, scattering the top thickly with plump grape fruit seeds and putting a thin layer of earth over these. In six weeks the green plants will appear and they continue growing until about four inches high, keeping green and fresh.—L. M. T.

Helpful Hints and Short-cuts

I, LIKE all other housewives and mothers enjoy reading how other women do their work, enjoy their play, make life easier or invent new methods. I want to pass on some of my best "inventions" to others.

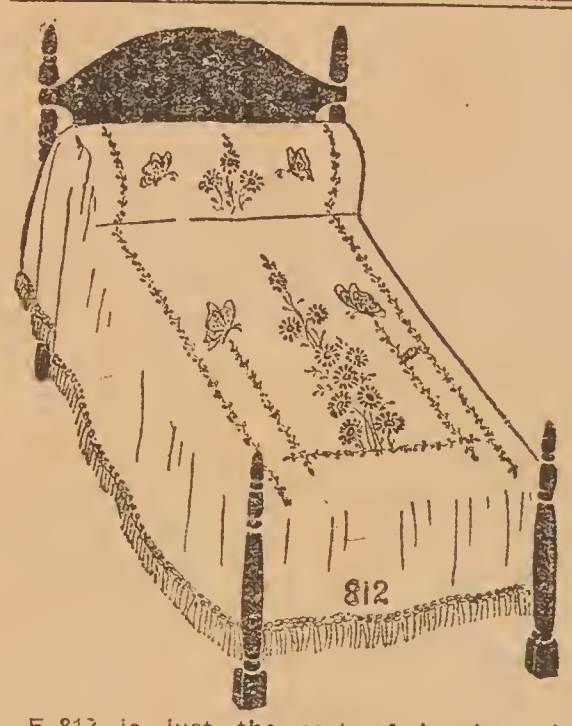
First, my new card table. It is indeed a thing of beauty! Originally it was a sad-looking, battered, old sewing table. But I covered the top trimly with black oilcloth, first padding it with newspapers, then drawing the oil cloth well under the edge and tacking, then a coat of black paint and a coat of black enamel for the legs. As a "finisher" bands of gold paint around the legs, and in one right hand corner of the top I painted in gold an outline of a little ace of diamonds and the ace of spades. Diagonally opposite, the ace of hearts and ace of clubs. My friends when they gather for a game of cards exclaim at the beauty of my table!

Mothers who have several children, or even one or two, to bathe, with no bathtub or linoleum rug will find this a blessing. I took a large square, about one yard each way, of oilcloth, bound it with contrasting cloth binding and now when I bathe the kiddies, they hop from the little tub onto this square, while I dry them. When baths are out of the way, I pick it up, wipe it off with a damp cloth and roll it on a stick. It will last a very long time, and saves much hard "mopping up". Also I lay it on the floor under my chair when I sew and it catches ravelings, thread, snips, etc., and it is easy then to gather them up and burn them.

Hoping these little hints may help some other busy woman, whose time is precious and whose dollars are few, I am glad to pass them on. —Mrs. L. B., Michigan.

Cost of Farm Home Furnishings

RECENT surveys show that the farm families in certain districts, whether tenant or owner, spent an average of $44.42 per year for house furnishings and equipment. These surveys were made in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S Department of Agriculture.



E-812 is just the sort of hand work which a woman likes to do while winter shuts her indoors. For the prospective bride and for the woman who wants a pretty bedroom set the spread ($3.95), curtains to match ($2.20), and a scarf (63c) are ideal. The designs are stamped on heavy Krinkle Crepe, very attractive in appearance and easy to launder. Fringe for trimming may be had at a slight additional cost. Enclose money and send to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Of 1,299 families reporting, 1,059 reported a total yearly living cost of from $600 to $2100, allowing for what the farm afforded towards the living. This compares very well with the income of wage earners in that class.

From $11.50 per family to $48.60 was the range indicated for house furnishings and equipment. The average family surveyed in Kentucky spent $31.00 per year for these purposes while in Missouri $64.00 per family is shown.

The variety of house furnishings and equipment included canning equipment; cleaning equipment such as brooms, brushes, and vacuum cleaners; house furnishings such as bedding, curtains, portieres, furniture, carpets, rugs, household linens, musical instruments, tableware; laundry equipment, including ironing boards, tubs, and washing machines; sewing equipment, including dress forms and sewing machines; and miscellaneous purchases, including electric appliances, portable gas engines, stoves, trunks, suit cases, and refrigerators.

Only 34 families of the 1,299 bought vacuum cleaners in the year covered, 63 bought musical instruments, 73 washing machines, 33 sewing machines, and 44 electric appliances. The average expenditure for vacuum cleaners by the families that bought such equipment was $15.70, musical instruments $66.50, washing machines $36.30, sewing machines $31.50, and electric appliances $24.20.

The home gathered nuts are good added to bread stuffings and cake fillings.

Bloomers made of satin, satine, or jersey are necessary if one is to be comfortable and well dressed in these days of slim lines and short frocks. Pattern 2243 *shows such a garment.*

The ruffled band at the bottom may be omitted if short bloomers are desired. It comes in sizes 24, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure. For the 28 inch size, 3 yards of 36-inch material is required. Price 13c.

Extra

Extra help to get clothes clean more quickly, more easily! Unusually good soap and plenty of naptha, working together in Fels-Naptha, give *extra* washing help you'd hardly expect of any other soap!

FELS-NAPTHA
THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

Hotel Breslin
FIREPROOF
B'way at 29th St.
NEW YORK

One block from Fifth Avenue—Three blocks from Penn. Station—Subway connects with Grand Central Terminal—Convenient to Stores, Theatres, and all steamship piers.

RATES:	Per Day
Single rooms with running water	$2.00 and $3.00
Single rooms with bath or shower	3.00 and 4.00
Double rooms with running water	4.00 and 5.00
Double rooms with bath or shower	$5, 6.00 and 7.00
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	10.00 to 12.00

Booklet and Map of New York Upon Request
For Reservations, Wire at Our Expense
PAUL A. McGOLRICK, Managing Director
DAVID F. CULLEN, Manager

HOTEL FLANDERS
Just East of Broadway
133-137 West 47th St.
134-136 West 48th St.
A modern high-class 15-story hotel very close to Times Square and within a few minutes to all leading Theatres and Shops.
Rooms with running water $2.00
Rooms with bath $2.50 up
Special rates for long or short periods
GEORGE SANBORN, Prop.

3 DRESSES $2.98 FOR ONLY
Send No Money
Simply state sizes and colors wanted and the postman will bring to your door three beautiful dresses. When the dresses arrive deposit $2.98 (plus postage) with the postman. Remember, you will receive three dresses, no two alike. The dresses are made from the latest style fabrics, suitings, heavy linens and crepes. If it is not the greatest bargain you ever had, your money promptly refunded. Sizes 34 to 52. Colors, green, brown, orange and rose.
SKYLIN MILLS,
104 Hanover St., Dept. H-41
Boston, Mass.

Cuticura Soap
Best for Baby
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and $1.00 at druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to sbscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

AGENTS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

"CHRISTMAS PUPPIES." If you love your boy buy him an English or Welsh Shepherd pup. They will bring your cows home next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

RAT TERRIERS. FOX Terriers. All ages. Give the children a puppy for Xmas. MRS. CARMEN WELCH, Herrick, Ill.

CHRISTMAS SALE OF Collie puppies. White and Colored. Priced to sell. HARRIET WIXOM, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, also old dogs. Good breeding, clear marking, smooth-haired. W. H. COOLEY, Albion, Pa.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, two and three months old, from heel driving stock, either color and sex. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE COLLIES. Island White Stock. Reasonably priced. Inquire RAYMOND CLARK, Wyoming, N. Y.

POULTRY

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Big Discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604.

BEAUTIFUL BUFF Rock Cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Spa, New York.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies, white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

LARGEST WHITE LEGHORN Breeding Farms in the eastern states, established 1910. Write for free 80 page catalog describing our breeding stock and methods of housing, feeding, trapnesting, pedigreeing, etc. Large White Eggs, big egg production, and stock that will live and grow, standard type. There is more net profit for the poultryman whose pens contain Lord Farms Leghorns. Address LORD FARMS, 91 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets. Also Bourbon Red Turkeys. Farmers' prices. W. LOTHERS. Perulack, Pa.

BIG, STRONG, Healthy Baby Chicks—Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds—from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write today for free catalog, price list and discounts. PORTLAND HATCHERY, 500 W. Walnut St., Portland, Indiana.

SELECTED Snow White Rock Cockerels. Three lists and best display at big Utica Show. F. H. COVENTRY, Rome, N. Y.

POULTRY

THE American White Orpington Club will donate free eggs to boys and girls under 19 years. Write to H. M. SHARPE, National Sec., Spencer, Iowa, for full particulars.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. MRS. DAVE JENKINS, Canton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED CHICKS—Leghorns, Anconas 11c, Rocks, Reds 12c, Wyandottes 13c. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

MAMMOTH WHITE Pekins, Samuels strain. Drakes $4. Ducks $3. ARTHUR BURGMAN, Locke, New York.

PUREBRED Pekin Ducks $2.50. FRANCES ZEH MASON, Wayside Farm, Delhi, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Mammouth Pekin Ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BOURBON RED Turkeys—Young toms and hens for sale—won first prizes at State Fair and Sesqui-Centennial. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

TURKEYS—BOURBON RED breeders from Madison Square Garden; State Fair; Sesqui Prize winners (Hornings) Hens $8.00 to $15.00. unrelated Toms $10.00 to $35.00. Our Columbian Wyandottes won again this year at Cornell Production Show; Cockerels $3.50 to $10.00. MRS. C. J. DOXTATER, Evans Mills, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys, Goldbank Strain, extra fine breeders, for sale. W. T. ROGERS, Bridge Hampton, N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Heavy Layers. Few unrelated toms. MRS. ARTHUR RODGER, Hammond, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Toms $12-$15. Hens $8, $9. LEAVITT, South Royalton, Vermont.

FARMS FOR SALE

NINETY-FOUR ACRE Dairy-Poultry farm in high production. Keeps twenty cows, twelve hundred hens. Excellent buildings fully equipped. Particulars upon request. LYNN TALBOT, Edmeston, N. Y.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

DAIRY FARM—Good buildings, plenty of water, large house, modern improvements, easy terms. ALDRET JANSEN, Pine Bush, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

OWING TO THE INCREASING DEMAND for Dairy Improvement Associations a training school for association milk testers will be given at the College of Agriculture from January 17 to 29, 1927. The work will include Babcock testing, computing rations, and record keeping. For complete information write to G. W. TAILBY, JR., Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, New York.

FURS—HIDES—SHIPPERS

WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

FURS WANTED—Ginseng, Skunks, Raccoons, Mink, Muskrats $1.75, Weasels $1.50. Postage refunded. Flat price-list free. STERN'S—Furriers, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

HONEY

PURE EXTRACTED Buckwheat honey. 5 lb. pail. 90 cents postpaid third zone. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON. Dimock, Pa.

RURAL PLAYS. Catalogue. HARRY DOTY, Chatham, New York.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

TAXIDERMIST WORK. Deer head $9 to $11. Ladies' Furs $8 to $10. Other work reasonable. Mounted specimens for sale. 20 years experience. D. H. SWINBURN, Littleton, N. H.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay. Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices. Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

NEW CROP Table Rice. Fresh and sweet. 100 pounds beautiful clean white Rice, double-sacked $4.50. J. ED. CABANISS, Box 48, Katy, Texas.

INDIAN HEAPDRI (for leather only). Keeps leather shoes and moccasins bone-dry. Half-pint can 35c postpaid. GEORGE SPAULDING, Cambridge, N. Y.

SWITCHES, Flanelette dresses, Bargains. Booklet. E. MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

ANYONE having old volumes of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are asked to communicate with DR. THOMAS TAPPER, 330 W. 34th St., New York City, c|o J. C. Penney Co.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples free. FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden, Conn.

New York's Champion Hen

(*Continued from page 6*)

ing to weight and egg production of contest flock. Usually during most of the fall and early winter 1 pound of condensed buttermilk is mixed with about 5 pounds of germinated oats per 100 birds per day. The milk is increased as needed to 4 or 4½ pounds, and the oats decreased in proportion down to a limit of about 2½ pounds.

The milk and oats mixture is fed at 6 to 7 A. M. depending on the season of the year, though it might be fed at noon if desired. The Institute is now experimenting with dried milk, using it in the oats and milk mixture in place of the condensed. Conclusions will be announced later.

Bird 8-5 received her oats and milk for breakfast every morning of the year. Apparently this acted not only as raw material for more eggs but also as an appetizer since she spent most of the day between the dry mash hopper and the drinking pan.

About an hour before sundown 8-5 received all she could eat of the scratch grain and went to bed with a full crop. She had no artificially lengthened day for no electric lights are used at the New York State Egg Laying Contest the management preferring to rely on the Farmingdale ration knowing from experience that the birds will make high records and at the same time maintain the best possible body weight and condition.

Oyster shell and charcoal was constantly before our 304 egger but she had no grit except what she might pick up from the natural gravel. No grit has been used on the Contest plant for two years, tests at Farmingdale having shown no added benefit from a supply of prepared grit. The soil on the plant is of a gravelly nature.

Very little green food was given bird 8-5 at any time, the management having found that alfalfa leaf meal, together with the other materials in the Farmingdale ration, makes the feeding of other green feed unnecessary.

The record of bird 8-5 is simply the expected result when scientific breeding is combined with equally scientific feeding and management.

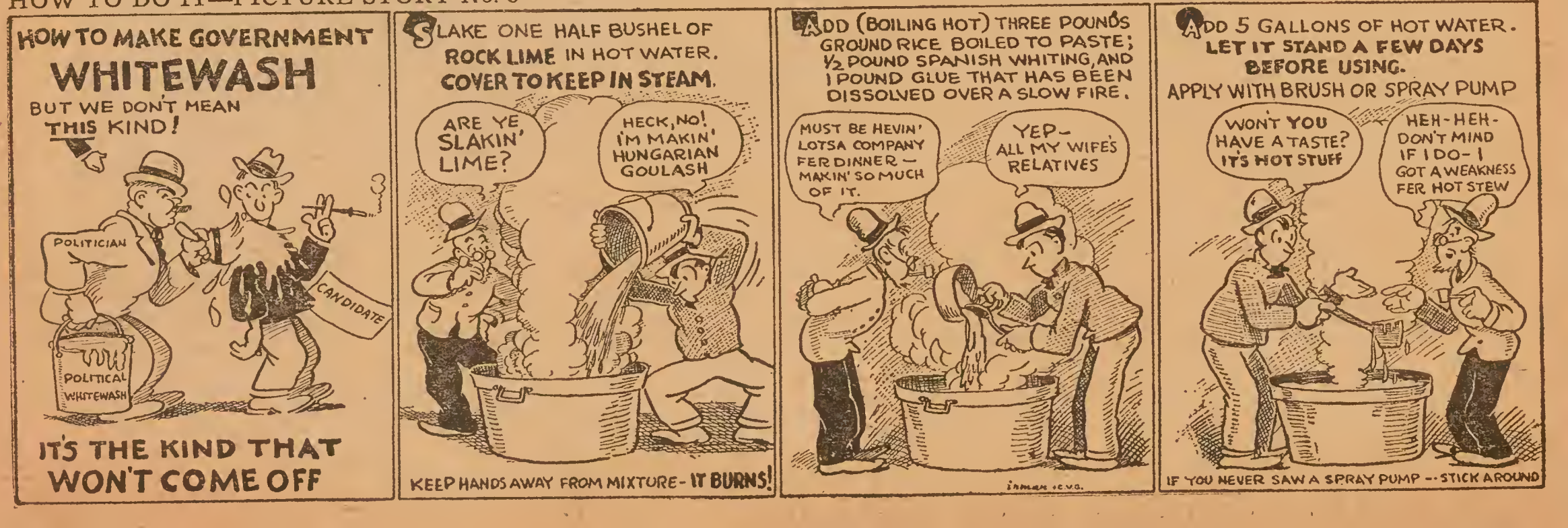
New Bulletins

Farmers Bulletin 1357 "Castration of Pigs" can be secured free of charge from the United States Department of Agriculture. This bulletin points out the fact that lack of sanitation in castrating often causes damage to hams that causes their rejection when inspected. This is naturally reflected in lower prices to the grower. The bulletin gives definite instructions for the operation as well as directions for disinfection.

* * *

Department circular 385 was recently published by the U. S. D. A. The title of the circular is "How to Prepare and Display Extension Exhibits."

HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No. 3



Service Bureau

"Busy Bee" Won't Sting Any More

ABOUT the middle of December AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received an ad which read as follows:

NEW WHITE CLOVER HONEY IN THE COMB
$1.75 per 10 pounds
Extracted honey, $1.50 per 10 pound pail. We pay postage or express charges and guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. Five per cent discount on hundred pound lots.
Produced exclusively from clover.
THE BUSY BEE APIARY.

The wording of the ad and the address given aroused our suspicions for the concern claimed a town on Long Island for its address. An investigation revealed that they were not located at the address given and returned correspondence showed that mail addressed to the village post office was forwarded to a room number in a hotel in Atlanta, Ga. It was returned to us from Atlanta.

Further investigation reveals that the Busy Bee is the same as the Acme Farms, which we wrote up in the service bureau a few weeks ago. The individuals concerned are being held failing to make a $10,000 bond. The individuals arrested are J. G. Grimes and D. W. Nichols and according to the authorities these men with others conducted an extensive advertising campaign under the name of Acme Farms, Busy Bee Apiary and Fulgum Hatchery. To show how cleverly this gang operated many banks in the south had the wool pulled over their eyes and did not realize what was going on until after the arrests were made. Some institutions reported quite favorably on them when we asked for confidential advice before accepting the Acme ad.

We are keeping in close touch with the developments at Atlanta so that those who have been fleeced may know what is taking place.

Eye Specialist Cannot Be Found

I would like some information regarding Dr. J. R. Lee, of 512 Medical Art Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., who pretended to be an eye specialist. He sold me two pairs of glasses for $47.50. He told me I would be blind in two weeks if I didn't wear the glasses. The glasses do not fit me at all.

IN spite of all that has been said in the Service Bureau columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, folks will listen to these self-styled eye specialists who peddle their wares from door to door, charging unbelievable fees for cheap glasses and a so-called examination, leaving the customer holding the bag. The above complaint is very similar to another that we have received from the same section of Western New York. The second complaint reads as follows:

A couple of months ago there was a fellow along this way who claimed to be an eye specialist. He gave his name as Dr. J. R. Lee, 512 Medical Art Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. He claimed to be advertising a new kind of lens and he went to one of my neighbors and told him he didn't need this special kind of lens but told him he needed glasses real bad and said he would test his eyes and give him the kind of glasses he needed. He charged him $56 for the glasses and my neighbor says he thinks he was a fake as the glasses don't seem to do him any good.

In acknowledging both of these letters we expressed the opinion that the case was similar to one AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST exposed in the Service Bureau columns something like two years ago. We immediately wrote to the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Pittsburgh, which organization referred the entire matter to the Special City Investigator of the Department of Public Safety. Mr. I. L. Gillespie of that department wrote that they have no record of a Dr. J. R. Lee nor does his name appear in the telephone directory.

Once again, let us warn every one to ignore eye specialists who peddle their professional services from door to door. Make it a New Year's resolution to use caution in ALL matters of this kind. If your eyes are weak take the time to go to a real bona fide eye specialist in your nearest city. Your local physician will aid you in locating the best man to suit your particular needs.

Obviously there is no way in which we can aid the unfortunate victims of Dr. Lee.

The injury suffered in these particular cases is two fold. The first is the loss of the money. The second is the damage that the glasses that have been delivered may inflict on the user. Obviously, they are not suited to the particular patient and poorly fitted glasses or unsuited glasses are as bad or may be worse than none at all.

Home Work Schemes Still With Us

APPARENTLY the old home work scheme flourishes no matter how much folks are warned about it and its ramifications. The other day we received a letter asking about the reliability of a concern which offers a proposition for making money at home, the work consisting of clipping newspapers and addressing specially printed cards. Space prohibits the reproduction of the entire letter. Sufficient to say the offer made is preposterous. It seems unbelievable that the promoters of the scheme really expect folks to listen to their statements about earning up to $50 a week by merely addressing cards.

Cranbury, N. J.
Nov. 18, 1926

Mr. E. C. Weatherby,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

I wish to advise you that I received your letter of November 6th, also check for $30.00 from the North American Accident Insurance Company, and I want to thank you very much.

Also wish to state as to your service it was the quickest settlement I could hope for and I am thankful for taking out this insurance. I certainly will speak well of the American Agriculturist and the North American Accident Insurance Company.

I remain

Yours respectfully,
MRS. KATHERINE SNEDEKER

You Pay to Do the Work

The hitch comes in the latter part of the letter where they ask for a remittance of a dollar to cover the expense and service rendered, NOT BY PERSONAL CHECKS. What is meant by expense and service rendered is hard to comprehend. Ordinarily when a man works for somebody else he is paid for doing the work and it is not necessary to spend money in order to get your wages. We have often wondered why schemes call for $1 to cover "expense and service."

The Service Bureau has a number of times made statements concerning plans of this kind. Never yet have we seen one that would warrant our endorsement. As a matter of fact there are a number of these kinds of home work schemes that are now being investigated by the post office department, and according to inspectors in the New York branch, many of them will be compelled to discontinue business because they are using the mails illegally.

A Bulletin that Will Help Grange Lecturers

GRANGE lecturers as well as all who are connected in any way with the preparation of programs for Farmers' Clubs or other farm meetings will find many practical suggestions and references in the "Rural Organizations Handbook" published as bulletin 384 by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison, Wisconsin.

This handbook can be secured by those not residents of Wisconsin for the nominal sum of fifteen cents. It will be worth many times its cost to anyone interested in any rural organization.

The State Department of Agriculture of New Jersey has begun a study of the uses to which electricity can be put to relieve the shortage of farm labor. It is believed that there is a great field for electric power at reasonable rates, not only from an economic standpoint, but in making the farm home a more desirable place of residence.—F. C. H.

A Clock Without Hands

(*Continued from page 3*)

the young Mr. Brown as being pretty well fixed financially he will be better able to realize that the credit statement will help him more than it will the bank.

How It Works

The writer knows of a fairly prosperous "Frank Jones" who did take an annual inventory and file a credit statement with his bank for several years, just as a matter of good business practice. He could probably have gotten all the credit he needed without a credit statement but he felt that it might serve as a good example for others and at any rate wouldn't do any harm. Then an unexpected opportunity came along. A neighbor suddenly decided to sell out and was planning to have an auction. This neighbor owned a very good herd of TB tested cattle and also a strip of good crop land across the road from Frank Jones' buildings. Neighbor Smith wanted to get his money in a hurry in order to invest it elsewhere. Frank Jones thought that if Smith didn't have to bother with an auction and had the cash in hand that he would make a very conservative price on his cattle and the thirty acres of land. In order to close the deal Mr. Jones had to raise five times as much money as he had ever borrowed at his bank. He went to the bank and asked the cashier to get out his credit statements for the past five years. These showed that he had increased his present work by an average of $700 each year. He then told the cashier of the bank about the chance he had to enlarge his business by buying out his neighbor's herd and part of his farm and that he wanted $4500 for 6 months on his personal note endorsed by his wife. Six month's time would give him a chance to hold a part of his own herd until they were more salable and to get a land bank mortgage on his farm. The cashier of the bank made the loan and Mr. Jones was able to take advantage of a most excellent business opportunity. The cashier of the bank told the farmer that if he hadn't in previous years taken an annual inventory and filed a credit statement that he would have had absolutely no chance of getting the $4500 on his personal note. The fact that he had been doing business in a business like way meant that he was in a position to take advantage of a good opportunity.

Farm Bureau Furnishes Books

So let us all do our part during Farm Inventory Week by helping the other fellow to put his farm on a business basis. The Farm Bureau and the New York State College of Agriculture are prepared to furnish a free copy of a farm inventory book to any farmer in the State who will make good use of it. But the Farm Bureau and the College and cooperating banks can't reach all farmers in the State. When you ask your Farm Bureau Manager or write to the College for your copy of "How to Take a Farm Inventory and Make a Credit Statement" ask for an extra copy for the young fellow who bought the farm down the road and show him how easy it is to take an inventory.

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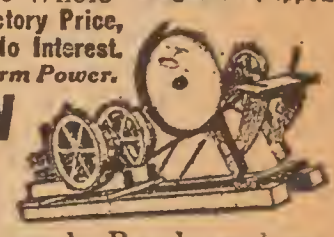

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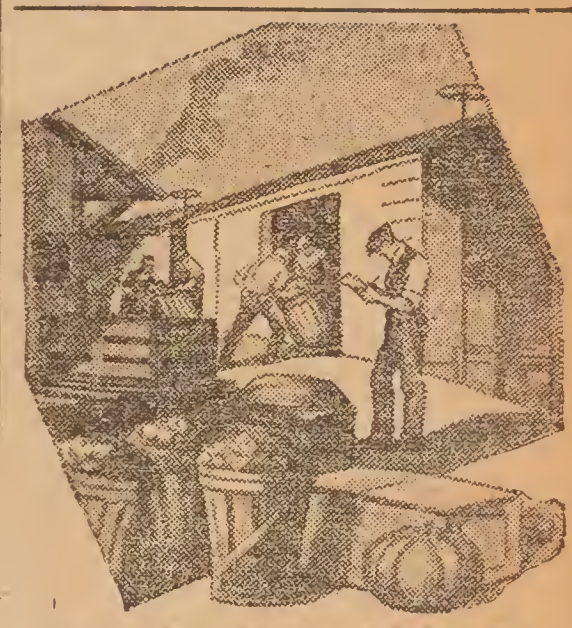

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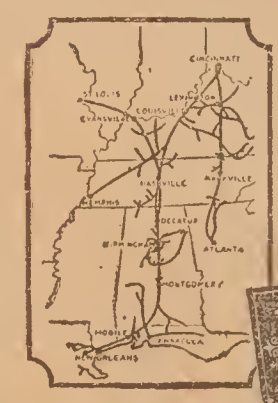

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JANUARY 8, 1927

Where All Things Are In Common

A Fireside Reflection On a Disappearing People---The Shakers

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

IT must be more than twenty years ago that I first attended a Farmers' Institute at Lebanon Center in Rensselaer County. I noted in the audience several men set apart from the others by a certain soberness of demeanor and peculiarity of clothing who by each other and by some of the older farmers were addressed as "Brother" and I learned that these were members of the Shaker Community, the big substantial buildings of which made a considerable street along the hillside a mile or two away.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

I never forgot them and in the autumn of 1914 I went again along with Edward van Alstyne (who so many readers of the A. A. will remember) and viewed their village and their great barn and their broad fields. Best of all I remember the cemetery where under tiny markers, each one exactly like every other, a very numerous company of the departed lie and wait.

I remember that I was there again one lovely afternoon in May when the first young leaves were pushing forth so that all the woodlands seemed to be flooded with a greenish mist through which the flowering dog-woods gleamed whitely. And a few weeks ago I went once more to see if I could gather something of the story and catch a little of the pathos of this ancient community where a dying faith is making its last stand.

Mount Lebanon lies in the south-east corner of Rensselaer County about 25 miles from Albany and almost on the Massachusetts line. Over the high hill just above the Shaker village goes the concrete highway—the main line between Albany and Boston—probably one of the busiest stretches of road anywhere to be found. I am sure that no where in our beautiful state is there a more magnificent, far-flung panorama of hill and dale and tilled field and woodland than lies spread out before you to the west from a point just where the road crosses the line between the two states. A little farther west and the road sweeping along the hillside almost overhangs the Community. You can look directly down upon the little street and the roofs and chimney tops. Always the great Berkshire Trail is a busy thoroughfare and in summer it is literally crowded with long distance tourists from many states, but of the thousands who pass daily there are few who remember—fewer still who pause to moralize upon the fact—that here is drawing to an end the long career of the most interesting experiment in Communism ever attempted in America.

There is no lack of information regarding these people. They, themselves, have written at length concerning their origin and history while their Theological doctrines and practices are set forth in a fairly voluminous literature.

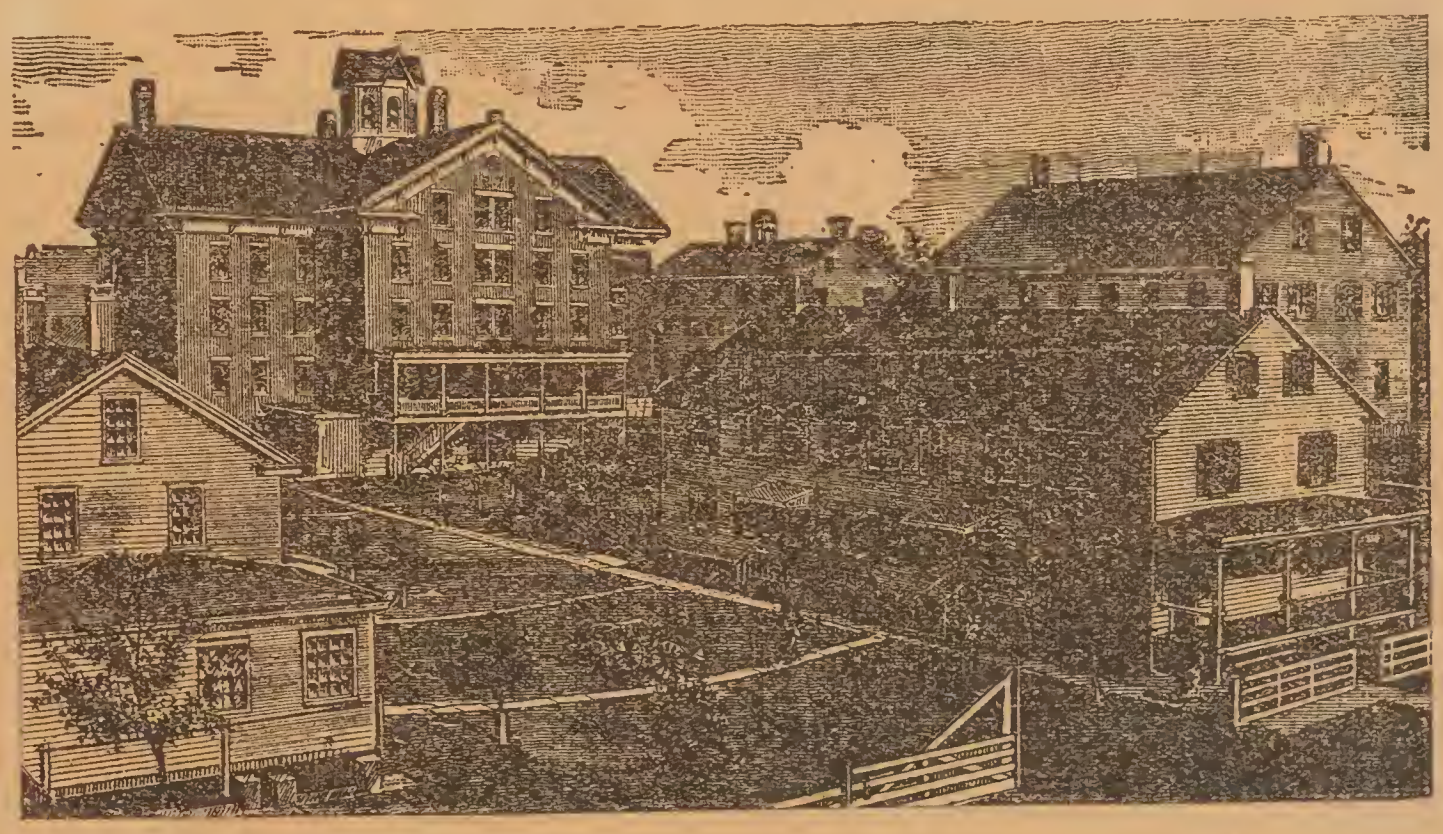
They trace their beginnings to two Frenchmen who about 1687 received a revelation of a new doctrine. These men went to England in 1706 and there in 1747 (I quote from their manual) was formed the first of "The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing—vulgarly called Shakers". The name "Shakers", denounced by them as a meaningless vulgarism has nevertheless remained the name by which they have universally been known throughout their long history. The sect never prospered in England and today is found in the United States and nowhere else.

The great prophet of Shakerism, whom they regard as the author of the revelation hardly less important that that of Christ was an English woman "Mother Anne Lee." She was the daughter of a blacksmith, herself a wife and mother and without question a woman of great force and character. She arose about 1770, preaching a fiery crusade of which the burden was the immediate bringing of the Kingdom of God upon earth.

In 1774 she emigrated to America with only seven followers and their first settlement was at Watervliet in Albany County, N. Y. In 1780 a great religious revival swept over the Lebanon Valley. It was characterized by wild emotional excitement of a type perhaps familiar enough in that century, but almost unknown in ours. Out of this revival, Mother Anne Lee garnered other followers—doubtless snatched as brands from the burning and in 1785 the first house of worship was built at Mount Lebanon and the Community launched upon a career which for more than half a century was signalized by most extraordinary success.

The new faith prospered exceedingly. Missionary effort was a cardinal point of their policy and zealous crusaders fared forth proclaiming that at last the Kingdom of God upon Earth was come. Other branches of the parent Society were formed—one in Connecticut—two in Maine—two in New Hampshire—three in Massachusetts. In our state the

Continued on page 6



A part of the old Shaker colony at Enfield, Connecticut. The above illustration, furnished by Mr. Van Wagenen, is a photostatic copy of an old woodcut which appeared in a manual of Shakerism published at Mt. Lebanon in 1883.

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Removing Old Fruit Trees

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

SINCE winter closed in on December 2 it has continued quite steadily. The ground has been covered lightly with snow continuously and temperatures have been as low as 10 degrees above zero. For the last few days the temperature has been between 30 and 40 degrees and much of the snow has left us. Roads are rather icy now. It has been good weather for wheat up until now.

M. C. BURRITT.

Not much work has been done during December. Everyone seemed to feel the need of relaxation after the strenuous apple harvest season, and much of the time it has been pretty cold for outdoor work. Now and then one sees an industrious grower already looking ahead to next season and at the pruning. The last few days have been good pruning weather. The time has passed rapidly in making things snug for the winter, putting in window lights, repairing buildings—cleaning up the barn, putting away the apples "round the cellar floor in red and yeller heaps", husking corn, killing the fall porkers, and many other similar jobs.

* * *

We have been cutting down old fruit trees which have passed their greatest usefulness and especially during the past two years have proved themselves unprofitable, and putting them into the woodpile. Now is the time to get rid of all these old trees which produce poor fruit, those of worthless varieties and weak and inefficient trees. As Dr. Warren put it recently in one of his happy illuminating comparisons, we ought to cull apple trees when the price is low, just as we cull the cows when milk is cheap, and as we weed out the poor hens when eggs are low in price. It is no time to slaughter good commercial orchards of good varieties. These will continue to be valuable. But it is an excellent time to take out worthless trees and varieties. So we are going through the orchards and taking out fillers which are crowding, poor sorts, weak inefficient trees and old veterans which have outlived their usefulness. We already have about fifty plum and apple trees on the woodpile. If this were generally done throughout the fruit belt—and much of it is being done—it would remove from the market a surprising amount of poor fruit, and make way for that much more good fruit. It is one of many little things that may be done to help relieve the present situation.

* * *

We are in the Christmas—New Year holidays. It is becoming our custom to suspend all but absolutely necessary farm operations during this week and to use it for a vacation period. The year man takes his week off at this time and visits friends and does as he pleases otherwise, free from all routine and chores. The boss does the necessary chores, feeding and caring for the stock, generally looks after things, and spends the rest of the time reading by the fireplace, working at the desk and generally doing as he pleases. It is a good time for such a vacation period. It is the end of the year and it is hard to do much work anyway. Somehow one finds it hard to plan and work toward New Year until after these holidays. Then too the children are home from school, and we can read and play together. It is a sort of family week. Our family has just finished reading Kipling's "Jungle Tales" together and it is surprising how interesting they are. The boy and I are still reading Cooper's "Leather Stocking Tales" together, being on the fourth book. We had a brown Christmas outside but the day after it snowed again whitening everything. But inside there was the tree and the presents and the Christmas music and reading as usual.

* * *

By the time this is read we shall be in the New Year and must turn our thoughts away from the old year, except for its lessons—it won't be hard for it has been none too pleasant—and look ahead into the new, to plan for its work and results. We shall expect to review conditions and prospects, production, prices and outlook and to see how they may affect our cropping plans and the probable income. Every now and then I run across a farmer who has had a prosperous year right in the midst of the depression. Sometimes it is good luck, and sometimes it is because of good judgment. In the present times more than ever, there is need for good judgment in making the year's plans. May all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers have an exercise that good judgment which will yield them the most prosperous and the happiest New Year!

Controlling Cherry Leaf Spot

PLOWING under of cherry leaves in the fall or early spring removes one of the principal sources of infection of cherry leaf spot. This disease lives over winter on the leaves and has caused a lot of loss to growers. Plowing under the leaves should be followed for complete control with a lime sulphur spray just as the petals fall in the spring and again about two weeks later. A third spray just after the cherries are picked also helps.

Sweet and sour cherries are equally susceptible to the disease, but care must be exercised in spraying sweet cherries as they are subject to burning with lime-sulphur. A mixture containing 1 gallon of lime-sulphur to 40 gallons of water will give best results with sour cherries, while for sweet cherries the proportion should be 1 gallon of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

"And then the Mama Bear said: 'Who's been eating my porridge?" LIFE.

America's Largest Cheese Selling Co-op

The Wisconsin Producers' Federation Proves It Can Be Done

By F. G. SWOBODA

General Manager, Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation

THE United States boasts three distinctly cheese selling cooperatives. The largest of these, the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, headquarters Plymouth, Wisconsin, markets the cheese produced by some two hundred fifty factories located in Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota. The oldest of the three the Tillamook Creameries Association of Tillamook, Oregon, sells the cheese produced by twenty-five cheese factories in Tillamook county, Oregon. The Saint Lawrence county, New York Cheese Producers Association, the youngest of the group, numbers some twenty factories in its organization. Each of these associations has a commendable record of service both to its members and to the dairy industry. All three have proven helpful to those on the outside as well as to their members. All of them have developed and grown hardy in an atmosphere of opposition and indifference. They have all proven an inspiration to the cooperative movement as a whole.

From the standpoint of volume of business the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation is by far the largest of the three. Magazines, both state and national, have chronicled the history of the Federation. Among cooperators its story is fairly well known but like any story of successful achievement it cannot be told too often or the facts pertaining to its growth and development become too well known.

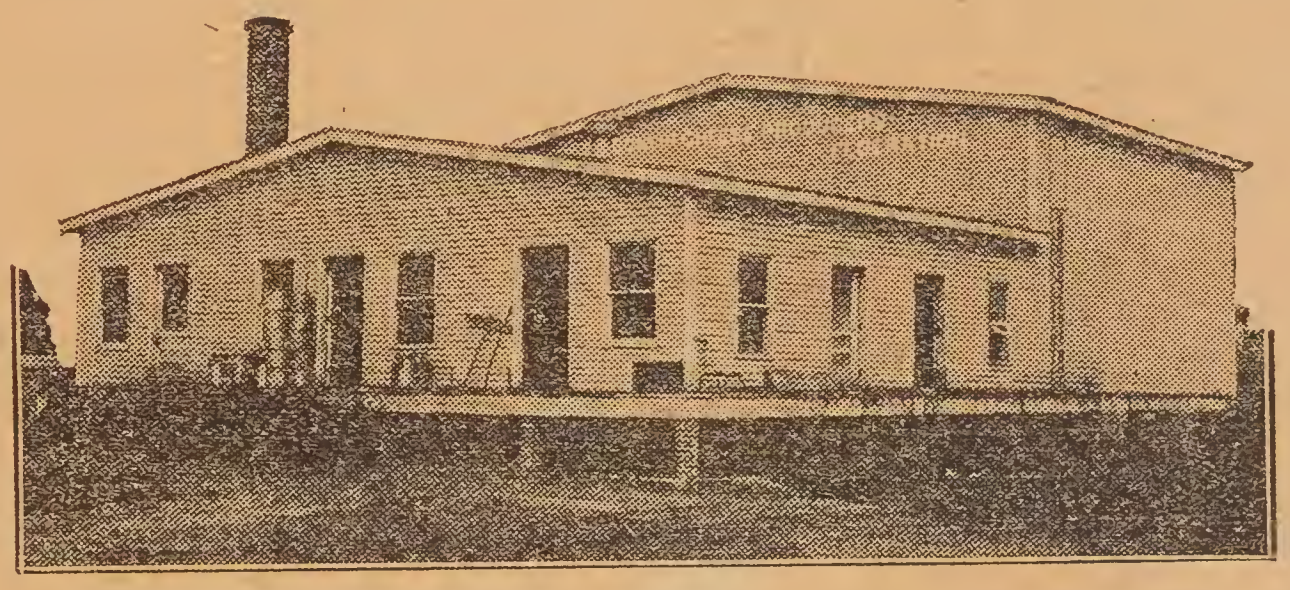
Today Wisconsin and cheese are quite synonymous, much as New York and cheese were several decades back. No single political unit the world over produces as much cheese as does Wisconsin. A total of 362,677,940 pounds represented its make of full cream or whole milk cheese in 1925. Of this total approximately 300,000,000 represented the production of American or cheddar cheese. Wisconsin boasts some two thousand American cheese factories. Of this number about three hundred are cooperative. The balance are privately owned and operated.

The Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation now in its twelfth year of operation is this year handling better than ten percent of the state's total production of American cheese. To be exact the amount handled in 1926 will crowd thirty-five million pounds or more than three times the production of any single state outside of New York. In addition to cheese the Federation will this year handle three-fourths of a million dollars worth of whey cream and an eighth of a million dollars worth of supplies. The total business for the year will closely proximate eight million dollars.

The Federation started with a single warehouse handling the cheese produced by the farmers of a single county, Sheboygan, in 1914. Today it markets cheese produced in about forty counties in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Its thirteen warehouses, owned with one exception by the farmers in the communities which they serve are valued at $250,000. Cheese from its two hundred forty factories is delivered to these warehouses. Such briefly is the record of the material accomplishments of the Federation. From the start the Federation has worked for quality. The belief in the mind of Henry Krumrey, the founder, and those associated with him was that cheese consumption and a wider market outlet could best be stimulated by production of a real quality cheese.

In this they were dead right, but as the years have passed by many things have arisen to interfere with the consummation of

(*Continued on page* 10)



Spring Green Warehouse, Second of the Federation Group. Cost complete with artificial refrigeration equipment, $23,000.

It's Time to Prune the Apple Orchard

Good Work Requires a Trained Man Who Will Study Each Individual Tree

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

THE various purposes for which pruning is done are fairly well agreed upon, but even the experts sometimes fail to agree as to just how the pruning should be done, as well as to the amount of wood that should be removed. At one time considerable attention was given to the shape of the tree and there was a difference of opinion as to the proper style for pruning. Some favored the "central leader", others voted for a tree with a head formed at a distance of from 18 inches to four feet from the ground, while still others favored the so-called "natural system" by which the tree was allowed to choose its own form.

H. L. COSLINE

One reason sometimes given for pruning is to shape the tree to some desired form. A tree can by sufficient pruning be made to assume almost any desired form. Fruit trees are sometimes trained along a wall with all the limbs in one vertical plane. Ornamental trees are sometimes pruned to assume the shapes of animals or castles. The State College of Agriculture at Cornell has recently called attention to the fact, however, that pruning is a dwarfing process and that any considerable amount of pruning when a tree is young will lengthen the time before it comes into bearing.

Another reason for pruning is to secure better fruit. As the tree becomes older, there is a tendency for more apples to set but if nature is allowed to take its course they will be small and unmarketable. Pruning limits the amount of wood growth and lessens the number of fruit spurs at the same time allowing sunlight to penetrate into the inside of the tree. This also makes proper spraying easier, thereby improving the quality of the apples.

Pruning is said to stimulate the tree and in some cases to increase the probability of yearly crops from trees that are likely to produce a crop every other year. It is assumed that when the top growth of a tree is lessened, the minerals and water in the soil will be used by the remaining branches and will make them more vigorous. The buds from which the apples develop start to form the year before they actually produce apples, and any one apple spur does not usually produce an apple two years in succession. Where trees produce a heavy crop one year, new wood growth and fruit buds are likely to be produced sparingly with a low crop as a result the next year. Pruning can be used at least partially to control this.

It is easier to cut off a limb than to replace it. Fruit men are pruning young trees less than they once did.

The work of the Cornell station on which they base their recommendations for light pruning of apples up to bearing age is coming to be accepted by many growers and the reasons they give and the results of experimental work are convincing.

However, Cornell Bulletin 114, entitled "The Care of the Mature Apple Orchard", contains the following sentence, "In recent years by reason of carefully conducted experiments, it has become possible to judge with much certainty the effect of pruning of young trees. In the pruning of old trees there is as yet no such trustworthy information to fall back on".

A number of commonly accepted facts, however will give some basis for pruning practice. Perhaps the most important of these is that the leaf is the factory which manufactures the carbohydrates later stored in the tree and partially used for the growth of the next seasons apple crop. Another fundamental fact to remember is that pruning invigorates the remaining branches, even though the growth from this invigoration may not entirely make up for that which was removed.

One of the most recent bulletins on the pruning of apples is put out by the Wisconsin Experiment station. It is bulletin 378, "Prune the Bearing Apple Tree", by R. H. Roberts. This bulletin states that no pruning "system" can be followed, and that the amount and even the time of pruning will vary from time to time depending upon the way the tree is growing. It advises

(*Continued on page* 9)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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VOL. 119 January 8, 1927 No. 2

"When the days begin to lengthen
The cold begins to strengthen"—

Never mind, the sun is on his way north again.

* * *

HERBERT JANVRIN BROWNE, the long distance weather forecaster, said that the summer of 1926 would be disagreeable, the winter of 1926-27 long and cold, and the coming year worse still. He has been right so far. HERE'S HOPING HE IS WRONG FROM NOW ON.

* * *

CARLYLE once said: "Count a thing known only when it is stamped on your mind so that you may survey it on all sides with intelligence."

He also said: "There is very great necessity indeed of getting a little more silent than we are. Why tell me that a man is a fine speaker if it is not the TRUTH he is speaking?"

If all of us put these two statements together and did not try to TALK on a subject until we "could survey it on all sides with intelligence"; what a lot of trouble, misunderstanding and prejudices could be avoided.

* * *

An American Agriculturist Ideal

A good thing to remember
And a better thing to do
Is work with the construction gang
And not with the wrecking crew.

May We Have Your Help?

WE warn you before you start this that we are going to talk "shop" just a moment about the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, so do not read any further if you do not want to.

This is the time when everyone is making plans for the coming year. We of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff are checking up on ourselves to see how we can make the "Old Reliable" of even more value to you than it has been in the past. The year just closed has brought us many kind expressions from our readers about the work we are trying to do. Within the space of five years we have seen this work requested by readers more than doubled. Still we are not satisfied. WE WANT TO DOUBLE OUR SERVICES TO YOU AGAIN and in addition it is our ideal to give you each week a paper that is something more than a farm journal—a friendly, helpful regular visitor to your home, something that will help you in your material affairs and at the same time perhaps uplift your spirit in time of discouragement.

All we ask in return is your loyal support. Our paper now goes to more than every other farm family in the great New York milk shed. Is your home in that vast number? If not, why not give us a chance to serve you? If you are a subscriber and your subscription has expired or is about to expire, why wait for us to spend the time and energy getting you to renew? Send in your own subscription, say a good word to your neighbor about the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and in return we will do our best to serve you, the farm, and the farm home.

Otsego County In Reforestation Work

THE Board of Supervisors of Otsego County, New York, have just voted an appropriation of $50,000 to cover a program of ten years in acquiring abandoned lands and starting county forests. It is expected that about five hundred acres can be planted each year so that in ten years the county will have five thousand acres of new forests, or the equal of a tract eight miles long and a mile wide. In about twenty years it is figured that these forests will begin to return a substantial income which will steadily increase until there will be good returns from the investment.

This is most excellent work and is a project which should be started in some degree at least in nearly every county in the East. There are thousands of acres of land which never should have been cleared in the first place, some of which are still being farmed at a loss—all of which are good for but one kind of crop, that is, trees.

Some Tax Reduction Results

FOR years now AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been hammering on the imperative need of reducing farm taxes. We have attended tax hearings; we have urged the situation upon innumerable lawmakers; we have aroused farmers to write hundreds of letters and telegrams to officials at the proper time and we have carried constant information in the paper about the tax situation. In addition to this, farm organizations and other agencies have been at work on the same problem.

It is now becoming apparent that all of this work is beginning to have at least some small results. We have already recently pointed out how the Nine Million Dollar Cole School Law—which we took the lead in securing—has resulted in a material reduction of school taxes, and will continue to do so each year.

One of the things that we have constantly urged and worked for is the reduction or complete elimination of the direct state tax on real estate. The result has been some reduction in this direct state tax during the last two years. In a local paper, we note, for instance, that Tioga County, New York, paid a state tax in 1925 of $40,222.21. THIS YEAR THIS WAS REDUCED TO $26,694.26. When this reduction is spread out over the farms of the county, it saves every farmer at least a few dollars.

We mention these small results to show that something can be gained by keeping everlastingly at it. We again urge upon Granges, the Farm Bureaus, and other local farm organizations and upon every individual farmer the need of working with us to keep this pressing problem of farm taxes ever before the minds of those who are responsible for appropriating and spending public money.

The Working Day Is Short Enough

THE labor unions are now working for a forty-hour week, with no work on Saturday. Within the short space of about fifty years, there has come a reduction of the working week from sixty hours to forty-four. We have never forgotten the stories that Father used to tell of his work in a country tannery more than fifty years ago before he and Mother went to farming. The outstanding thing that we remember was the long hours of gruelling labor from six in the morning until six and often seven at night, including Saturdays.

Because of these stories that we have heard the old timers tell, we have always had more or less sympathy with the working man in his efforts to cut down the day giving more time for rest and recreation, but in this latest proposal, we believe that the unions are going too far. Forty hours of productive labor out of a total of 168 in a week are not enough to maintain prosperity and if they are, we want to ask what are all of the people, particularly the young folks, going to do with so much spare time? For the old laboring man who has worked half a lifetime long and hard, we have a great deal of sympathy in his desire to have Saturdays to tinker around his home and garden. He has earned the right to a little let-up, but with the younger man it is a different story. Idleness is a breeder of crime and extravagance. With all of Saturday as well as Sunday free for the young laboring man, there will be too much opportunity for wearing out automobiles, burning up gasoline, and, in other and more dangerous ways, expending energy that might better be spent in productive labor.

The Need of Coming Together

Let's use the schoolhouse more for neighborhood meetings. We may exist in a community where the people do not meet together and work together in good causes, but we cannot really live a full, satisfactory, well rounded life in such a neighborhood. And yet if our neighbors do not meet together, whose fault is it? "Somebody must lead; why not you?"—Progressive Farmer.

ONE of the finest times we have had recently was attending the Farm Bureau committeemen's banquet at Watkins, Schuyler County, New York, where the famous Watkins Glen is located. As we sat listening to the discussions and the jokes and saw the people from all over the county calling one another by their first names and enjoying themselves so much, we were again impressed with a definite need that all of us have to come together socially and to rub shoulders with our neighbors.

What a lot farm people owe to the automobile for broadening the limits of the old neighborhood into the bigger community of the whole county and for bringing men and women together to learn from one another and to have a good social time, and to find out that the neighbor who lives next door or over the next hill has many of the same ideals, hopes and aspirations that we ourselves have. When we have learned this, we have laid the foundation of friendship and better understanding on which to build a better farm business and a better community and state.

Eastman's Chestnuts

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone were standing on the sidewalk in Washington discussing some topic of interest when their attention was attracted to a young man parking a Ford car equipped with Firestone tires at the curb near where they were standing. Stepping up to the young man, Mr. Firestone asked him:

"Do you like Firestone tires?"

The young man answered in the affirmative and Mr. Firestone remarked, "Well, I think they are pretty good too, because you see I am the man who makes them."

Mr. Ford asked a few questions about the car itself and when the young man assured him that to date he had had no difficulty, Mr. Ford remarked:

"It is a very good car and you will like it because I know. I am the man who made it.

This was too much for the owner of the Ford.

"Say," he burst out, "what you guys tryin' to hand me? First thing I know that little shrimp wid youse'll be tellin' me he's President of the United States."

Some Things in Fruit Growing As I See Them

And Other Interesting Letters From The Editor's Mail

I HAVE always been interested in fruit growing ever since I was old enough to work. I commenced to work on the farm by the month at the age of thirteen and for several years I was with some of the successful fruit growers of western New York.

At the present time I am engaged in the cooperage business and handle baskets and other supplies. So you see I get my living from the fruit growers and naturally want to see them prosper. I am going to set down here some of the things which I believe ought to be done for the benefit of one of the greatest industries of our country.

The fruit growers of western New York have "kidded" themselves into believing that the public could not get along without our apples because we have the best flavored apples in the world. We have got the flavor in our apples but the people are not going to buy wormy apples or apples that are so spotted with fungus that they look as though they had the smallpox. Nor are they going to buy green fruit. Some people would even hesitate to drink cider which was made of such junk. What the people want is something that is pleasing to the eye. That is why western boxed apples bring three times as much as our apples. Imagine yourself going into a first class hotel in New York City and sitting down to a table and see set before you a plate of your fine flavored western New York apples covered with fungus and possibly a worm peeking out of a hole at you. Would they look tempting to you? NO!

Pack Only the Best Fruit

Now then when you wake up to grow these fine flavored apples and pack only the choicest fruit like the Washington and Oregon growers do, you are going to get eight to ten dollars and even more per barrel.

One thing, we have too many old orchards and not enough young orchards. These old trees are getting where they will not produce large fruit any more and size is what counts when you put them on the market. Then most old orchards are so thick and the trees so high that it is impossible to spray them properly so you can get good clean well colored fruit. Such orchards should be cut down as soon as young orchards come into bearing.

Then there should be a law passed that anyone having an orchard that he does not take care of should be compelled to destroy it. Also, we have a lot of wild apple trees growing in old pastures and along fences that should be destroyed because they are the best breeding places for pests and diseases.

The majority of the growers are too careless about spraying. They will not spend the time or the money to get good results. There are some growers that really know their business. They are the ones who do not stop to figure how much it is going to cost and are not afraid to apply an extra spray in order to be sure that they have done a good job. They also drop every other job on the farm and go to spraying when they believe it is the proper time. Such growers usually have good fruit. If not, it is no fault of theirs because they have done their best.

There are others that start out in the spring intending to give their fruit the best of care. About the latter part of July they find that they have perfect fruit. Therefore, they say, why waste any more time and money spraying, it will come through all right. But it never does. The worms are sure to get in their work and the fungus has plenty of chance to develop as well.

Then we have the grower that figures on selling his fruit "tree run" which is the greatest curse to the industry. That man does not intend to half take care of his fruit. When it is about half grown he begins to look for a buyer and he usually finds a sucker. "I have been one myself." You ask such a grower if he intends to keep them sprayed. He says sure, but he never has the time to do so. After the dealer has been hooked with such fruit then he tries his best to get out with a whole skin. So he packs everything and marks them something and shoves them on to the public. If there happens to be a large crop of fruit like there was last fall that dealer finds that he has come out at the little end of the horn. Tree run apples have broken many a dealer and will continue to do so as long as they keep buying them. I blame the dealers more for the present state of affairs in the apple industry than I do the growers. They will buy early apples such as Dutchess, Wealthys and Twenty-ounce so green that it is almost impossible to find enough colored fruit to face a package with. I know of one instance where Twenty-ounce were picked so green that they were packed and marked Greenings. Do you wonder that people are getting sick of western New York apples?

Stop. Look. Listen. You are at the crossing. It costs more for freight to get a bushel of Washington or Oregon apples here than we are getting for our fruit.

I say wake up or you will all be pulling your orchards out in less than ten years.—C. W. F., New York.

THE AFTER EFFECT OF A BOX OF TOOLS FOR CHRISTMAS

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Courtesy of Herald Tribune DARLING *in New York Herald-Tribune*

* * *

Dyeing Snow to Melt It

TWO years ago I began a few experiments to discover if possible a practical way of getting rid of the snow in the highways.

I sprayed dye upon the snow so that rays of the sun would be absorbed instead of being reflected, with a consequent rise in temperature. When the sun shone upon these colored patches, the snow melted rapidly, but the water thus formed passed downward carrying the dye with it and action stopped. Navy blue dye was tried in the first experiment, later butter color was used, but, notwithstanding the fact that butter color is an oil, it sank from sight as soon as melting began. The patches of snow melted away while the untreated snow was still a foot deep in two months. If the dye could have been kept at the surface the snow would have melted an inch an hour. These experiments were not tried in the highway but upon untrodden snow; perhaps the action of the sun would have been greater on a beaten path.

Perhaps some of the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST could work out something practical.—R. C. J., New York.

* * *

What Shall Our Children Read?

IN our case we have hundreds of books, not all of the best but enough good ones to keep the youngsters reading for years. We encourage boys to join the Boy Scouts and this furnishes the best of reading, giving practice with precept and I have no doubt that the Girl Scout program is equally good, basing my judgment on the fact that women usually do things in their lines as well or better than most men.

Who is too poor to buy some of the cheap editions of such interesting volumes as Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family Robinson, Ben Hur, Shepherd of the Hills, The Desert of Wheat, The Vicar of Wakefield, Tish Plays the Game, or any one of Gene Stratton Porter's works? Any of the above may be read with both interest and profit by pupils in the sixth or seventh grades. If it is possible the whole family should have a stated time for reading, taking turn and turn about and getting from the dictionary the meaning of such words as they do not understand. Words spoken without conveying the correct meaning might as well be so much Sanscrit.

It would be well also for each reader to write a synopsis of the reading of each session.

I hope that your efforts in this matter will be crowned with success.—W. B. S., Pennsylvania.

Live Rubber••

One reason why "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots stand the hardest farm wear

HERE'S a real test. If you cut a strip of rubber from the upper of a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot—it will stretch more than 5 times its own length without breaking! Under the roughest treatment on the farm this rubber stands up!

This "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is right all through. The gray sole is as tough as the tread of a tire. And at every vital point from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough fabric and reinforcements are built in to give *extra* strength.

Seventy-five years of experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. They look better, fit better, wear longer. Get a pair—you will notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

"U.S."
Blue Ribbon Boots
are made of high-quality rubber—flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—in knee to hip lengths

Trade Mark

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus
slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black—4 or 5 buckles

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

Where All Things Are In Common

(*Continued from page* 1)

early settlement at Watervlict was retained and another established at Sonyea in Livingston County. With apostolic zeal, the elders passed beyond the Alleganies and carried the faith into the new West, establishing several societies in Ohio and two in Kentucky.

Probably Shakerism attained its Golden Age as much as ninety years ago, when it boasted almost 6000 members. By 1845 decline had definitely set in. Yet as late as 1875, when the Church family at Lebanon lost their home by fire, a large and most substantial brick edifice was erected in its place. It would seem that even then Community courage was high.

Shakerism Losing Ground

The years have dealt very bitterly with Shakerism. The Sonyea branch became extinct a good many years ago and its property was sold to the state as an institution for epileptics. The Watervlict Community is just now winding up its affairs, and the County of Albany is taking over their property. The one time prosperous Communities in Ohio and Kentucky have been given up, and the few remaining members brought back to the eastern district. At Mount Lebanon-at-Canterbury, New Hampshire and perhaps at two or three other New England points is being made the last pitiful stand of a faith which once felt that it was called to redeem the world. Mount Lebanon was the mother Society and doubtless it is here that the last of the Covenant members will be gathered to await the end.

In their palmy days, the Lebanon district—(I assume this included the neighboring communities) counted 1800 members. The Mount Lebanon families once owned a block of 3000 acres of farm land, while their village is a considerable street of most substantial buildings. There it was that they built the great stone barn, which for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the biggest barn in New York State. It is 200 feet long and 50 feet wide with massive walls of lime stone two feet thick. Built against a side hill, the height on the lower end was 90 feet from the ground. It was slate roofed and had a paved barnyard and today stands as plumb and square as it did the day almost sixty years ago when the Community builders laid down their tools and called their job complete. Since then there have been barns built that covered more ground, but I question if there are any of greater cubical capacity and surely none more imposing. I went on all sides of this enormous fortress, seeing if I could get entrance, but every one of the many substantial doors was locked tight as a jail. It was midday so I take it that very careful guarding of property is the rule of the order.

State Will Be The Heir

Even in its decay, the Mount Lebanon Community retains some 2500 acres of land, and pays one-seventh of the taxes of the township. Nearly all the remaining members are too old for the hard work of the fields and such farming as gets done is performed by "hirelings" from the "World". I was pleased to be told that the Community Cemetery where in close ranks so many of these sober-hearted people lie is just now being put into the best possible condition, this I believe as an acknowledgement that the end draws nigh. Then the question will arise "Whose shall these things be?" I learn that the Shakers constitute a religious corporation with the ownership of all their property vested in the Covenanting Members—be they many or few. When the last of the cult shall sleep with their people, then the State must act as administrator for their property, and the State itself will be the heir.

I interviewed several members of the Lebanon Community, but could not escape an uncomfortable, guilty feeling that I was invading privacy. They were courteous but not talkative. As an outsider put it "they are a very close-mouthed people." I have been told that in the old days any casual visitor was

(*Continued on page* 15)

County Talks

A Day With The Madison County Farm Bureau Man

B-R-R-R-R—Telephone rings one long blast.

"Hello"

"Hello" answers the voice at the other end of the line. "Is this the Farm Bureau Office?" "Yes", replies the Farm Bureau Manager, "who is this talking?"

D. Leo Hayes

"This is Mr. Usher of Poolville. Are you coming down this way soon? There are several problems I would like to talk over with you and would appreciate seeing you."

"Alright", replies the County Agent, "I expect to be in the town of Hamilton this afternoon to start a second Dairy Improvement Association and will call on you about three o'clock!"

This conversation took place during the early part of the morning. Four or five Farm Bureau members were already in the office, several of whom were anxious to know how soon they will be able to have their cows tested for tuberculosis. One man wished to purchase alfalfa inoculation which is always available at the Farm Bureau office. Mr. Palmer of Brookfield was interested in setting out 5 acres of waste land to white pine and European Larch and wanted to know if that species will grow on his soil. When told that they would, he ordered through the Farm Bureau Office, 5,000 trees of the Conservation Commission at Albany. Mr. Jones wants plans for a poultry house and is supplied with Cornell Bulletin 139.

Service In the Field

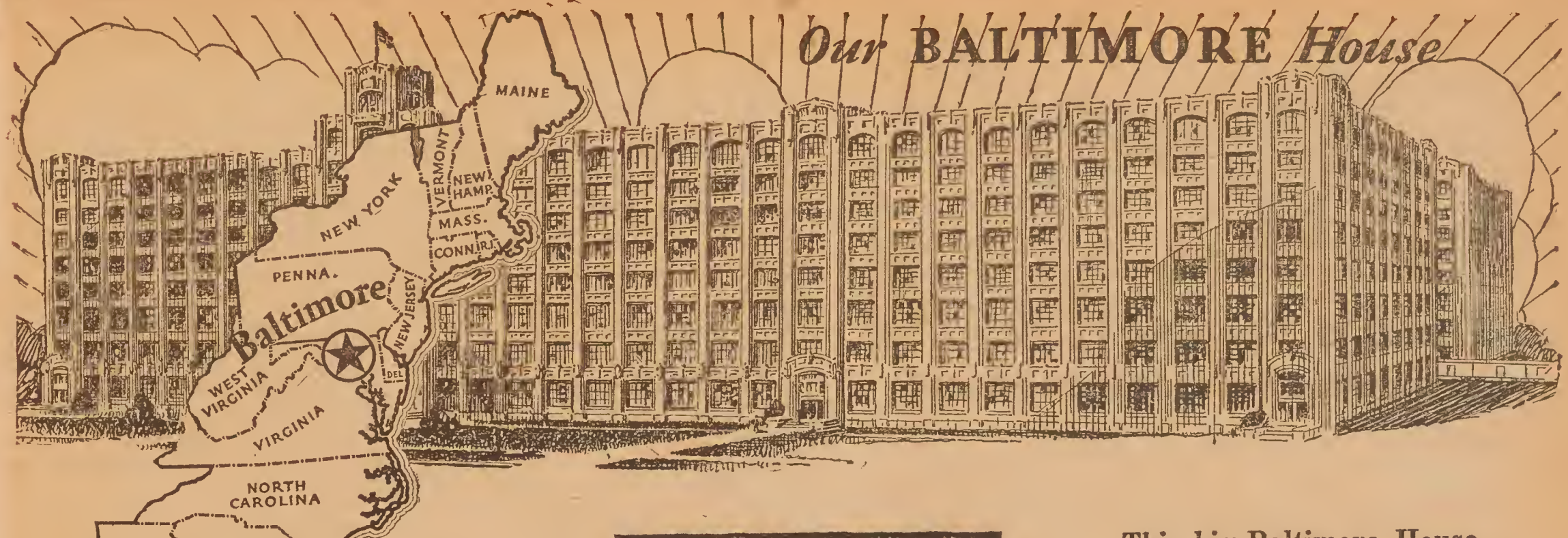
After the morning correspondence was attended to and the office secretary instructed to send the Dairy Ration Service and Poutry Service letter to members, the Manager started in his car towards Hamilton and found Mr. Usher busy mixing up Bordeaux Solution in preparation for the first spray on his Certified Seed potatoes.

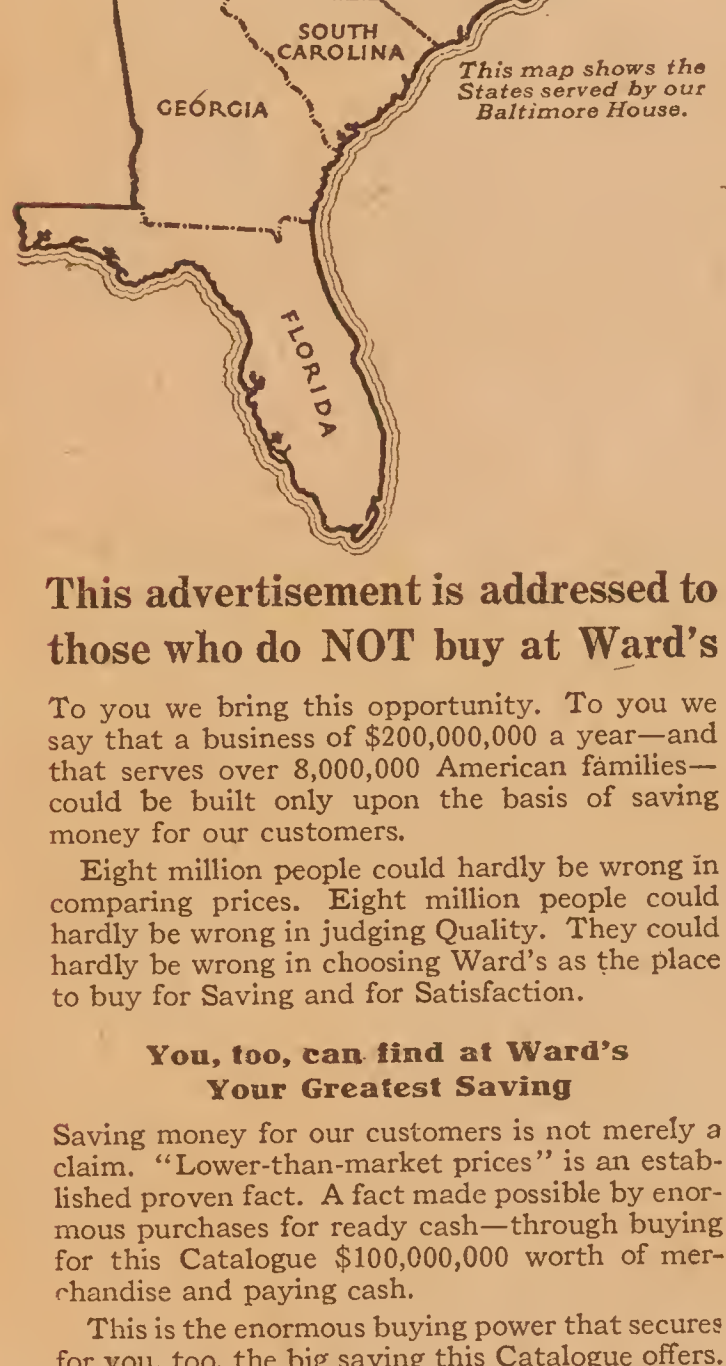
"What I am interested in", said Mr. Usher, "is whether or not this west field needs lime to grow alfalfa. Bring out your soil testing outfit and test the soil for me".

Upon taking the samples it was found that about 2 tons of lime would have to be applied in order to correct the acidity in the soil and before alfalfa would grow. On another field the test showed plenty of lime in the soil and it would not be necessary to apply any lime on this particular field.

After explaining about the seeding of the alfalfa the county agent started towards the car. Before leaving the place, however, Mr. Usher said he wished to join the new Dairy Improvement Association as he had an accredited herd and wanted to raise the standard of the herd. Leaving Mr. Usher to spray his potatoes the county agent is on his way to complete several other calls in the community.—D. Leo Hayes, Manager, Madison County Farm Bureau.

Our BALTIMORE House





This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House.

This advertisement is addressed to those who do NOT buy at Ward's

To you we bring this opportunity. To you we say that a business of $200,000,000 a year—and that serves over 8,000,000 American families—could be built only upon the basis of saving money for our customers.

Eight million people could hardly be wrong in comparing prices. Eight million people could hardly be wrong in judging Quality. They could hardly be wrong in choosing Ward's as the place to buy for Saving and for Satisfaction.

You, too, can find at Ward's Your Greatest Saving

Saving money for our customers is not merely a claim. "Lower-than-market prices" is an established proven fact. A fact made possible by enormous purchases for ready cash—through buying for this Catalogue $100,000,000 worth of merchandise and paying cash.

This is the enormous buying power that secures for you, too, the big saving this Catalogue offers. Goods bought by the thousand dozen cost less than if bought by the piece; a train load of lawn mowers cost less than if bought by the dozen; shoes by the hundred thousand pair, made under our supervision of carefully tested and examined leather, cost less and wear longer. They will be to you a true bargain, bringing you a saving in their first cost, and doubling that saving by longer service. And that is equally true of all our lines of merchandise.

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Quality, strong sturdy wearing quality, the honest in-built quality that makes any article serve its purpose longer—*that* kind of reliable quality is the first consideration at Ward's.

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It was built to serve you better, to serve you quicker by placing here—convenient to you—complete stocks of merchandise ready for immediate shipment to you.

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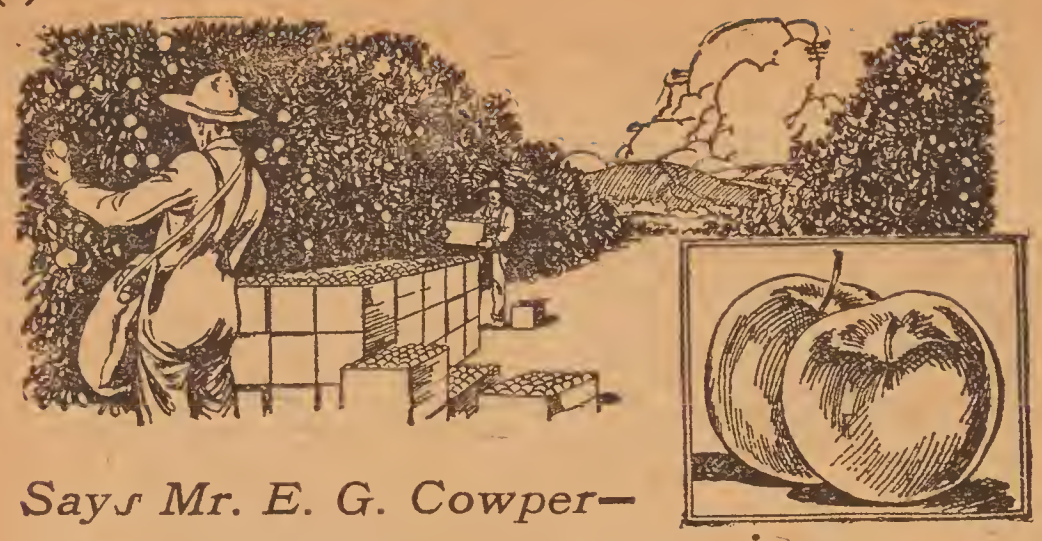

Says Mr. E. G. Cowper—

"The results speak for themselves"

Mr. E. G. Cowper of Newfane, N. Y., writes:

"Early this Spring I was having a talk with our County Agent about some of my orchard problems and told him of a block of 60 trees of Melden's that had failed me 5 successive years. These trees were 14 years old and had blossomed well. The largest crop I had taken from that orchard in those 5 years was 15 barrels. They had been manured every third year and each year given at least 5 cultivations.

"The County Agent advised using Sulphate of Ammonia. Six pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia was sprinkled around each tree just when the buds were beginning to swell. This was followed by a diseing both ways."

Now—read Mr. Cowper's own story of results:

"In all we picked 206 barrels of apples from those 60 trees this fall. Of those 206 barrels, 180 were 3 inches and over, 21 were from 2½ to 3 inches and the remaining 5 under 2½ inches we sold as driers."

206 barrels instead of 15! No wonder Mr. Cowper says he expects to continue the treatment next spring.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN *Sulphate of Ammonia*

THE BARRETT COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

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The Barrett Company (address nearest office)
Please send me sample package of Areadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in _____
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Spread lime! Sweeten soil!!

GET BIG CROPS - BIG PROFITS

Solvay Pulverized Limestone is helping thousands of farmers to get more from their land. Solvay is produced in only one grade—there is no second best—every bag, every bulk ton is ground to the same fineness. No effort is spared to make Solvay of greatest benefit to the farmer.

Solvay produces results the first year—and its good effects accumulate from year to year. Spread Solvay this year—it's high test, furnace dried, safe—will not burn.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
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LOCAL DEALERS

To Talk Crops at Buffalo

Vegetable and Potato Growers to Meet Jointly

THE annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association will be held in Buffalo on January 19 and 20. This year for the first time the potato growers, especially growers of table stock, will have a definite part in the program. Several talks in the general session and a special sectional meeting have been planned for the potato growers, a committee of which headed by F. C. Gibbs of Fillmore, is developing interest in this phase of the association's work.

This year's convention promises to be one of the finest ever held by the vegetable growers, at least if the program is to be used as an indicator. On Wednesday morning Daniel Dean, well known potato grower of Nichols, N. Y., and president of the Potato Association of Ameriea, will address the joint gathering on the subject of growing and selling table stock potatoes. Following him will be H. E. Crouch of the State Department of Farms and Markets, who will talk on "What we are learning by city markets."

Separate Sessions for Various Interests

The Wednesday afternoon session will be broken into three sections, the upland section, the muck land section and the potato section. The upland section will have as its chief speaker E. G. Misner who will talk on marketing cabbage and peas and Roy Magruder of the Ohio Experiment Station, who will tell about the famous Marietta truck crop district. The feature talk for the growers of muck crops will be given by W. G. Meal on onion production costs and the proposed protective tariff. Others to address the muck land section are P. D. Vercrouse of Oswego, N. Y., R. A. McGinty of Colorado and F. O. Underwood of Cornell.

The potato growers will have as their feature speaker, Hugh Glasgow who will talk on wire worm control. Other speakers will be M. P. Rasmussen, M. F. Barrus and Daniel Deal who will lead a round table discussion on use of certified seed for table stock potatoes.

Dean A. R. Mann to Speak

On Wednesday evening a banquet will be held at which Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell will speak on post war observations on European farming and gardening.

Thursday's program calls for a joint meeting and a number of very interesting subjects are scheduled for discussion. Those who are on the program to speak are Walter Marion of Ohio, president of the Vegetable Growers' Association of Ameriea; C. R. White of Ionia, N. Y., president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; T. E. Milliman, manager of the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Association, F. C. Gibbs of Fillmore, J. H. Craddock of Fancher who was chairman of the Canning Crops Committee of the association.

On Thursday afternoon, R. A. McGinty will speak on lettuce, cauliflower and peas in Colorado. Walter Marion of Ohio will speak on tomatoes. One of the features of the convention this year will be the question box which has a place in each day's program, both morning and afternoon session. A great deal is to be gained from this. The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association now embraces 14 local associations, two more than a year ago and all of the 1925 organizations have maintained their membership. The affiliated local associations which make up the membership of the Vegetable Growers' Association, are as follows:

Albany Market Gardeners' Association.
Central New York Vegetable Growers' Association.
Erie County Growers' & Shippers' Association.
Genesee-Orleans Vegetable Growers' Association.
Ithaca Market Gardeners' Association.
Monroe County Market Gardeners' Association.
New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association, Inc.
Oswego Vegetable Growers' Co-operative Association.
Rose Cooperative Vegetable Growers' Association, Inc.
Schenectady Market Gardeners' Association.
South Lima Cooperative Vegetable Association, Inc.
South Shore Co-operative Association Inc.
Southern Tier Market Growers' Association.
Williamson Cooperative Vegetable Growers' Association.

The committee which has been appointed to shape up the potato interests of the association is composed of the following:

F. C. Gibbs, Fillmore (Allegany Co.), Chairman.
Seymour Bridge, Arkport (Steuben Co.).
Daniel Dean, Nichols (Tioga Co.).
C. E. Dimon, Southampton (Suffolk Co.).
Lyman Foote, Malone (Franklin Co.).
Charles Huff, Moravia (Cayuga Co.).
J. M. Hurley, Syracuse (Onondaga Co.).
B. P. Jones, Hall (Ontario Co.).
G. W. Lamb, Hubbardville (Madison Co.).
Thomas McKeary, Marilla (Erie Co.).
Thomas Powell, Glen Head (Nassau Co.).
J. E. Walker, Avoca (Steuben Co.).

Getting An Old Orchard In Shape to Produce

We have a small orchard in sod that has not had any care for years. We are thinking of putting more time on it this coming year. I see by the papers and market reports that there are more than enough apples to supply the market. However, most of the apples that are sold in our section are brought in from outside regions. We have a good local market here and there are not many good apples grown. Most of them are little better than culls. We would appreciate your suggestions.

WE have always maintained that there are lots of opportunities in country districts to make a handy dollar or two selling good apples locally. There are lots of sections where barreled stock is brought in and sold even to farmers.

Without a doubt your orchards would easily stand a two-fold treatment. In the first place you would undoubtedly have to spray very thoroughly for there is no question but what your old trees have become thoroughly infested with insects and disease. Therefore, we would plan on using a dormant spray applied thoroughly.

Whether it will pay you to home mix your dormant spray depends on how many trees you have. If you are not acquainted with the manufacture of this material and have only a small orchard it would undoubtedly pay you to buy some good dormant sprays which are mixed by commercial firms. These commercially prepared sprays can be obtained in any quantity and the mixing problem is greatly simplified. Obviously it is advisable to follow the directions given by the manufacturer of the spray to the letter.

Fertilizer Pays in Sod Orchard

In addition to spraying thoroughly, you will undoubtedly find that it will pay you to fertilize your orchard, which you state is in sod. In the application of fertilizer you will find that nitrogen will be your most important element, using either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. Just how much you will have to apply will depend on your soil, age of the tree, variety, general condition of the tree itself. The tree itself is the only indicator you can go by. The application is made in the spring, two or three weeks before blossoming.

If your trees are about 30 or 35 years old you will want to apply about 8 pounds per tree, particularly if they are in a more or less starved condition. You may also find that the addition of a little acid phosphate will be advantageous. Sod orchards most certainly respond to fertilized treatment. We would suggest that you write to the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick for their Extension Bulletin No. 39 as well as to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., asking for Reading Course Lesson 125 on Orchard Soil Management.

In the United States, families living in wired houses, spend less than eight cents per day for electricity. The average American home is only half lighted, and a majority of housewives do heavy work that a small electric motor will do for three cents an hour.—F. C. H.

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FREE CATALOG

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Box 1 Geneva, Ohio

It's Time to Prune the Apple Orchard

(*Continued from page 3*)

the apple grower to become familiar with the kind of wood that produces apples and then prune with the purpose of producing this kind of wood.

According to this bulletin, fruiting is associated with certain growth conditions. A tree may grow too much to fruit properly or it may grow too little. This intimates that an unfruitful tree should not always be pruned the same in order to bring it into bearing. A tree that is growing too little may be suffering from lack of nitrogen. Such a tree is likely to have light colored leaves. As already mentioned the leaves manufacture the starch and this bulletin refers to the fact that a tree needs a balanced ration just as much as animals; a balance between carhohydrates, made in the leaves, and nitrogen, which comes from the soil.

Grow the Right Kind of Wood

The starch made in the leaves may either be used for the further growth of the tree or be stored for the production of fruit the following year. A slow growing tree with light colored leaves may actually have a lot of starch stored up, because there is no way for the tree to use it. A rank growing tree with dark green leaves, showing the presence of plenty of nitrogen may be growing so rapidly that there is no surplus starch to store for the production of apples. The aim should be to keep the tree growing moderately so that the new annual growth of a quarter of its terminals will be 10 inches long. This forms a balance between the production and use of carbohydrates.

The bulletin goes on to say that careful fertilizing, supplemented by pruning can be used to avoid the poor growing tree. "The purpose of pruning is then, far removed from questions of early, late, light, heavy, long, or short, winter or summer cutting, but is a matter of producing the right kind of wood which bears good fruit. The results from pruning should not be overestimated. It should not be used in the place of cultivation or fertilizing as a means of keeping trees vegetative."

The Wisconsin Station makes several definite recommendations. One is to prune out the weak wood. This weak wood can be recognized by the lack of length and thickness of new growth, and by the color of the foliage in the growing season. The bulletin mentioned recommends annual pruning in the dormant season. "Some wood in the bearing tree becomes weakened every year, consequently it is necessary to do some pruning every year if uniform production is wanted."

Some Definite Recommendations

Check the growth and open up the top of the tree that is unfruitful because it is "over vegetative" or growing too rapidly. Stimulate growth and do little pruning where a tree is growing too slowly. Prune the tree that bears every other year fairly heavy and fertilize it well.

In discussing the pruning of mature fruit trees, Cornell bulletin 114 says: When fruit trees, in spite of good care begin to slow down in growth, produce small fruit or fail to set the usual number of blossoms a more severe type of pruning may be helpful. The start may be made by cutting out the branches in the lower part of the tree that have become weakened by shading, then smaller branches throughout the top of the tree can well be thinned or cut back to lateral branches in such a way as to distribute the fruiting wood and admit more light to the lower branches. This type of pruning can be referred to as renewal pruning and will consist largely in removing limbs an inch and a half or less in diameter, particularly in the upper third of the tree. Finally when the trees conveniently occupy the space allotted to them in the orchard, they should be kept at that size by thinning out the longest branches by cutting them back to laterals.

Just one spraying

for Control of Apple Aphis, Scale Insects *and* Red Mite

Rosy Apple Aphis cause deformed apples. They may appear in destructive numbers any season without warning. A one spray control, saving summer nicotine sprays, is possible with Sunoco applied from the "open bud" stage until the leaves are one inch long. It is safe.

TERRAPIN SCALE (Peach Lecanium)

This is a dreaded pest, as it hibernates on the branches in the half-grown stage. It seriously attacks plum, sycamore, maple and peach.

Lime sulphur *will not* control it.

In the Dover, Delaware, district peach and plum trees were overrun with this destructive pest. Practically every known killer (?) was tried and the Terrapin still thrived. About two years ago they began using Sunoco (1 part oil to 15 parts water) and today the district is practically cleaned up.

Red Mite.—A dangerous new pest having several broods in summer; over-winters on trees in egg stage. Deep red and almost invisible to the naked eye.

Sunoco—1 to 20 parts of water—applied especially to the underside of branches will effectively prevent hatching.

Federal and State experts recommend good miscible oils like Sunoco, since lime sulphur is not effective on this pest.

Apple growers can save the cost of summer nicotine sprays if Sunoco Spray Oil is used in the "open bud" stage until the leaves are one inch long.

Sunoco costs less than lime sulphur and nicotine and covers 20% more trees.

Sunoco should not be classed with any other miscible oil on the market. It is always uniform; will not freeze; mixes easily with cold and hard water; is non-corrosive and pleasant to use.

Many large fruit growers' associations and city park departments have used Sunoco successfully year after year for a general clean-up of all scale insect pests.

Our entomological staff has prepared a booklet with spray schedules and uses of Sunoco.

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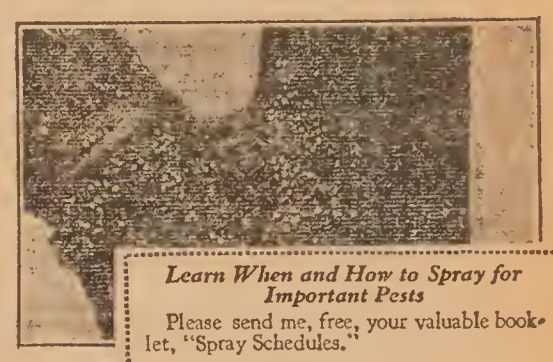

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Are you getting all the milk your feed and care justify? Are your cows giving good returns on your investment?

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It contains laxatives for the bowels and diuretics for the kidneys—because proper elimination is essential to heavy milk production. It contains tonics that increase appetite and correctives to promote digestion. For the more a cow eats the more raw material she has to convert into milk—provided her digestion functions thoroughly.

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Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is real health insurance for the dairy herd. It materially reduces the losses resulting from garget, retained afterbirth, metritis and in getting the cow again in calf.

We guarantee that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic will pay you a real cash profit

This is our unqualified offer: Get a supply of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic from your dealer—25 pounds for every 5 cows. Feed it to your cows for thirty days to prove its worth.

Notice how it whets the appetite! See them consume their ration with a relish. No going off feed—that means you will get a greater and a more even production of milk.

If Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic does not pay you, and pay you well, return the empty container to the dealer and get your money back. He will gladly refund it for he knows that we will reimburse him without question.

This is the strongest, fairest guarantee ever made on any product. You can be sure that we could never afford to give it if Dr. Hess Stock Tonic did not produce real cash-money results that you, yourself, can see.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic
Improved!

America's Largest Cheese Selling Co-op

(*Continued from page 3*)

such a program. The dealer system, which up to the advent of the Federation, had handled the cheese found itself at cross purposes on the matter of quality. All dealers professed to be desirous to get quality. The competition among dealers for cheese particularly during the war period when there was a big demand for export was so keen that many dealers threw down their quality barriers taking pretty much everything at established basic prices regardless of quality. The packer came actively into the field, nor did he put forth any effort for quality. In fact, if reports are correct he was rather made the dumping ground for inferior quality stuff. Latterly the processor entered the field and many of them are not helping the quality program a picayune.

A Hard Pull

In such an environment with cheesemakers claiming a ready outlet for indifferent quality stuff the Federation's Quality program found none too easy sledding. In 1924 the Federation instituted a quality contest the most unique thing of its kind ever attempted. The contest is unique because it includes every box of cheese made every day throughout the year. Each day's make is scored on the basis of the State Department of Markets grading regulations. Credits per box are given on the basis of style and quality. Thus a box of Horn Twins, weight 66 pounds if graded fancy would receive 24 points, if No. 1—18 points. If undergrade, no credit would be given at all though the number of boxes scoring undergrade would be used in figuring percentages. If the box is one of Daisies a credit of 8 points is given for Fancy and 6 points for No. 1 and none for undergrade. Scores are totalled monthly.

Each warehouse point constitutes a competing unit. The high man at each warehouse receives a monthly prize as recognition. No maker can win more than one monthly prize. At the close of the year there are annual prizes for the cheesemakers, also for the highest scoring factories. In 1925 the Federation distributed over three thousand dollars as monthly and annual prizes. The contest has aroused a great deal of interest among the better class of cheesemakers.

Copyrighted Trademark

In 1926 the Federation Board of Directors voted to present the high factory at each branch a beautiful sign to be erected in front of the factory. Practically all of the winner factories staged a real event. The Federation is promoting two brands, Federation and Mello-Creme, both of which are protected by copyrighted trademarks. The words Federation or Mello-Creme are stamped right on the rind of the cheese. In the round flat style of cheese this is done on the circumference of the cheese. In other styles the impression is made at regular intervals on the long side of the cheese. Federation and Mello-Creme on the cheese carry distinct weight with the trade.

In addition to the trademark stamped on the cheese with indelible ink boxes in which the branded cheese are carried are attractively labelled. While a considerable proportion of the wholesale trade prefers to use its own brands on cheese. Federation brands are in nation wide favor. On certain markets even the packers find it to their advantage to carry cheese branded Federation or Mello-Creme on the rind. Few people realize, least of all the very people for whom cooperatives are organized, just how difficult the row they have to hoe once they are started.

No, the business world does not stand with open arms to greet them and wish them success. Neither does any gorgeous halo crowned success await them simply because they are cooperatives. The business world is open to them possibly not even as cordial basis as if they were privately operated. The private has no one looking askance at it because it is a new entrant into the field, whereas there are many who look with disfavor upon any concern with a cooperative appellation. The Federation in its nation-wide selling experience, for it now markets cheese in forty-two states, has run the gamut of such prejudiced opposition.

Happily its quality program and its ability to meet the requirements of the trade on service has enabled the Federation to establish its place in the cheese marketing sun. Even those engaged in the marketing business, initially strongly opposed to it now accede to the Federation the same right to the marketing field as that enjoyed by private cheese handling organizations. That there is still a strong opposition not alone to the Federation but to all dairy and poultry marketing coops was conspicuously manifested at the recent national convention of "merry and gay" butter and egg men. A member of the clan denounced the co-ops in strongest language and because he failed to make his remarks sufficiently inclusive a cheese man rose to his feet and pleaded that cheese co-ops be included also.

Quality With Quantity

As stated the Federation has won its way because it has demonstrated its ability to supply a quality product in ten box or ten carload lots. The old saying that "Nothing succeeds like success" is tritely applicable to the Federation. Farmers in Wisconsin have rallyed to its ranks not exactly in hordes but at least in goodly numbers because despite bitter and well organized opposition it has gradually gone forward increasing from one warehouse point to thirteen in twelve years, and grown in volume from six million to thirty-five million pounds annually during that period. It has never attempted a state wide drive preferring rather to pursue the safer more gradual course. Its success has proven an inspiration to farmers in other lines.

One of the greatest obstacles to its progress has been the privately owned cheese factory. With less than fifteen per cent of the factories cooperative and these widely scattered it can readily be appreciated why progress, was slow. The private dealer quick to sense this point of vantage has spared no efforts to groom the private factory owner to his own interest. Even in cases where the private factories are organized for the Federation the dealer field man plies his wiley art to win the factory away from the Federation. To make capital for himself, he has even sought to engender prejudice against the Federation by making it appear that the Federation was too particular on quality. Bribes to cheese makers to keep them from the Federation or to wean them away from it have been frequently hinted at.

Competitive Advantages

Out with the trade the changing market conditions, due to the advent of process cheese, have not made the Federation's marketing program any easier. The process manufacturer keenly alive to the fact that his profits from sale of the process article are ordinarily much greater than from the bulk product frequently use the bulk article as a trade getter by offering it at a greatly reduced margin. This frequently necessitates the cutting of prices in order to retain business.

An item to the credit of cooperatives that is too frequently not considered is their competitive advantage in the marketing field. Unfortunately this advantage redounds to the credit of the non-members as well as the members and causes both to overlook the benefits of the co-op. In case of the Federation this has taken the direction of the doing away or reducing of certain sharp trade practices. Federation competition also narrowed the margin previously taken by dealers to the extent of an advantage of tens of thousands of dollars annually to farmers. But the non Federation farmer has been slow to credit this advantage.

Greatest of all the Federation has been

a distinct advantage to the farmer because, starting at a time when cooperatives beyond a small community enterprise as for example creameries or cheese factories, were of very uncertain success, it has gradually forged ahead and demonstrated that farmers can build, operate and maintain a cooperative of large magnitude.

Does the T B Test Damage the Dairy Industry

"I would like to know what this T. B. test will bring if carried out, as a canvase has been made here and also in an adjoining town where 60 cattle were taken which were the best in the town. When they are paid for the indemnity for two will only pay for one and if carried on through the state there will soon be none to be bought and the result will be that farmers will leave the farm and go into other work for there will be no money to pay the high taxes this testing will bring. And surely some will follow work that will not be a credit to anyone. Factories will close and also milk stations. Think this over and also explain if this is already a state law.' —A Reader.

AS frequently stated in our columns it is impossible for us to give proper recognition to correspondence which is not signed. Space in the paper is not available for answering all letters and as we can not answer them by letter direct, their usual fate is the waste basket. In addition to this we feel it is only fair that a man writing to us should show his good faith by signing his name. We always keep this strictly confidential if the request is so made. The question raised is of special interest to dairymen and we are making an exception in this case.

The State law at present requiring the testing of cattle for T B is not compulsory and at present there is absolutely no way of forcing a man to test his cows. Of course, if 90% of the dairymen in a township sign up for the test, it is possible for the State Department of Farms and Markets to quarantine the dairies of any of the remaining 10% who refuse to have their cows tested. The reason for this provision of the law is to prevent a few men from holding up the test and making it impossible to clean up an entire area.

Men Who Tested are Satisfied

There is no question in our minds that the test has worked hardship in many individual cases. However, we have never talked with a man who has cleaned up his herd but that he is very thankful that it is done. Many times they went through hard times to accomplish it but are now reaping the benefits. It seems that the longer a man puts off the cleaning up of his herd, the more difficult it is going to be for him to keep in the dairy business. Although it may be necessary to maintain a smaller herd for a year or two, we believe that the final results will be worth the cost. In some sections of the State the percentage of reactors has been very high. However, the results of retests has been a much lower percentage of reactors.

Perhaps our reader overlooks the fact that cow population can be added to considerably in the space of two years and that the clean up of T B will not be finished in one or two years but it will doubtless require several years to get rid of this disease.

There is no one more interested in cutting down taxes on farm property than we are. However, we believe that the farm business should have its share of the expenditures of these taxes for legitimate purposes. The campaign for cradicating T B will not appreciably increase farm taxes since the largest part of the tax money is paid by city property.

The amount of loss caused by the disease is not always recognized by the dairymen but in past years it has caused a staggering loss and the only reasonable method of cleaning up this disease is to follow the area method rather than to attempt to clean up a few herds in one area and a few in another. We do not approve of undue pressure being brought to bear on the dairymen to convince him that his cows should be tested. We have observed however, that the most successful and influential dairymen in each county are the first ones to have their cattle tested and after the work is done they are well pleased that they have cooperated in it.

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Easy Terms!
Any man who wants a Surge Milker can make a deal to pay for it on very easy terms. We'll figure to use any equipment you may have already in your barn. You'll be surprised how little it will amount to. Fill in coupon, mail it right now. It doesn't obligate you.

You've been reading some surprising statements here. You will never believe them as we do until you see this wonder milker working in your own barn, on your own cows. That's why we are ready to offer you a chance to have a Free Demonstration without obligating yourself to buy anything. It is the most surprising offer ever made in milking machine history.

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Getting a Good Scald on Hogs

ACCORDING to Extension Circular 228—Farm Slaughter of Hogs, water hotter than 160 degrees Fahrenheit will set the hair on the hog instead of scalding it so it can be scraped off easily. A good thermometer is almost as good a tool to have around on butchering day as a sharp knife. Water as low as 140 degrees will scald the hog but more time is required than if the water is near 160 degrees.

Scalding the head end first is the recommended practice, then when the hog is reversed a hook may be used in the mouth and the men need not try to hang onto slippery legs. A hoist over an upward barrel makes the scalding an easy job compared with pulling the hog in a slanting barrel. A little more water is needed in the upright barrel, however.

Just a little lye, soap, wood ashes, or lime added to the water will help cut the scurf and clean the skin. Too much of these agents will make the skin yellow.—I. W. D.

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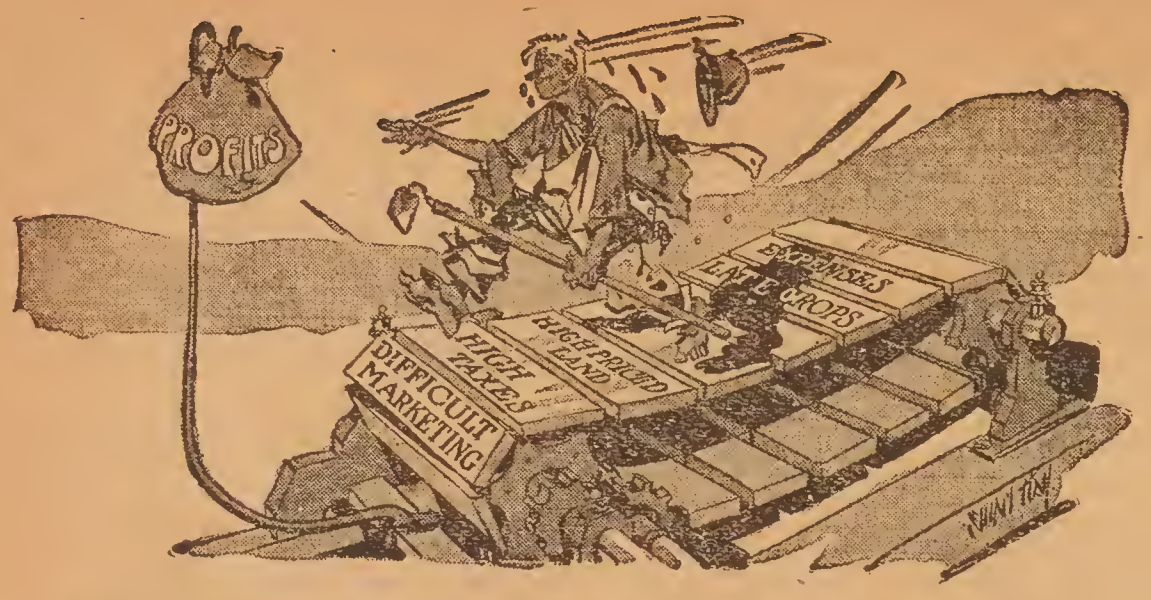

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Our association has nothing to sell. Our farmer members believe *all* farmers should know this locality's advantages.

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FIRST IN THE FIELD—STILL THE LEADER

Reviewing the Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the January prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.46	
2 B	Cond. milk		
	Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.25	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21. 6c per 100 lbs. is to be added for each 1/10 of 1% butterfat in classes 2a and 2b.*

The Class 1 price for January, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Non-Pool Prices

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operative Association, Inc., announces for the month of December, 1926, a flat price of $3.47 per 100 lbs. In the 201-210 mile zone for 3% milk subject to published freight differentials and an addition of 4c per point of butter fat above 3%. The dealer to take all the milk delivered by his producers. $3.46 per 100 lbs. to be paid to the producer, and 1c per 100 lbs. to be paid to the Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operattive Association, Inc.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announee the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

FOREIGN BUTTER CAUSES BREAK

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28 1925
Higher than extra	53½-54	56½-57	51 -51½
Extra (92 sc)	53 -	56 -	50½-
84-91 score	42 -52½	41½-55½	44 -50
Lower G'd's	40 -41	40 -41	41½-42

The first serious break in the butter market in a long time came just previous to the Christmas holiday. We have been riding on quite a high level, priees being eonsiderably higher than those of a year ago. The buying element has been somewhat under the high priees and when two steamers from London and a boat from New Zealand arrived with about 17,000 boxes of butter, something had to give. At the same time the Chicago market broke and it was praetieally impossible to resist the downward pressure. Consumptive demand on the other hand has been keeping up extremely well and even after the sharp decline the market closed very firm.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28 1925
Fresh fancy	——-——	——-——	——-——
Fresh av'ge	——-——	——-——	——-——
Held fancy	27 -28	27 -28	27 -28½
Held av'ge	25 -26	25 -26	25½-26½

There is not mueh activity in the eheese market sinee our last report. Trading has been very quiet. The tone has been generally firm. Reports state that production in Wiseonsin has been light and extremely short in New York State. Canada is still exerting a strong influence, shipping heavily into the states. The only fresh cheese entering the trade sufficiently to warrant established quotation is classed as undergrade whieh is selling at 23c to 24c, higher than a year ago.

EGGS A SHADE EASIER

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28 1925
Selected Extras	60-61	61-62	54-55
Av'ge Extras	57-59	58-60	51-53
Extra Firsts	55-56	56-57	48-50
Firsts	53-54	54-56	47-47½
Gathered	45-56	45-57	45-50
Pullets	43-48	43-48	43-44
BROWNS			
Fancy	56-60	62-63	51-54

The egg market eased off slightly after Christmas due principally to increased receipts of eggs from the middle west from which sections advices state there are more eggs in transit. Pacific Coast arrivals also continue liberal. Naturally these free supplies are bound to affeet the market on nearbys. Some stores report accumulations and slight changes of prices to effect clearances in spite of the faet that the tendeney in the egg market is downward which we ean expeet now, the statistical condition of the market is very satisfactory.

LIVE POULTRY SELLING WELL

FOWLS	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28 1925
Colored	—-—	27-29	26-29
Leghorns	—-—	20-22	21-25
CHICKENS			
Colored	—-—	27-29	27-29
Leghorns	—-—	22-24	25-27
Broilers	32-35	-40	40-45

Just previous to the New Years holiday, the live poultry market was in a very firm condition. We expressed the opinion in these columns last week that undoubtedly the poultry market for New Years would be a good one. On the 27th everything was in the seller's favor. Slaughter houses were well eleared of their stoeks and consequently buyers were aetive at the terminals and in the receiver's store. Fowls and broilers were most favored in the trade, and indications were that priees would hold to those of a week ago or turn slightly firmer up to the time of going to press the market had not been established. Buyers were eompeting for broilers and the short supplies were pieeed out to go all around. Capons were not over plentiful and turning at about 45c. Turkeys were weak, at 35c, following a bad break on the market following extremely heavy reeeipts at the last minute just before Christmas.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	Last Year
Wheat	1.36½	1.39¼	1.87
Corn	.70	.74½	.80⅞
Oats	.45	.47	.41½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.54	1.57¼	2 09
Corn No. 2 Yel.	.86⅛	.92¼	.99⅜
Oats No. 2	.56½	.57½	.54½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Dec. 25	Dec. 18	Dec. 26 1925
Gr'd Oats		34.50	
Sp'g Bran		30.50	
H'd Bran		32.50	
Stand'd Mids		32.50	
Soft W. Mids		36.50	
Flour Mids		34.50	
Red Dog	No quotations on account of holidays	40.00	No quotations on account of holidays
Wh. Hominy		34.25	
Yel. Hominy		32.50	
Corn Meal		32.00	
Gluten Feed		32.75	
Gluten Meal		43.50	
36% C. S. Meal		28.50	
41% C. S. Meal		31.50	
43% C. S. Meal		32.50	
34% O. P. Linseed Meal		44.00	

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There has been no change in the potato market during the past week and on the 27th trade was moving along in a rather quiet uninteresting manner. A staple like potatoes, does not get much attention at holiday time and we do not look for mueh aetivity until after the turn of the year.

On the 27th, States in bulk were bringing from $4.50 to $4.75 per 180 pounds while Maines were about 75c higher.

NOTHING NEW IN BEANS

There has been no change in the bean market sinee our last report. Red kidneys seems to be a little bit firmer although prices cover about the same range. Marrows $6.50 to $7, peas $5.25 to $6, red kidneys $9 to $9.50.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The ealf market has come back strong and on real prime marks $17 was realized on the 27th, although most sales were at from $14 to $15. The trend is upward on fair to good stock. Live lambs have not changed but the market looks better. The best are still bringing $13.50 per hundred. Trade is dull on country dressed veal and the market is quiet. The supply is enough to take care of everybody, small veals too plentiful. Marks have had to be extra fancy to bring 19 to 20e.

The Farm News

Foreign Milk Inspection Bill Up Again

THE bill introduced in the last session of Congress, providing for the inspection of milk and cream imported into the United States and which failed to pass last year, was again introduced and is receiving considerable discussion. On December 21st a hearing was held giving an opportunity for those opposed to the bill to state their case. In a general way, the bill provides that herds in foreign countries shall receive the same inspection that herds receive here.

Mr. Cornelius Parker, an attorney of Boston, Mass., representing the Cream Dealers Ass'n of New England and the Boston and Suburban Milk Dealers Ass'n., was present at the hearing and presented the arguments against the opposed legislation. Several amendments were suggested which if adopted would modify the legislation to a considerable extent.

Harry C. Taylor, a wholesale milk and cream dealer and importer of New York City, has testified that in reeent months there has been a shortage in the available supply of milk and cream. Benjamin Piper of Boston, attorney for H. P. Hood Sons, told the committee that his clients are not opposed to the bill but believe it should be amended in several respects. John R. Finerty, an attorney of Washington, D. C., representing the Sheffield Farms Co. of New York, told the committee that the bill is not really a health measure, but an attempt to put an embargo on Canadian milk and cream. He argued that the proposed law would be impossible of enforcement because of the physical impossibility of inspecting all milk at the border.

A hearing was held on December 22nd for those in favor of the passage of the bill. Some of the witnesses appearing at this hearing were Chas. W. Holman, Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, Chester Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation and A. M. Loomis, representing the National Grange.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on December 22nd ordered a favorable report on this bill after inserting an amendment exempting certain classes of milk from the requirements that imported milk must be from TB tested herds and at the time it is brought into the country, its temperature must not be about 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

"How We Changed Our Business to Make More Money"

IN the November 27th issue we announced the contest on the subject, "How We Changed Our Farm Business to Make More Money". The prizes for the best letters received on this subject before February 1st will be $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00 respectively and $1.00 for all others which we are able to print. This contest should bring some very interesting letters which can be passed on to other readers and help them in putting their business on a more profitable basis for 1927.

Farmer's Meetings

Jan. 5-9—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show in New York City.
Jan. 11-14—New Jersey State Farm Products Show at Trenton.
Jan. 12, 13, 14—The New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y., meeting and show.
Jan. 17-20—Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg.
Jan. 19.—Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society at Albany.
Jan. 19-20—New York State Vegetable Growers Annual Meeting, Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo.
Jan. 20—New York State Breeders Association meeting at Albany.
Jan. 20—New York State Dairymen's Annual Meeting at Albany.
Feb. 1-4—New York State Grange Annual Meeting at Jamestown.
Feb. 15-17—Short course in Farm Mechanics at the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

OVER seven inches of snow fell recently which puts a stop to corn husking and stover hauling. Many acres of corn are still in the fields yet to be husked as rains and continued wet weather hindered all farm work. Many acres of wheat on low land could not or was not seeded to wheat, making the acreage sown less than usual. Many farmers were able to haul manure to sod for corn, but very little sod was plowed for corn as the soil was too wet or the season too late for the usual amount of farm work to be done.

Several car loads of steers have been sold to farmers for feeding or using up the much soft corn which is found on most farms and some farmers have not stocked up with the number of cows usually kept since they lost cows in testing last spring. Then too, the amount of hay on most farms is small due to dry weather before haying time.

Fat hogs are being killed for home use and for sale. The demand for apples is small, compared with the crop which was so big that many bushels of apples were not gathered. Potatoes have been nearly all marketed at about $1.50 a bushel, though not all potatoes were dug. The annual farm products show will be held in Lewisburg during the first week of January.—J. N. G.

County Notes

Susquehanna County—Dog owners should secure 1927 licenses before January 15th. The fee is $1.00, plus a 10 cent mailing charge. Application should be made to D. R. Maxey, County Treasurer, Montrose, Pa. Hunters desiring to send deer heads, etc., out of the state for mounting, must have a permit from the State Game Commission. Failure to secure a permit will mean a heavy fine.—W. R. D., Susquehanna County, Pa.

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9

KOW-KARE
Famous Conditioner of Milch Cows

Why Butter-Fat Tests Vary

Does the milk from an individual cow vary to any great extent in butter fat? Is it possible to influence the butter fat test by feed or care? If feeding does not influence the test, what are the things that do have an effect of changing it?—R. D. G., New York.

PROBABLY the two greatest factors that influence the butter fat test of milk are the breed of the animal and the individual differences in cows. Although the butter fat test of different individuals of the same breed vary widely, yet in general, it is recognized that, of the most common breeds, Jerseys rate highest in butter fat test; Guernseys, second, Ayrshire, third and Holstein-Friesian, fourth.

The milk of an individual does have a test which is fairly constant throughout her life. This factor of butter fat test is hereditary and the fat test of a herd can be increased by breeding from individuals which produce milk with a high test.

Notliwithstanding this fact, there are several factors which do influence the test of milk within rather narrow limits. It is now recognized that these tests vary considerably more than was at one time believed. Some experiments at the Michigan station led the investigator to conclude that the amount of variation was different in different cows. From one herd he concluded that 6% of the number of cows might be expected to vary as much as 3% in butter fat test during a week's time. Thirty per cent. of the dairy, however, varied less than 1% during this time. The factors which do influence the butter fat test of the individual are as follows:

Factors Which Influence the Test

First—The first milk drawn is much lower in content than that drawn last. Therefore within narrow limits the careful stripping of cows tends to increase the butter fat test.

Second—When the length of time between milkings is unequal, cows are likely to yield a milk with a slightly higher butter fat test after the shorter period. Where cows are milked three times daily, at equal intervals, the midday milking seems to be slightly higher in butter fat.

Third—Experiment stations report that after the third milking year, there is a slow but gradual decrease in butter fat test each year.

Fourth—As is commonly recognized, the butter fat test tends to increase with the advance of the lactation period. The only exception to this is that cows, especially those which are in good flesh, produce milk which has a high test during the first few days of the laceration period. This fact is commonly used in the making of seven day butter fat records.

Fifth—Probably the most common question that is asked regarding variation, is whether the feed given the animal has any effect on it. Experiments have shown that in general the kind of feed does not affect the butter fat test. The exception to this is that animals which are in very poor condition may produce milk which has a low test. Every cow seems to have the inherent ability to produce milk of a certain richness, and this test cannot be influenced to any extent by the kind or amount of feed given.

Sixth—The Vermont experiment station reports that there is a tendency both in summer and winter for cows to give richer milk when the temperature falls, and poorer milk when the temperature rises. Cows exposed to cold rains may give milk which is low in butter fat.

The effect of a drought is to decrease the amount of milk given but to increase the percentage of butter fat.

Five New York State Ayrshire breeders are in the list of all herds averaging 625 lbs. of milk or 25 lbs. butter fat per month to November 1st, in the Ayrshire Herd Test. They are Ash Grove Farm, Saratoga Springs; J. L. Atwood, Plattsburg; J. B. Cochrane, Bath; J. L. Marvin, Almond; and H. F. Tower, Moira.

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Where All Things Are In Common

(*Continued from page 6*)

invariably invited to remain to a meal. If he at once accepted the invitation in the same spirit in which it was given, he was made the guest of honor at a most abundant and wholesome table—but if he demurred or feigned reluctance, expecting that the invitation would be repeated or urged upon him, he went away hungry—for a Shaker would lead no man to break his word.

In their Golden Age, the Shakers were wonderful farmers. Even now their fields look trim and free of stone, while the marvelous walls they laid remain as monuments to their patient, tireless industry. They kept many sheep and to make their stone walls a secure fence for these, they topped the walls with broad stone slabs extending out beyond the edge of the wall, so that no sheep could climb them. It is said that in those old days when the colonies swarmed with workers, the ox teams would go into the meadows for hay and so abundant was the labor force—three or four men on the wagon and several pitchers on each side—that the oxen never halted in their march until the load was completed. This is one of the traditions that still lingers among the old neighbors.

"Shakers" Were Good Builders

It would seem that one of the outstanding Shaker characteristics was the excellence and permanence of their architecture, many of the buildings being of brick or stone with slate roofs. I was through their laundry, which had been in use that morning. Built many years ago, it still remains a very complete and expensive laundry with modern machinery including mangle and a centrifugal clothes dryer. There is also a hospital or infirmary, which is said to have been the last word in hospital construction at the time it was erected. Whatever else they might miss, no Shaker ever failed of efficient and tender nursing at the last.

But the Shakers were not only skilled farmers. In addition to an extensive agriculture (averaging about 7 acres of land for each member of the Community) they carried on various mechanical industries, and in some respects they were pioneers. It is certain that however distorted their social or theological views, their leaders did not lack for acumen or business sagacity. In most of their colonies, they carried on the manufacture of brooms perhaps their very special trade. They were the first people to introduce the vending of garden seeds by putting them up in small, attractive paper packages. It is asserted that it was a Shaker mechanic at Mount Lebanon, who made the first circular saw ever produced in America, as well as the first cut nails. They are credited also with the first metal pens—steel, silver and gold. The colony at Sonyea first put dried sweet corn on the market commercially and led agricultural practice at an early date by siloing the cobs and stalks. For a most unworldly people, they achieved an astonishing measure of worldly success.

I do not find it easy within the possible space permitted me to write of their peculiar doctrines and practices, which set them distinctly apart from the rest of the world. Concerning these, there is abundant information for they themselves have been voluminous writers. Neither can I here quote at length from their manual of rules of dogma and conduct.

Their Religious Faith

Their religious faith is essentially Christian with the added belief that "Mother" Anne Lee gave a new revelation hardly less important than that of Christ. They recognize no private ownership of property, but are a Community striving to realize the experiment of the early Apostolic church, when "they had all things in common"—although they are by no means the only people who have cherished this dream. They greatly emphasize the virtues of industry, sobriety and unworldliness. Their rules of conduct forbid use of alcohol, tobacco or the flesh of swine. In their dress there is more than a suggestion of old time Quakerism. Always among themselves, they address each other as "Brother" or "Sister". Their official leaders (men and women are co-equal in their polity) bear the title of "Elder" or "Elderess." Among themselves there is no written agreement; only the spoken word. They appoint "Trustees" who conduct the necessary business with the "World's People". Like the Friends they refuse to bear arms—nor do they take part in government by voting.

Recruiting the Colony

As I read their rules of conduct, there is just one that above all others sets them forever apart from the rest of the world. It is that strange and terrible tenet, which leads them to renounce conjugal love and the family fireside and the voices of little children—justifying this by that stern text "They neither marry nor are given in marriage but are like the angels in Heaven"—this and certain dark sayings of the Hebrew Paul.

The mystery is how their numbers were recruited in as much as no babies were ever born within their communities. Their early converts and missionaries—men and women—were fairly zealots who in an age more given than we to strange theological philosophies gathered to themselves converts of like mind. Not unfrequently heads of families came, renouncing their old life and bringing their young children who there were brought up in the faith. Often children who had no other place to go were adopted and this was perhaps their most important recruiting ground. Then, even until recent years, it happened now and again that a man or woman, sometime of world experience and culture, under influence of a great sorrow or disappointment, or perhaps a great guilt, came seeking asylum and forgetfulness and peace.

But then there were so many losses other than death. Sometimes a boy coming to man's estate grew tired of the drab existence which seemed flat, stale and unprofitable and turning his back on his companions fared forth to seek his fortune in the great and wicked world.

Sometimes a man and a maid in spite of stern precept and example knew their mutual lives touched by that beautiful thing that we call Love and then against mild sorrow and entreaty, they went forth to company with the World's People—walking hand in hand and a light in their eyes such as the Brothers and Sisters might never know. And of late years so many have gone away and so very few have come.

They Neither Won Nor Lost

I talked with a few of these ancient, dying men and women, and surely they seemed to me very happy and cheerful and content and certainly not envious of the world. Yet I fancied that in their eyes was the look of those who have neither won nor lost.

I was there on a glorious autumn day—bright and beautiful—with something of the warmth of bye-gone summer in the sun but cold in the shadows. Below us lay the Lebanon Valley flooded with October splendor.

I turned the car around and drove slowly down the village street—with its great buildings and its stories and its memories—and so I left behind what is by far the oldest and the most successful experiment in Communism anywhere in America—and it is a self-confessed failure.

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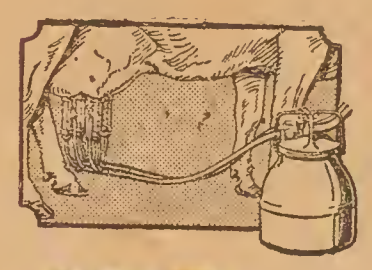

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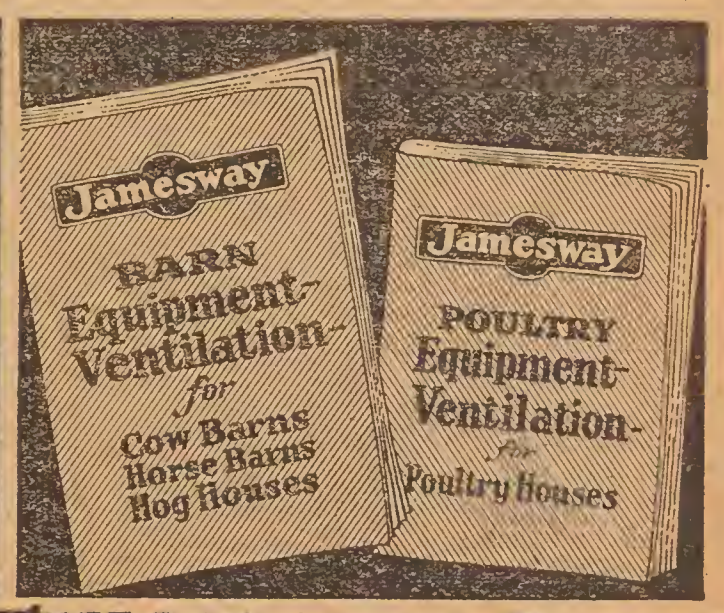

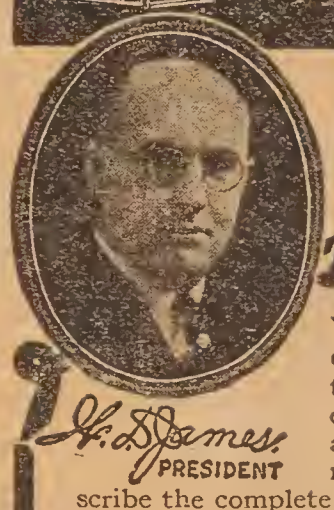

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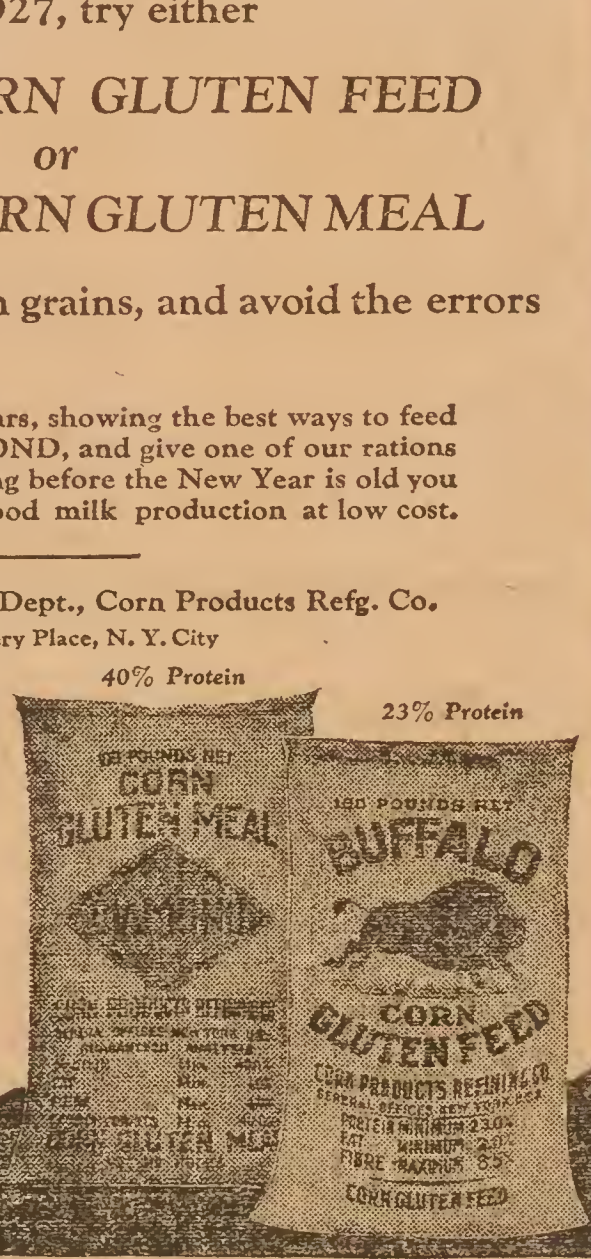

Care of Brood Sows During Winter

TO winter brood sows and have them come out in good shape, they should have an economical, yet well balanced ration, together with plenty of exercise. When the sows come in from pasture last fall they were in good physical condition, not over fat, and was then started gradually on grain.

Economy is an essential point in selecting a ration. For best results the sows should be gaining slightly at the time of breeding, and should continue to gain until farrowing time, but care must be exercised in order that they do not become too fat. No one likes to see breeding stock so thin that their bones can be counted, nor do we like to see them so fat that it is a question whether it would not have been better to have sold them, their high condition making it so uncertain as to the value of the litter they will bring. Unthrifty pigs and few in number are pretty apt to be produced by sows that are very thin, or in an emaciated condition at the time of breeding.

Alfalfa Hay a Good Roughage

Corn, alfalfa, hay, shorts and tankage have given us good results, and to get the most economical ration, the bulk of the feed should consist of corn and alfalfa hay, the latter may be fed in unlimited quantities, but the corn must be given only in certain amounts, and may be supplemented by shorts and a small amount of tankage. Bran is of special value in the ration, it adds bulk and has a beneficial effect on the digestive system. Alfalfa hay of the last cutting is the most desirable, as the stems are much finer and there is a larger percent of leaves, and this quality of hay is more palatable and will be consumed with less loss. We feed corn on the cob, shelled or ground, depending upon the facilities. It should be kept in mind when feeding brood sows that they are being fed mainly for the growth of the unborn young.

Ordinarily sows in winter will not take any more exercise than they are obliged to, therefore it is necessary that they be fed in such a way as to induce them to travel more or less to get their feed; feed them at the opposite side of the yard or pen from where their nest is. A roomy, dry and well ventilated house is an essential part, and by all means do not overlook plenty of fresh water at all times.—V. M. C.

GOSSIP FROM THE BARNS

By H. W. BALDWIN

Ralcigh's Torono's Meme, a young Jersey cow owned by the Sherman Nursery Co., of Charles City, Iowa, established a world's record for Jerseys when, on her first official test, she produced 902 lbs. butterfat and 16,085 lbs. of milk as a junior two-year-old. Meme has just completed her second test with a 365 day record of 1003 lbs. butterfat and 19076 lbs. milk. With this record she is the world's to yield over 1000 lbs. of butterfat.

Meme's sire and grandsire are both Gold champion Jersey milk producer under five years of age. She is the nineteenth Jersey and Silver medal bulls, while her dam traces back to Loretta D., the best cow shown at the St. Louis Exposition.

* * *

Vermont has a new state champion Guernsey for class EEE in Red Echo Monica 146214. Beginning her test at three years and 18 days of age, she produced in 305 days on twice daily milking, during which time she carried a calf for 205 days, 339.2 pounds of butter fat from 6344.3 pounds of milk. She was bred and is owned by Charles D. Macdonald of Topsham.

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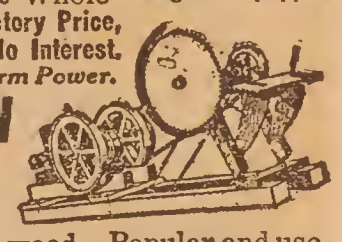

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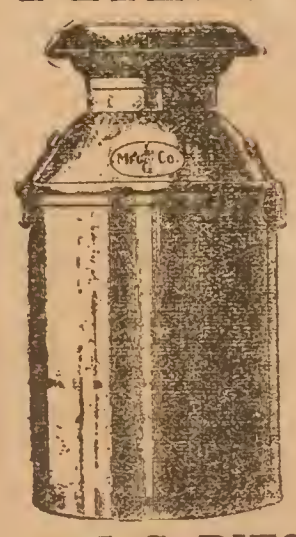

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A New Year's Hen Talk

A New Feeding Plan---New Housing Ideas

By L. H. HISCOCK

ANOTHER year gone and another under way! I'm not a prophet, I'm not even a good guesser, but there are some rather startling things going on in the chicken world, and it seems a fitting time to mention them. One of the interesting phases of the chicken business has been its rapid and progressive development, a constant change for the better, and indications point to the fact that the whole industry is still in the process of evolution. A few years ago we knew nothing about cod liver oil, today it holds the field of individual and national interest. Take it all in all it is utterly impossible to estimate the actual cash value of such a discovery.

L. H. Hiscock

But rations and feeding methods seem always destined to receive their jolts and shocks. One of the most pronounced shocks of the year in this department comes from the Ohio Experiment Station where extensive tests have been underway since 1922 in regard to the value of scratch grains as part of the laying and growing ration. In the tests conducted birds were fed from the day old stage through the laying period on nothing but mash. The birds were hopper fed from start to finish, and scratch grain left entirely out of the ration. Without going into the details, the results were considered very satisfactory. I am not advising you to drop the feeding of grain; these tests were made and conducted with specially prepared mashes. I simply call your attention to a fact that may have a wide influence on poultry feeding in the next few years. There has always been a tendency to guess at grain and the amount to feed. Many persons and plants have already abolished the morning grain feeding with satisfactory results, and it seems more than likely that other radical changes will creep into this part of the poultry ration.

* * *

Not so very long ago this paper carried an interesting and practical experience story the chief theme of which was a tight but well ventilated house versus the open front type. As one rides about the country one cannot help but notice the change in the construction of poultry houses. The idea that it is necessary to freeze a hen in order to keep her dry is proving costly from the standpoint of egg production in the cold climate of the United States, and the man who lives where it is warmer is getting the jump when it comes to the high priced markets of fall and winter. Frankly, I do not believe that letting in all outdoors is consistent with steady egg production.

While some poultrymen are content with a tight and well ventilated house, others are going to even more extreme measures and installing various forms of heat. I saw recently the chart of a man who had used heat successfully for a couple of years. His egg production resembled a straight line while the outside temperature line was as jagged in ups and downs as a range of mountains. Ventilation and heat are destined to become important factors in the hen-house. They are only kids now, but they are very liable to grow up over night.

* * *

This summer for the first time the Veterinary College at Cornell University called together for the first time a convention for the study and prevention of poultry diseases. As far as I know this is the first meeting of its kind in this part of the country. The mortality among fowls of all kinds has been a tribulation to more than one poultry plant, and the axe has always been kept handy wherever a flock of chickens existed. It seems to me that scientific development such as this gathering last summer could do much to relieve and better the conditions among all domestic fowls. Such a convention is a big step in the right direction.

* * *

In a recent issue I spoke about the importance of egg laying contests. In concluding any remarks about the year that is over it would be a shame to leave the hen herself out, for she, too, is progressing. At the Dominion Egg Laying Contest, Agassiz, B. C., a hen just established a record of 351 eggs in 364 days. She was a Leghorn weighing four and a half pounds. In addition to capturing the world's record as a layer, she also established a new record when she laid 213 eggs in 213 days. A Barred Rock in this same contest laid 326 eggs, the eggs weighing 28.1 ounces to the dozen.

(*Continued on page 19*)

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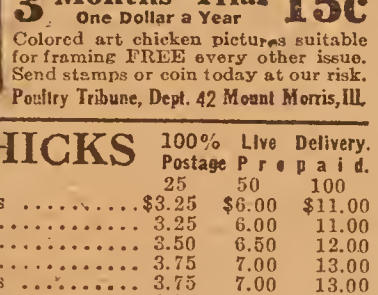

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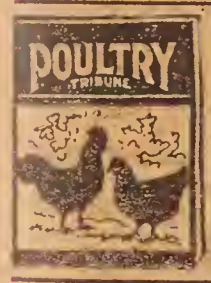

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"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a mervelous sapphire.

Lady Brandon listens attentively, neither admitting nor denying that the "Blue Water" has been stolen and when Lawrence leaves she asks him to do nothing further about it.

Part Two takes up the story of John Geste, beginning when he and his brothers were boys at Brandon Hall.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

The lights were turned off to give the thief a chance to return it and later the key to the room was left where the thief could find it during the night without result. Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up.

I WAS quite under his spell again, and had to keep whipping my feelings up into a state of resentment and disgust to maintain them in the condition that common justice demanded. If he were going to restore the sapphire that evening as he had hinted, why on earth couldn't he have done it just now? For the matter of that, why on earth couldn't he have returned it last night when he went to the drawing-room? Why had he ever denied taking the thing at all?

"Well, son, what about it?" he said suddenly.

"Yes, what about it, Beau?" I replied.

He looked at me quizzically.

An uncomfortable silence followed.

"Well?" said Michael, at length.

"Oh, put it back, Beau," I implored. "God alone knows what you're playing at! Do *you?*"

Michael sat up and stared at me.

"Oh? You say *'Put it back,'* do you, John?" he said slowly and thoughtfully.

"I do," I replied. "Or look here, Beau. Aunt thinks a lot of you, and devilish little of me. It would be doing her a real kindness not to let her know it was you after all. Give it here, and I'll...." I coloured and felt a fool.

"This grows interesting, Johnny," he said. "If I go and fetch the 'Blue Water' now, will you take it to Aunt Patricia and say, *'Alone I did it. I cannot tell a lie. It is a far, far better thing I do....'*?"

"Those very words, Beau," I grinned. "On condition you tell me what the game was, and why you did such a damned silly thing."

Michael rose.

"You really will?" he asked. "If I go and get it now, you'll take it straight to Aunt Patricia and say you pinched it for a lark?"

"Only too glad of the chance, Beau," I answered. "To get the beastly business over and done with and forgotten—and the girls and Gussie and Digby out of the silly mess."

"H'm," said Michael, sitting down. "You would, eh?"

"And might I ask you a question or two, John?" he went on.

"What were you doing with your hand on the glass cover when I put my hand on it last night?"

"Waiting to catch the ass that was returning the 'Blue Water,'" I replied.

"H'm! Why did you want to catch him?"

"Because I had twice been accused of the fool trick—just because I was standing close to the table when the light failed."

"So you were, too....And what were you doing downstairs last night when I found you in the hall?"

"Looking for the key, Beau, as I told you," I answered.

"And what did you want the key for?"

"To see whether the sapphire had been put back—and to get some peace of mind and sleep, if it had."

"H'm," said Michael. "Suppose a vote were taken among the eight of us, as to who is likeliest to be the thief, who do you suppose would top the poll?"

"Augustus," I stated promptly.

"Do you think he is the culprit?" asked my brother.

"No, I do *not*," I replied significantly.

"Nor I," answered the enigmatic Michael. "In fact, I know he's not."

He sat silent, smoking reflectively for a few minutes.

"Go through the list," he said suddenly. "Would Aunt pinch her own jewel?"

"Would Digby?"

"Utterly preposterous and absurd," I answered.

"Would Augustus?"

"I feel certain that he *didn't,* anyhow," I answered.

"Would you?"

"I didn't, as it happens," I assured him.

"Looks as though I did it then, doesn't it?" he asked. "Because if Augustus and Digby and you didn't do it—who the devil did, if I didn't? Yes—it looks as though I am the thief."

"It does—to me only, though. Nobody else knows that I found you downstairs," I said. "Why *didn't* you put it back then, Beau?" I asked.

"Wish I had," he said.

There came a bang at the door.

"Who's there?" cried Michael.

"Me," bawled the ungrammatical Digby.

Michael unlocked the door.

"What's up?" he asked.

"Isobel wants to speak to us three. She's been looking for you two. A thought has struck her. Blow severe but not fatal. All about the Painful Event...."

"Where is she?" asked Michael.

"I said I'd lead you by the ear to the smoking room at an early date—unless either of you had done a bunk with the loot," replied Digby.

"Well—I haven't fled yet," said Michael, adding, "Let's go and hear Isobel's great thought. Generally worth hearing."

We went downstairs and made our way to the smoking-room. The brass box caught my eye, and an idea also struck *me* with some violence, as I noticed that the lid and front seemed brighter than the rest of it.

"Don't expose me yet, John," said Michael as we crossed the hall.

"John been catching you out?" said Digby.

"Caught me last night, didn't you, John?" replied Michael.

"Red-handed," said I.

"It's blue-handed that Aunt wants to cop someone," said Digby, opening the door of the smoking-room. "Sapphire-blue."

Isobel was sitting by the fire looking tearful and depressed. It was at me that she looked as we entered.

"Caught them both in the act of bolting, Isobel," said Digby. "They've each got a half of the 'Blue Water'—about a pint apiece. But they are willing to hear your words if you are quick."

"Oh, I *am* so miserable," moaned Isobel. "I have been such a wicked, *wicked* beast. But I can't bear it any longer."

"Leave it with us, dear," said Digby, "and forget it. We'll smuggle it back, and share Aunt's few well-chosen words among us, won't we, Beau?"

"What's the trouble, child?" asked Michael.

"I've let Augustus take the blame all this time," she sobbed.

"Didn't notice him taking any," observed Digby. "Mut be a secret blame-taker, I suppose."

"Augustus is perfectly innocent and I could have proved it, the moment Aunt began to question us last night. A word from me would have saved him from all suspicion—and I never said it," she went on.

"Why, dear?" I asked her.

"Oh, I don't know....Yes, I do. It would have looked like exculpating myself too," she replied. "Besides, I didn't know *who* had done it. And it was more or less of a silly practical joke last night. And of course, I thought the person who had taken it would say so, or at least put it back. But now—it's awful. And I can't keep quiet any longer. I thought I'd tell you three before I told Aunt."

"Well—what is it, Faithful Hound?" asked Michael.

"Why, when the light went out—you know I said, *'Ghosts and goblins and skeleton hands,'* or something? Well, I half frightened myself and half pretended, and I clutched somebody's arm. When the light went up I found it was Augustus I was hugging—and let go so quickly that nobody noticed, I suppose."

"That settles it," said Digby. "It wasn't poor Gussie. Couldn't have been," he added, "unless those two were one and did it together."

"Don't be an ass, Dig," I said, for poor Isobel was really upset about it.

"Oh never!" said Digby. "Absolutely never!"

"Well—I like our Augustus all the better for not having adduced this bit of evidence himself," said I.

And then I saw that in his hand was a piece of wash-leather and a silver-duster, presumably purloined from the butler's pantry!

"Tell her at once and get it off your conscientious chest, Isobel," said I.

She looked at me long and miserably, almost apologetically I thought, and went out of the room.

"Say, citizens," said Digby as the door closed, "what I want to know is this. Who pinched this here gem we're being bothered about? Officious and offensive fella, I consider—but Gussie now being out of it, it must be one of us three..Excuse my mentioning it then, but me being out of it, it must be one of you *two.* Now unless you really want the damned thing, I say, *'Put it back.'"*

Michael and I once again looked at each other, Michael's face being perfectly expressionless.

"I think of bolting with it, as I told Isobel just now," said Michael.

"Well, old horse," said Digby, looking at his watch, "could you go soon after lunch? I want to run up to town to see a man about a dog, and Aunt seems to have other views for us—until the matter is cleared up."

"Do my best to oblige," said Michael, as I quietly slipped from the room to carry out the idea which had occurred to me as I crossed the hall.

I went to the brass box. Finger-prints were faintly discernible on its highly-polished lid and front. Going to the wash-basin in the room opening off the neighbouring corridor, I damped my handkerchief, and rubbed soap, hard, on the wet surface. The hall was still empty when I returned, and I promptly began scouring the lid and front of the box.

It was easier, however, to remove the finger-marks than to remove the signs of their removal. I did not wish it to be obvious that someone had been doing—what I was doing.

Under a heavy curtain, in a recess in the panelling, hung overcoats, caps, mufflers, and such outdoor garments. A silk scarf of Digby's struck me as being just the thing I wanted.

I had restored to the box the brillance which had been its before I soaped it, and was giving it a final wipe with the silk, when the door from the corridor swung open, Michael entered, and I was caught in the act.

"Ah!" he said. "Removing all traces of the crime?"

"All—I hope, Beau," I replied.

"Sound plan too," he observed. "Just going to do it myself," and he passed on.

Having finished my task, I placed the fingers of my right hand on top of the box, my thumb on the front, and left as fair a set of finger-prints as I could contrive.

How could it possibly matter to me if a detective identified them as mine? I hadn't taken the "Blue Water," and nobody could prove that I had.

Anyhow, if Aunt had been wily enough to polish the box, just where we would touch it, so that she could get the finger-prints of the person who opened it, she'd get mine all right and those of nobody else, when the detectives came.

* * *

Aunt Patricia did not appear at lunch, nor did Claudia. The Chaplain was still ill in bed.

As Burdon and a footman always waited at that meal, there was no general conversation on the one subject of interest to us all.

"Did you tell Aunt what you proposed to tell her? What did she say?" asked Michael of Isobel.

"Yes....She said, somewhat cryptically, *'Virtue is its own reward,'* and nothing else," replied Isobel.

"Gussie," said Digby, "Isobel has—one cannot say 'bearded' of a lady—let us say faced—Aunt Patricia in her wrath, in order to tell her that you must be absolutely innocent of sin, and quite above or beneath suspicion."

"What do you mean?" snalled Augustus.

"She very kindly went to the lioness's den," continued Digby, "to say that she seized you and hung on to you last night while the lights were out—and that, therefore, you could not possibly have gone to the table and pinched the sapphire, as she was hanging on to your arm. I sincerely apologise to you, Gussie, and hope you'll forgive me."

"*My* arm?" said Augustus, in deep and genuine surprise, ignoring the apology, and quickly adding, "Oh—yes—er—of course. Thanks, Isobel."

We all looked at him. I had been watching him when he spoke, and to me his surprise was perfectly obvious.

"Then Aunt knows *I* didn't do it?" he said.

"Yes, Gussie," Isobel assured him, "and I'm *awfully* sorry I didn't say it, at once, last night."

"Yes—I thought you *might* have done so," replied our Augustus.

"Isobel is not so keen on exculpating herself too, you see," said I, glaring at the creature. "*If* she were holding your arm, she could not have gone to the table herself. Proving your innocence proves her own."

"Well—she might have thought of me," he grumbled.

"She has, Gussie," said Michael: "we shall all think of you, I'm sure....Anyhow, we are all sorry we were unkind and suspicious."

"Suspicious! *You!"* said Augustus. "Huh!"

"Yes—and I'm sorry I searched you, Ghastly," put in Digby...."I'll unsearch you by and by, if you're not careful," he added.

After lunch, feeling disgruntled and miserable, I went along to the billard-room to knock the balls about, as one could not very well leave the house in face of Lady Brandon's request.

Augustus was before me and I turned to retreat. I was in no mood to suffer Augustus gladly.

I went to my bedroom, feeling deadly tired after my wakeful night and all the worry, and threw myself on my bed.

I was awakened from a heavy sleep by the entrance of Digby, a couple of hours later. He held a letter in his hand.

"Hi, hog," quoth he, "wake up and listen....Latest edition," and he sat himself down heavily on the foot of the bed.

"What's up now?" I yawned, rubbing my eyes.

"We've got to use our wits and do some-

(*Continued on page* 22)

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

AMERICAN farm life offers today more future for a well supported comfortable and satisfying life than does any other breadwinning line of life.

The Boy Scouts of America has just launched a definite program for the service of rural youth by extending leadership in Boy Scout work to all farm boys and this means that a definite farm boys' program in Scouting will be offered; not by the city to draw boys away from home, but in the open country and for their reinforcement at home, on the farm and in their community school and church.

Every farm boy can become a scout by one of the three methods now available.

Method One:—By forming a farm scout troop, with scoutmaster and troop committee support.

Method Two:—By joining as a Lone Scout and then belonging to a Farm Journal Tribe, Mail Tribe, Local Community Tribe, Wigwam and County League. Each group has an adult leader and the social contacts are developed by one of two methods; either by correspondence and occasional meetings and rallies; or, by regular local meetings.

Method Three:—By organizing local scout patrols and associating several patrols together into an area or division scout troop—most meetings to be on local patrol basis with occasional troop meetings. In this case the scoutmaster not only functions as leader of the troop but also of the scattered patrols.

Farm Scout Patrols may also be organized in town or city troops where the minority membership live on farms but attend troop meetings in town. Through such a patrol the farm boys' interest at home may be properly protected and patrol meetings held at home.

Lone Scout Mail Tribe

The scattered lone scouts of a section or country may be organized into a Mail Tribe with quite as helpful results as though they belonged to a troop and here are a few suggestions:—

Every Lone Scout has a regular tribe meeting night and hour for meeting in which he does, every week, the following things as tribe functions:—

In your own home, before parents and family, run your own scout tribe meeting: Begin at 7:30 or 8 P. M. Stand before parents in scout salute and give scout oath, report your progress to parents, then sit down and write a tribe letter to your Tribe Brother Scouts.

If there are 12 members of the tribe you will write one letter every week and receive eleven in return.

Mail letters to next member on your tribe list 24 hours after receiving same.

Here are the different kinds of letters to write, the order of writing them and suggestions for their contents providing for 40 letters per year, 2 Mail Tribe Rallies and one Wigwam Meeting for the year.

Meetings and Letters to be Written

First—*Meeting at Home.* All write "get acquainted" letter.

Three parts to letter:—

a. Tell about yourself, family and your interests, pleasures and hobbies.
b. Make suggestions for good of Tribe.
c. Stick one of your kodak photos on letter so all members of tribe can see you and get acquainted.

Sign your name to the best and neatest letter you have ever written as all the boys will see it and so will your tribe guide and executive and it might be seen by many others. You can afford to send one *good* letter in exchange for eleven others from your new tribe friends.

Second—*Meeting at Home.* Write your tribe organization letter—make it in three parts:—

a. Tell what progress you have made in Scouting since last meeting and letter.
b. Vote for name of tribe and vote for officers—use list of names submitted by your Guide.
c. Ask questions on scout program and interests you want answered by your Tribe Guide. Sign your name and mail to your first tribe member on the list; make this letter better than the first one.

Third—*Meeting at Home and Letter No. 3*—

a. Report Progress or what you have done since last letter.
b. Recommend things for good of the whole tribe.
c. Write about things of Interest such as you would to a real friend and pal.

—O. H. Benson.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

What Is Your Lone Scout Record

WE are anxious to get more definite information about the progress made by Scouts of the A. A. Tribe. We know that many of the boys who joined the tribe have not reregistered but we want to know how many have made progress and just how much. We wish to continue the Lone Scout Column if it is of value to a large enough number of boys to make it worth while.

We urge all scouts to fill out the following blank and send it to us at once:

When did you join the Lone Scouts? _____
What Degrees Have you passed? _____
_____
What merit badges have you won? _____
_____
What titles have you won? _____
_____
How many contributing points have you? _____
Have you reregistered or do you intend to reregister for 1927? _____
Are you a member of a tribe and if so what tribe? _____
_____
How many new members have you secured? _____

Congratulations

WE wish to congratulate the following Lone Scouts in American Agriculturist territory who have recently passed their 7th degree. A number of these are members of American Agriculturist Tribe and and we are particularly glad that they are making such progress. We hope that you will start work immediately and earn some of the merit badges which are now available to you.—Karl A. Keimle, Box 83, Wallkill, N. Y., James Pistolozzi, Maine St., Fredericktown, Pa., Harold Emerson, State Farm P. O., Titicut, Mass., Donald Bullis, R.F.D. 5, Plattsburg, N. Y., Ronald C. Jennings, 1197 Norman St., Bridgeport, Conn., Saul Lipes, 2322 St. Lawrence St., Montreal, Can., Reuben Alton, R. F. D. 1, Poland, N. Y., John McNaughton, Jr., Box 302, New Alexandria, Pa., Vaughn D. Kahlo, Box 43, Monroe, Pa., and Arthur Brando, 601 W. 113th St., New York, N. Y.

A New Year's Hen Talk

(Continued from page 17)

In all there were thirty-four hens in this contest that laid anywhere from 300-351 eggs during the year. If you are interested in hens, you can only draw one conclusion: the day of the poor hen is passing; production has got to be the measure of your poultry success. There is no safety in numbers as far as hens are concerned. If you are really and truly interested in the hen, and you want to make a New Year's resolution, then first, keep an egg record of your daily production and second, make up your mind that you can improve any flock average you have made or are going to make. The time to plan for a better flock is right now before the hatching season.

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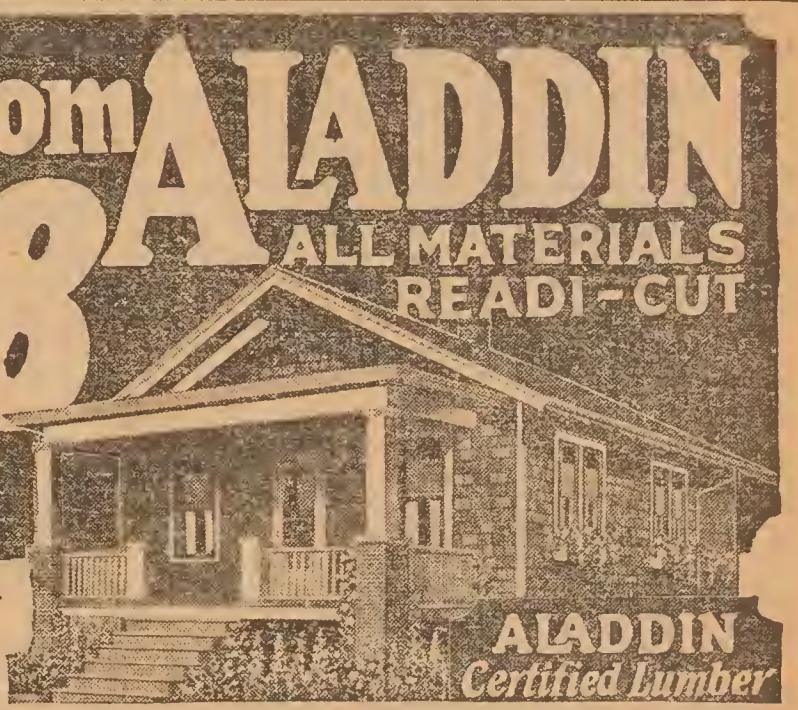

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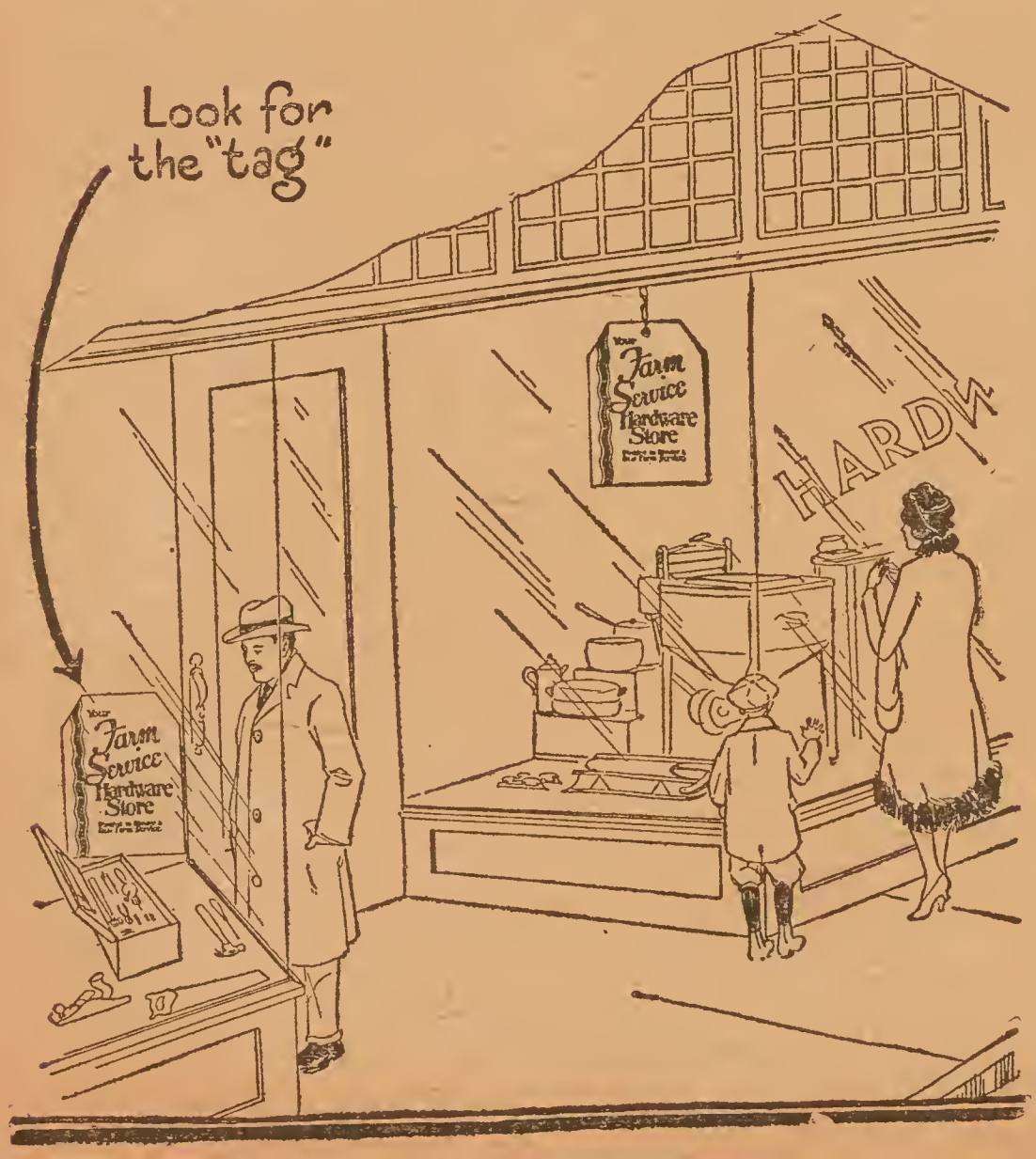


Keep Serving Salads

Avoid the Ills Which Come From Heavy Diet

AT no time during the year do we so carefully have to watch our diet for health's sake as during the winter months. During the summer old Mother Nature provides us so bountifully with things which we need and makes them so attractive that we just naturally take to vegetables and fruits in abundance.

But in wintertime we have to take real thought and effort to get these into the daily menu. One valuable and palatable way of serving fresh vegetables and fruits is in the form of salads. These need not be highly expensive, either, and dessert can well be omitted when salad is served.

In Spring, Provide for Winter

As we have often said on these pages, the time to provide for winter salads is the previous spring when the garden is planted. Then cabbages, carrots, onions, and celery can easily be kept in the cellar most of the winter. Fresh apples are plentiful in the whole of the Eastern States and make wonderful salads. Oranges and lettuce cost more in cash, of course, but should be counted as great aids in keeping the family well. Then the dried fruits, raisins, apricots, dates and prunes have great possibilities as salad constituents, although they cannot take the place of fresh, crisp things, of course.

The cellar shelves also bristle with possibilities for salads, canned beans, tomatoes, peas, beets, relishes, and the canned fruits, peaches, cherries, apples and pears especially. Since the heat of canning more or less destroys the vitamines in vegetables and fruits, it is highly desirable to serve canned salads on lettuce leaves. But where this is very inconvenient to get and expensive besides, don't let its absence keep you from serving the rest with a suitable dressing. The acid of the lemon or vinegar in the dressing helps to stimulate appetite and is a pleasing contrast to the rather solid winter diet. A canned whole tomato with a spoonful of salad dressing adds zest to the lunch or supper and nothing could be more quickly done.

Here is a list of salads which can be prepared largely from the winter's supply of foods, with the occassional purchase of lettuce, cress, celery, or fresh citrus fruits:

Shaved or chopped cabbage with plumped raisins and sliced or chopped apples.

Shaved cabbage with grated raw carrot.

Diced apples and celery with chopped nuts sprinkled over them.

Canned pears on lettuce leaves. A tablespoonful of dressing over the pears, sprinkle with grated cheese or chopped nuts or a strip of canned pimento.

Canned whole tomatoes with dressing.

Dates or prunes stuffed with pot cheese or grated cheese moistened with salad dressing. A spoonful of tart pepper or cabbage relish served on the plate with this combination adds the "zip" it needs.

A mixture of canned fruits, such as cherries and peaches, cherries and pears or all three together. Canned pineapple is delicious in salads, combined with fresh or canned fruits or with shredded cabbage.

Stuffed egg salad can well be the main dish for Sunday night supper.

A combination vegetable salad, peas, string or lima beans and carrots; any two of these with diced cold potato. Dried lima beans if cooked carefully combine nicely for salad with a little sliced onion and crisp bacon broken into bits. Use a sharp dressing for such starchy mixtures.

Beets combine well with any vegetable salad but should be diced and sprinkled on rather than mixed into it, as they often discolor the mixture in an unattractive manner.

Bananas Always Available

Bananas—these have to be purchased of course, but are available even in remote county stores—peel, scrape to remove rough fiber, slit lengthwise, spread with salad dressing, and dot with peanut butter or sprinkle with salted peanuts or other chopped nuts. This needs lettuce or other crisp greens to contrast with its solid and smooth consistency.

Apples may be used with all fruits as French, boiled or mayonnaise dressing with these combinations. Have ingredients of salads cold and avoid cluttered, unattractive serving. Light, deft handling, tossing rather than stirring things together, gives the fluffy appetizing effect which salads should have.

Good Patterns for Winter Sewing

Apron pattern 2051 *is a good design for a work apron for one's self or for a gift. Gingham, print, cretonne with a neat edge finish—and you have a garment any woman would like. It cuts in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size takes 2 yards of 36-inch material.* Price 13c.

Step-in pattern 2165 *is just what you want for replenishing the stock of underwear and winter time is ideal for such jobs. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 40 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 2¼ yards of 36 inch material.* Price 13c.

Dress pattern 2930 *shows how a very smart effect may be achieved with a minimum of effort. Plain jersey or velveteen, trimmed with plaid in contrasting colors would make a very serviceable and becoming frock for all purposes. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size takes* 2⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material. with* ⅝ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

A Child's Bureau May Be Improvised

Materials on Hand Can Be Used If One Is Clever Enough

"MAMA, can't I have a 'birruh' all my own?"

Thus spake five year old Ruth one day, and started the ball rolling. A box was found, clean and of the right width for the space at disposal. Turned up on end, with a shelf put in by Daddy, and a small Japanese towel laid over the top, the little girl was perfectly happy arranging her treasurers.

But Mother was *not* satisfied. That bare looking box was too out of place near Ruth's little bed. A piece of cretonne would improve it—but there was no cretonne at hand. Well, some pretty wall paper might be pasted over those bare sides, but alas! no wall paper was used in this house. Ah, now she had it! They went to the barn, secured a couple of unused paper raisin trays—which are made of a tough smooth paper, like the hardware man uses. Quickly Mama cut them to fit over the sides and lap over onto the inside. Some flour paste was made and while it cooled, she drew a line pattern on the portion that would show on the outside. With her crayolas, Ruth carefully colored the lines with blue, putting orange dots at the intersections to 'tie' them together; and a little blue flower bloomed in the panel.

By the time the paper was pasted on, Mother had another idea. Forth came a snowy bleached flour sack. It took but a few moments to cut it the right length and run in a hem at the bottom. Then came a few more lines and dots with the crayolas, to make a border, a hot iron rubbed the color in, and the curtain was tacked on. Another piece was similarly treated for a cover.

A discarded handglass hangs above for her mirror, a tiny pincushion holds her precious pins, and various old bottles and jars and her own hairbrush complete her toilet equipment. With some pasteboard boxes inside, to hold hankies, hairribbons, socks and stockings, and the little shoes and slippers below, she is well satisfied, and the "birruh" has become a delight to the eye, instead of a makeshift to please a child's fancy.—Mrs. C. B. S., Calif,

NIGHT TROUBLES

L. M. THORNTON

I wouldn't be an aeronaut
  And sail into the sky;
I wouldn't, in a big balloon,
  Go floating up on high.
Because I know just how it feels
  When, though you hold on tight,
And shut your eyes and say your prayers,
  The bed floats round at night.

I wouldn't care for naval fame,
  However safe my ship,
I know I'd feel too much like when
  The walls begin to tip.
The lights look blurred, the ceiling seems
  Away off out of sight,
And I cry out for mother, when
  The bed floats round at night.

If I was in a big balloon,
  She couldn't hold my hand,
Or kiss the hotness on my cheek,
  Yes, mothers understand.
She couldn't promise—Go to sleep
  And soon you'll be all right,
And that's all saves a fellow, when
  The bed floats round at night.

For Hope Chest or Birthday

WE have never had such a rush of embroidery orders as we had from the color page which ran just before Christmas (December 4th issue). The articles presented thereon were not only very useful but extremely attractive and easy to work.

We still have on hand the following handy and inexpensive articles which would make lovely pick-up work for winter days. They can then be tucked away in the gift box for the birthdays which pop up occasionally or could be counted against the next Christmas list before the rush descends upon us.

No. 1161—silver knife case	50c
1162—silver fork case	50c
1163—tablespoon case	50c
1164—teaspoon case	50c
1101—laundry bag stamped on tan crash	59c
1191—Child's made-up apron in blue suiting (12 year size)	75c
1171—glass towel, knife and fork design	23c
1172—glass towel, pitcher design	23c
1173—glass towel, teapot design	23c
1754—runner, white Indianhead edges hemstitched	59c

Address orders to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

What Can A Man Do Anyway?

"AFTER reading the letter of C. L. F., of Pennsylvania entitled "What Can a Man Do Anyway?" the question instantly arose What Can't a Man Do If He Will? At the age of 13 my mother had a shock which rendered her helpless. Although I had three sisters who were married the responsibility of taking care of mother fell to be my lot. I did all of the housework, washing, ironing, dishwashing, floor washing, bedmaking and cooking until I was 26 years of age. Then I got married and we both worked in a shoe factory. I help her get breakfast, wash the dishes, and clean up the house before we went to work. The noon work was similar, but at night (for she was a stout woman) I got supper, set the table, cleared it off and washed the dishes and she didn't have to do them over after me as Mrs. C. L. F. said had to be done. She used to say I was a better housekeeper than she. When it came wash night (for she wouldn't let me send it to a laundry) after the supper was over, I would help her wash, do the ringing, and help hang them out. On Saturday (for it was a half holiday) I would wash the floor, sweep the house, and do the ironing while she did the cooking and other Saturday work. Any man can help around the house if he will, whether he be farmer (for I am one) mechanic or of any other occupation. As for a woman working out of doors that is for her to decide. I had a place of 8 acres. I did market gardening and as side lines kept hogs and poultry. When I was ploughing, haying or similar work my wife would take care of the stock and help hoe, gather apples, pick up potatoes or any other work where she could help, for she said she had rather work out of doors than do inside work. As Mr. N. W. J. said marriage is partnership and husband and wife should cooperate as much as possible, and bring up our children to do the same. We are the children's example and should set a right one, for they will naturally follow in their parent's footsteps.—E. A. G. Conn.

What Does Your Kitchen Need?

AS a result of the 1926 Kitchen Improvement Contest and the publication of the prize winning letters others of our readers have decided they too have kitchen problems. They sent in sketches of their kitchens "as is" and asked for suggestions for improvement. These we are glad to give, free of charge, and invite readers to ask for help. When a home-maker is located in a community having a home bureau group, a thorough group study of the subject of convenient kitchens, together with personal help of the specialist is to be recommended.

E 1102 is a charming little rose-colored crash dress stamped for the embroidery touches which mothers love to put on little frocks. It comes flat stamped and is intended for the 8 to 10 year size. In making you can allow for extra size or can fit it down to the smaller figure. Now is the season to get such dainty things made while winter shuts us in. Price 88c. Give number when ordering and address Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

But in any case we are glad to offer suggestions gleaned from our training and experience with real farm kitchens.

Gradually the electric meter is supplanting the ice box. There are fifteen manufacturers turning out the electrics and some of the makes, due to large production, have been able to fix the price at $225. In New York City it costs about 11 cents a day for electric current to operate a refrigerator. This compares with about $1.50 per week for ice in the ice box. As many farming communities do not have ice the electric refrigerator will be entensively used when electric service is available.—F. C. H.

* * *

Table manners are acquired early in life; good ones are practically as easy to pick up as bad ones, and a lot more useful later on.

* * *

An onion boiled with the potatoes and put through the ricer when the potatoes are mashed is good seasoning for a favorite dish.

Home-made Supply of Fine Cough Syrup

Better than ready-made cough syrups and saves about $2. Easily prepared

If you combined the curative properties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you probably could not get as much real curative power as there is in this home-made syrup, easily prepared in a few minutes.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup, or clarified honey, as desired. The result is a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

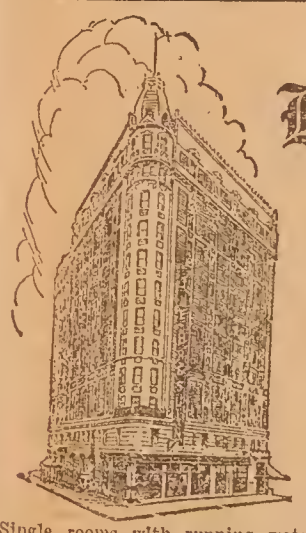
This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the throat tickle and heals the irritated membranes so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough and it is splendid for bronchitis, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, which has been used for generations to break severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX for Coughs



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RATES:	Per Day
Single rooms with running water	$2.00 and $3.00
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Double rooms with running water	4.00 and 5.00
Double rooms with bath or shower	$5, 6.00 and 7.00
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	10.00 to 12.00

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3 DRESSES FOR ONLY $2.98

Send No Money

Simply state sizes and colors wanted and the postman will bring to your door three beautiful dresses. When the dresses arrive deposit $2.98 (plus postage) with the postman. Remember, you will receive three dresses, no two alike. The dresses are made from the latest style fabrics, suitings, heavy linens and crepes. If it is not the greatest bargain you ever had, your money promptly refunded. Sizes 34 to 52. Colors, green, brown, orange and rose.

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Rooms with running water $2.00
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461-4th Ave., New York City

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Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

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INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, two and three months old, from heel driving stock, either color and sex. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE COLLIES. Island White Stock. Reasonably priced. Inquire RAYMOND CLARK, Wyoming, N. Y.

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RAT TERRIERS. FOX Terriers. All ages. Give the children a puppy for Xmas. MRS. CARMEN WELCH, Herrick, Ill.

CHRISTMAS SALE OF Collie puppies. White and Colored. Priced to sell. HARRIET WIXOM, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, also old dogs. Good breeding, clear marking, smooth-haired. W. H. COOLEY, Albion, Pa.

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LARGEST WHITE LEGHORN Breeding Farms in the eastern states, established 1910. Write for free 80 page catalog describing our breeding stock and methods of housing, feeding, trapnesting, pedigreeing, etc. Large White Eggs, big egg production, and stock that will live and grow, standard type. There is more net profit for the poultryman whose pens contain Lord Farms Leghorns. Address LORD FARMS, 91 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Big Discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies, white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

SELECTED Snow White Rock Cockerels. Three lists and best display at big Utica Show. F. H. COVENTRY, Rome, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE Pekins, Samuels strain. Drakes $4. Ducks $3. ARTHUR BURGMAN, Locke, New York.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Mammouth Pekin Ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL BUFF Rock Cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Spa, New York.

FOR SALE—Two Pullets and Cockerel. White Rocks. Cheap. Also Milk Goats. And Rabbits. DEDRICKS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels. Pekin Drakes. Rhode Island Reds $3 each. W. BROCK, So. Kortright, N. Y.

PULLETS, "Schilling" Productive Blue Ribbon Strain ready to lay. THE RYMAN FARM, White House, New Jersey.

BRAHMA COCKERELS, Felches strain. Large, nice $4.00, Three $10.00. JENNIE YOUNG, Hamden, New York.

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TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys, Goldbank Strain, extra fine breeders, for sale. W. T. ROGERS, Bridge Hampton, N. Y.

MAMMOTH GIANT Purebred extra large framed healthy tom and hen turkeys. Prices reasonable. MRS. D. J. WASHBURN, Adams, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH White Holland Turkeys and Barred Rocks. Strong Stock, heavy layers. BOX 90, Route 2, Englishtown, N. J.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—From large, healthy, prolific stock. Toms $10: Hens $8. WM. W. KETCH, Cohocton, New York.

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Our new catalogue on Gasoline Engines is the most interesting book we have ever published. It tells you in complete detail our different models, their advantages, and price. This book will save and make you money. A post card will bring it to you. WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1807 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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We have just prepared a very attractive book on barn and poultry equipment which we will be glad to mail you without cost. Address Department A 1, HUNT, HELM FERRIS & COMPANY, Harvard, Ill.

Our booklet on Portable Page Milkers contains facts on milking machines that you should know. Let us send you copy free. BURTON-PAGE CO., Dept. 4501, 400 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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DAIRY FARM—Good buildings, plenty of water, large house, modern improvements, easy terms. ALDRET JANSEN, Pine Bush, N. Y.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FARM WANTED to lease on shares with option to purchaser. Two young Englishmen with farm experience desire a crop and dairy farm with stock and tools, capable of being worked by two men. Reply giving full particulars to BOX J. B. c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FURS—HIDES—SHIPPERS

WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

HONEY

PURE EXTRACTED Buckwheat honey. 5 lb. pail, 90 cents postpaid third zone. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, New York.

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10 $2.00. Buckwheat $1.00, $1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here Buckwheat $5.50, Clover Blend $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

TAXIDERMIST WORK. Deer head $9 to $11. Ladies' Furs $8 to $10. Other work reasonable. Mounted specimens for sale. 20 years experience. D. H. SWINBURN, Littleton, N. H.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

NEW CROP Table Rice. Fresh and sweet. 100 pounds beautiful clean white Rice, double-sacked $4.50. J. ED. CABANISS, Box 48, Katy, Texas.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON. Dimock, Pa.

INDIAN HEAPDRI (for leather only). Keeps leather shoes and moccasins bone-dry. Half-pint can 35c postpaid. GEORGE SPAULDING, Cambridge, N. Y.

OLD COINS WANTED—Every home has a few old coins laying around. Will buy yours. What have you? R. W. LEWIS, 73 Hill St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed post paid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Our 1927 catalogue tells you how and why our seeds yield more and are most dependable. Send for this catalogue and we will quote you direct-from-grower prices on quality seed. S. M. ISBELL & CO., 383 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES $5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. FREE catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

WRITE FOR Burpee's Annual for 1927, now ready. It contains a wealth of valuable information and suggestions which you will find very useful in planning your garden this coming year. W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., Seedgrowers, Dept. 50-1, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maule Seeds are guaranteed. Our new 1927 catalogue is now ready for you. It pictures and describes more than 1,000 varieties of the finest vegetables and flowers. Write for it today. WM. HENRY MAULE CO., 101 Maule Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Stark's 1927 Fruit Catalogue is ready. Write for it today. STARK BRO'S., Box 192, Louisiana, Mo.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

MEN! WOMEN! EARN $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, Weaving Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now at reduced prices. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solve YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 1332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 18)

thing to help Beau. Show the mettle of our pastures and all that....Beau's done a bunk. Left this note with David. Says he pinched the 'Blue Water,' and isn't going to face the police."

"What?" I cried.

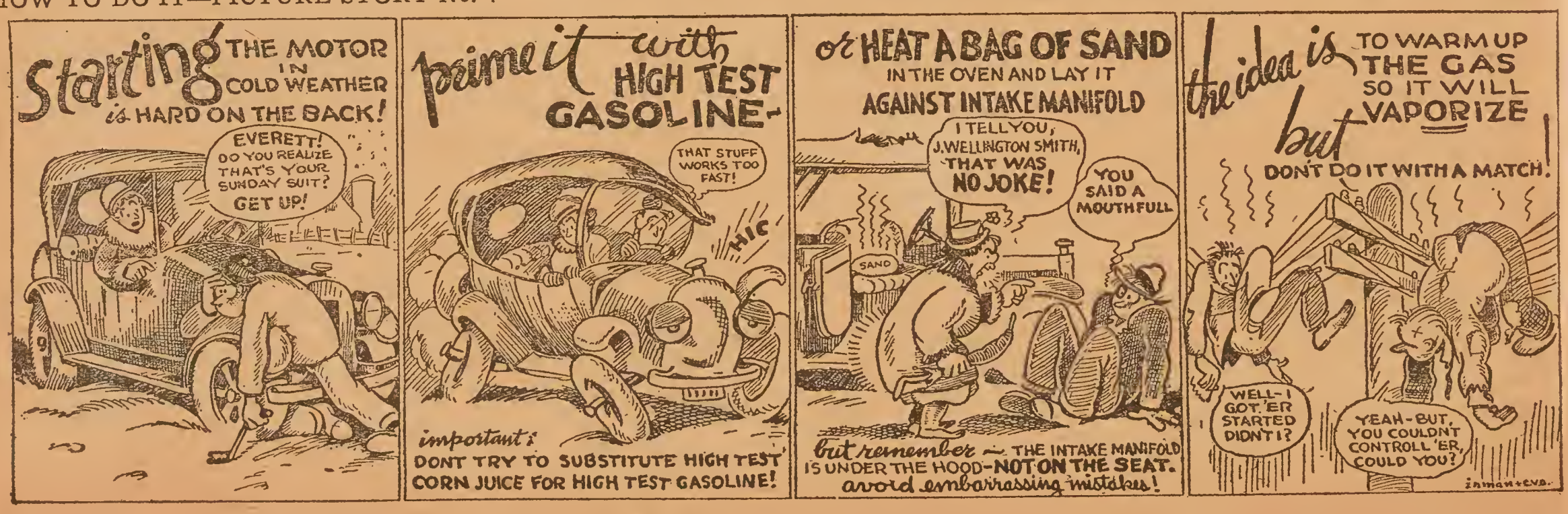
"Read it," said Digby, and passed the letter to me.

"My dear Dig," it ran, "I have told David to give you this at four o'clock, by which time I shall be well on my way to—where I am going. Will you please tell Aunt that there is no further need to chivvy any of you about the 'Blue Water.' If the police come or a mystery-merchant from Scotland Yard, tell them that you knew that I was in sore straights—or is it straits (or crookeds?) for money, but that you think that this is my first offense and I must have been led away by bad companions (you and John, of course). KEEP an eye on young John, and tell him I hope he'll be a good boy. If I send you an address later, it will be in absolute confidence, and relying wholly on your utterly refusing to give it to ANYBODY, for any reason whatsoever. I do hope that things will settle down quickly and quietly, now that the criminal is known. Sad, sad, sad! Give my love to Claudia.

Ever thine,
Michael."

(*To Be Continued*)

HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No. 4



Service Bureau

Ask the Service Bureau Before the Horse is Stolen

Some time ago I saw an article in the A. A. about a stallion association. I guess I am stung by that same bee. About a year ago a business man of our neighborhood, one we had great confidence in, came to my place with another man and showed me names of other men I thought smart men, that had signed up for $200 shares each to pay $50 a year, telling me there was no chance to lose in the game, but saying nothing about the keeping of the horse, which afterwards proved to be $500 a year. Now said horse has served less than a dozen mares. I told them I had no mares to breed. They told me in such a case I would get $100, having the free privilege of four mares. Out of this I was to remit them $50 and the interest on the $200 and the balance was mine. Now it turns out to be all outgo and no income. What I want to know is can I be made to pay it.

OUR subscriber goes on to say that in obtaining subscriptions to this association facts were clearly misrepresented. He was told that some of his neighbors had already subscribed. Feeling confident of their business judgment he proceeded to sign his name to the papers. At the same time his neighbors had been told that our subscriber had already joined and they having confidence in his judgment also fell for the game. There is no question but what the whole program was misrepresented. Unfortunately the article appearing in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST written by V. B. Hart of the State College of Agriculture came too late to help in this instance. Our subscriber had already been "caught".

Scheme Put Across In a Hurry

The promoters of these horse associations go into a community, put across their idea in a hurry, get their money and then skip, leaving the farmers to hold the bag. We have been informed that the stallions placed throughout the country in these horse associations have not been particularly good individuals and the victims of the schemes have paid from two to three times as much as the stallions are actually worth. Naturally on paper it looks like a good proposition, but like the old "rabbit game" it doesn't work out.

In this specific case it is difficult to advise just what can be done. If the bank holds the notes it looks as though each individual will have to stand responsible for the amount of his particular subscription. If the promotor holds the notes then there is an opportunity for some excellent cooperative effort on the part of the members of the association to fight the case in court.

Up to Farmers to Fight

Obviously it will take the time of the victims and it may cost them a little money but where a large number get together the cost can be pro-rated so that no one individual will be heavily burdened. It is about time the farmers took some definite action and made a good example of these professional promoters of horse associations. In some communities they have done more damage in a short time than promoters of worth while cooperatives have been able to accomplish in years.

The Service Bureau is always ready to give advice in matters of this kind and obviously the time to ask advice is "before the horse is stolen".

JUST AS WE SAID

Gouverneur, N. Y.
Nov. 20th, 1926.

I received your check for $58.57 and was some surprised as so many said the company was no good, but I find they're mistaken. I would not give it up so long as I live I can tell the world that you have done just as the policy reads.—George Jesmore.

* * *

Center Moriches, L. I.

Pardon the delay in my acknowledgement of the $52.86 which I received from the N. A. I. Co. Wish to state that I am more than thankful for the help that I received from them, and that I would like to continue my insurance. I would like you to mail me out another application for me to fill out. Thanking you again.—Richard Bernstein.

Who Owns the Manure?

On October 18, 1925 the farm which I had rented from my mother for the last eight years was sold to the Mohawk Power Company. John F. Connors acting attorney for the Mohawk Power Company gave me possession of this farm, giving me a contract which expires November 1, 1926. All the hay, grain and stock belonging to me and entirely separated from the sale of the farm. Recently I asked John F. Connors for an extension of time so I could haul the stable manure from this farm that accumulated since the fall of 1925 to a farm which I bought last spring. His reply was, "All this stable manure that has accumulated since I purchased this farm from your mother belongs to the Mohawk Power Company." Can the Mohawk Power Company restrict me from moving this manure?

MANURE is a peculiar thing. It doesn't fall on the earth from the skies like the rain but it is considered just as necessary as the rain for the upkeep of the land and so the New York courts have held that it belongs to the farm. And it doesn't make any difference that you had your own cattle and fed them on your own hay and grain, unless you bought the hay and grain somewhere else in which case we believe you would have a defense and could safely go ahead and cart it off. We rather take it though that your hay and grain was raised on this farm so we guess Mr. Connors was right. But we don't see what his corporation wants it for. Very likely you could make a good bargain with him for it.

The Rights of a Widower

Would like legal advice in case of a husband and wife and their children. The mother dies. The father is advised that all in the house is his although a large part and the best of the furniture has been inherited by the mother from her parents. Does all belong to him and if so has he a right to dispose of same or simply have use of same his lifetime.

THE husband is the owner of the personalty of his wife upon her death only in case the wife leaves no children surviving her. In this case, therefore, the children having survived their mother, the husband would be entitled only to his statutory share along with the children which amounts to one-third, the children getting the other two-thirds. The father, however, does get the right to administer the estate of his wife. The right use you speak of, is the right of curtesy which applies only to real estate with which as I take it you are not concerned.

Get Cash from Minors

There is a young man in my town who is a minor and owes a local storekeeper a small bill for candy and soft drinks and the merchant has not an itemized bill of same and demands pay from the young man. Now can the merchant collect the bill from this young man or not?

THERE is no legal remedy effective to collect a bill for soft drinks and candy incurred by a minor. The instances in which infants are bound by their contracts are very few. Here, there is no remedy either against the boy or against his father. If the bill is an honest one, the boy should pay it but the only remedy of the storekeeper is the natural one of hounding him until his conscience makes him pay. But if he is proof against such an attack the drinks are on the house.

When a Dog Kills His Master's Sheep

About a month ago my neighbor's dog and my own dog got into my sheep and they did $53 damage, both dogs being licensed and protected by law. I killed my dog and my neighbor killed his. The assessors of the town put in a claim for $53 but when the claim reached the supervisor he came over to me and told me I could collect no damage from the county because it was my own dog who did the damage and said that all I could do was to collect one-half of the damage from my neighbor and the other half I would have to lose myself.

THE theory of compensation for the killing of sheep by dogs is that the owner of the dog is to pay the damage his dog causes. The Town Board is authorized to pay this damage only upon the oath of the owner of the sheep and he has been unable to discover the owner of the dog that did the damage or has been unable to recover from him. This offer of the supervisor, therefore, was probably even generous because as I take it he did not put you to your oath and if there is no way of knowing otherwise it is possible that your own dog did all the killing and in such a case there would be no recovery whatever.

Compensation for Dry House Trimmers

Are we compelled to take out compensation insurance when employing two women to trim apples in a power dry house, If we do not, are we held if anything happens to them?

THE trimming of apples would seem to be a harmless pursuit. If the apples are of the eating kind the danger to the trimmers I should think would come mostly in the trimming done with the teeth. I haven't found it specifically classified in the statutes but I believe it would come under the classification of preparation of foodstuffs which is listed as a dangerous occupation and that therefore it will be necessary for you to carry compensation. If you could properly regard your trimmers as in domestic service you would have the benefit of an exemption but I doubt that you can do that here. If you do not carry compensation insurance the injured person is allowed to sue you at common law and most of your defenses are taken away.

The most outstanding industrial accomplishment since the war

Thus does Hon. Herbert C. Hoover characterize the achievements of the American railways since 1920 in the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce for 1926. In this report he says:

"Probably the most outstanding single industrial accomplishment since the war has been the reorganization of our American railways.

"Our transportation . . . . had suffered from chronic car shortages and insufficient service not only after the war but for many years before.

"The annual loss from this periodic strangulation in transportation was estimated in the department's annual report of 1925 to amount to hundreds of millions a year.

"The insufficiency of transportation interfered with steady industrial operations, created intermittent employment, increased the costs of production and, through periodic strangulation, caused high prices to the consumer.

"Manufacturers and distributors were compelled to carry excessive inventories as a protective measure, thus not only increasing the amount of capital required in the business, but multiplying the danger of loss by price fluctuation.

"The railways, during the past five years, not only have built up adequate service and given a complete correction to these ills, but they have, by great ability of their managers, greatly reduced transportation costs and thus made rate reductions possible which would not have been otherwise the case."

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
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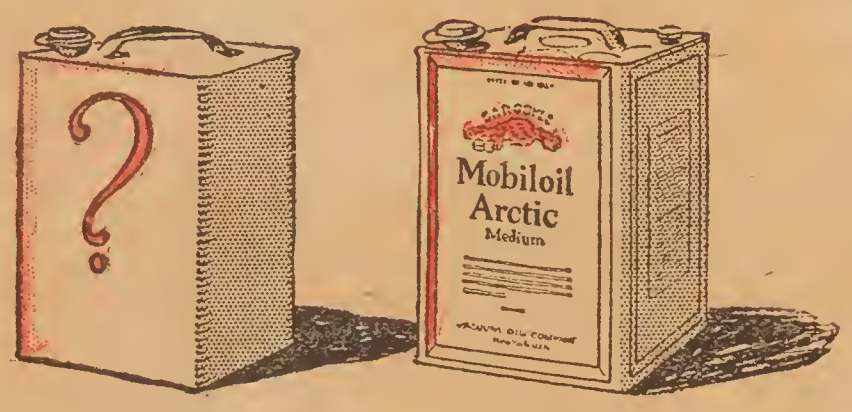
New York Central Station, Rochester, N.Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

Rye may look like wheat—*but*—

"Rye is the poorest grain you can try to feed a hen," says a prominent farm paper discussing the substitution of rye for wheat as an ingredient in mixed poultry feed. "It looks so much like wheat that it is often a temptation to try it on poultry. Hens do not like rye until starved into eating it, and as plenty of feed is required by hens that lay many eggs *there is no economy in forcing them to eat a grain they dislike.*"

Many oils may look like Mobiloil—*but*—



Appearance is no guide to low-cost running. Many farmers are tempted to use a cheap oil because it *looks* like Mobiloil. They accept "just oil" and forget that Mobiloil is a *specialized* lubricating oil. And with less than Mobiloil lubrication they get less than Mobiloil protection against wear, repairs, over-heating, and carbon troubles. The correct grade of Mobiloil often cuts oil consumption from 10% to 50%—proving the cheapest oil to use on cost alone.

An unmatched cold-weather record

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Make this CHART *your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....

Mobiloil is the favorite oil in Canada, Norway, and Sweden, as well as in the United States. And Mobiloil successfully lubricated Commander Byrd's plane on his historic dash to the North Pole—the outstanding cold-weather lubricating job of all time.

The 42 Mobiloil Engineers have studied the cold-weather operating problems of your car, truck, tractor and other farm engines. Their winter recommendations in the Mobiloil Chart are your scientific guide to low-cost winter operation. 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment approve these recommendations.

If your car is not included in the brief Chart at the left, see the complete Chart at any Mobiloil dealer's. It shows the correct grades for automobiles, tractors, trucks, farm lighting and stationary engines.

Now is a good time to talk to the Mobiloil dealer about your season's requirements of Mobiloil. You make a substantial saving by buying Mobiloil in barrel and half-barrel lots.

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JANUARY 15, 1927

Farm Home Life In Denmark

Improvements and Refinement Are Preferred to Expansion of the Farm

By FRANK O. LOWDEN

President, Holstein-Friesian Association of America
Formerly Governor of Illinois

AS I have said before, I motored through Denmark in both directions almost from one end of the country to the other. The thing that impressed me most was that nowhere did I see farm improvements run down, which is so noticeable in America, especially in recent years. And it is a mistake to suppose that the Danish farmer does not have as high a standard of living as the American farmer at the best. In fact, as other travelers have noted, it is impossible in Denmark, from dress or manner, or in any other way, to distinguish between the farmer and the business man of the towns and cities.

FRANK O. LOWDEN

Upon the middle sized farm some labor is employed in addition to that of the family. Usually it is a young man or young men from the neighborhood who are preparing themselves for farming on their own account later on. Wherever there was a son or sons in the family, I asked if they were satisfied to remain upon the farm and succeed their fathers. This question caused some amusement, for they could not understand what better in life the young man could look forward to than to carry on the work of the farm.

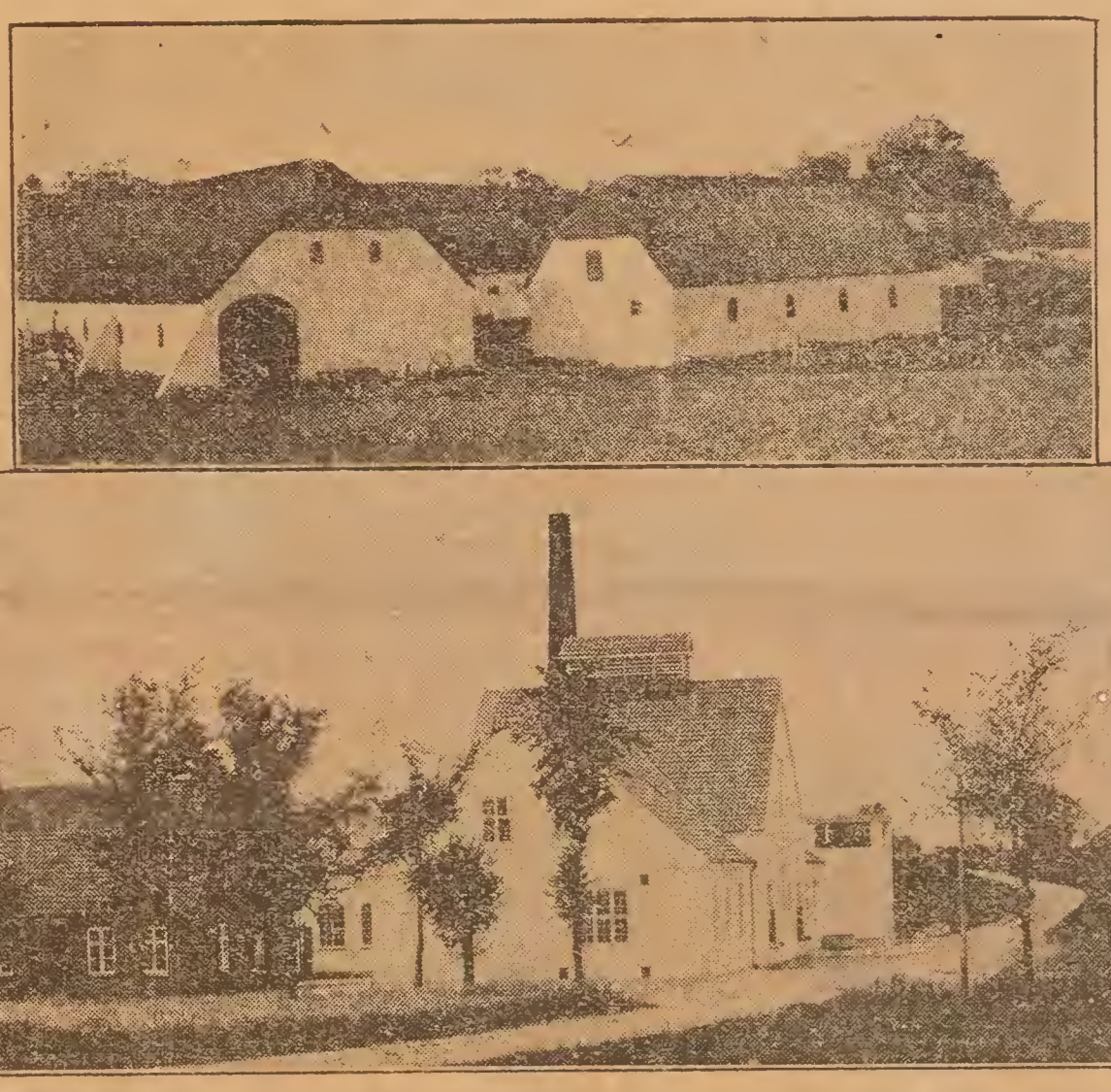
Nor did we see or hear of a middle sized farmer who was planning to buy additional land to add to his farm. He seemed satisfied with what he held. He employed his surplus funds, if any, in improving his farm, making his home more comfortable, or investing his surplus funds in bonds of the credit associations, which are also cooperative. In this I thought I saw a great lesson to the American farmer. He has been too ambitious to increase his acres rather than to improve and make more productive the acres he already owns. This perhaps is natural in a new country where farm land values until recently have pretty steadily risen. The figures now disclose the fact that even in the most prosperous days of American agriculture the farmer's profits came not so much from the operation of his farm as from the increase in its value per acre. It therefore seemed to him an easier way to get ahead to take every dollar he could spare from his farm, make a partial payment upon other lands even though he did not need them, confidently expecting a rise in their value. That time, however, has passed in American agriculture. From now on the American farmer must depend upon the profits of operation of his farm if he is to have any profits at all. It is to be hoped that the spirit which has moved the Danish farmers to make their lands more productive, their homes more comfortable, their manner of living more satisfying, will become the spirit of the American farmer.

I left Denmark with the profound conviction that just as the middle sized farmer had become the backbone of Danish agriculture, so the family size farm in America is the ideal towards which we should strive. I could not but think of what an agricultural paradise America would be if these family size farms with improvements equal to the improvement in Denmark were to cover the agricultural area of the United States.

I visited the Royal Agricultural College and had a delightful day there. Professor O. H. Larsen, Director of Agricultural Economics, a little over a year ago, visited the United States. He came to give a course of lectures at the summer session of the agricultural college of Cornell University. Professor Larsen gave us much interesting information upon the economic status of the Danish farmer. While we were there he was just receiving reports from farmers as to their last year's earnings. Enough reports had come in to indicate that the earnings last year were below the earnings of the preceding year, due, as Professor Larsen explained, to the deflation of the Danish currency which was then going on.

It is interesting to note, though, a comparison of the earnings upon capital employed by the farmers in Denmark and America during the depression following 1920. The latest figures I have been able to obtain are for the four crop years ending 1922-1923. During this

Continued on page 12



BELOW: A typical Danish Cooperative Creamery. ABOVE: one type of Danish farmstead, this particular one on a 30-acre farm.

The World thinks well of Buick

EACH NEW YEAR finds Buick still more firmly established in public favor.

Old friends remain, new friends are won by this famous motor car. Brilliant achievement is the basis for this high regard.

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Buick could not offer so much at so moderate a price, if the world did not buy so many Buicks, and if the savings of great volume were not continually poured back into Buick quality.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Laying Our Plans for the Year 1927

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

HOW much do the prices and profits—or the lack of them—in one year influence the plans and plantings of the next? I venture to say, not as much as they used to. Until very recently we were in the habit of planting heavily of a crop which had been high in price during the previous year. This tendency has been less noticeable during the last two or three years. A notable example is potatoes. Whether the causes have been inability to secure more labor or to finance larger acreages of cash crops with a high return, or whether an increased and more general knowledge of economic factors affecting prices, such as the influence of rainfall, business conditions, probable purchasing power of the consumer, foreign demand, etc., may be debatable. Probably both contribute to the result. Certainly more information is available.

M. C. BURRITT.

General Business Conditions

At any rate, it seems to me important to look into general business conditions as they may affect farm products before we make our plans for 1927. The past year has been one of unusual industrial activity and prosperity in the cities. Employment has been general and at high wages. To the farmer this means general and good purchasing power. Will it continue in 1927? I have read a number of reviews and predictions by prominent business men and the prevailing opinion seems to be that there is no reason to expect any marked decline in prosperity during 1927, although the general tendency of business will be to slow down somewhat. Already building operations and automobile manufacturers are declining. "It now seems likely that wholesale and retail prices and the cost of living will continue to decline somewhat next year—and it looks as though 1927 would be a somewhat slower year than this one, but still a fairly good one." (L. P. Ayers in January *World's Work*).

For the farmer this means then that he should continue to emphasize the production of those products which have been profitable in 1926, and to reduce the acreages of those crops which have been least profitable, *but to do both more cautiously* as changes may not be so far ahead. Since the consumer's buying power is high, he will demand high quality products, including, milk, eggs, fine cuts of meat, fancy apples, vegetables out of season, etc., and will be willing to pay good prices for them. It is a time to emphasize quality. Products of inferior quality and poor grades will probably be harder to sell and therefore relatively cheaper. In general the consumer will more than ever set the price of various commodities because he will be more selective. He can buy what he wants to.

Live Stock Outlook Good

It looks as if live stock enterprises would continue good for a time at least. Cows are high because they are relatively scarce. It is a good time to raise good heifers, but this may be overdone in a year or two. Pork prices are good. It seems to me that the poultry business will not bear much further expansion. Egg production is high and increasing. All these livestock enterprises also have the advantage of relatively low grain prices.

The outlook for grain and hay is not promising. Both are cheap and barring short crops, promise to remain so. One cannot even emphasize home grown grains

(Continued on page 6)

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to sucribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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Which Way is Our Cow Population Going?

Replacements Should Be Made Only With High Producing Stock

DAIRYMEN in the New York Milk Shed are always interested in the cow population of the section as well as in milk production figures which are quite closely associated with the number of mature cows. Those men who are in the habit of looking ahead in their business also like to know how many calves and heifers are being raised since these determine whether there will be a greater or lesser number of producing cows on farms a few years hence. Advice to grow calves when the other fellow doesn't has been frequently given and has been followed by very few men. If all followed this advice there would, of course, be no times when there was a lack of young stock.

It is quite evident, and it is reflected in the selling price, that producing cows are scarce. At the same time there is much dissatisfaction with prices received for milk tempered with a strong feeling of disinclination to let western producers take a part of the fluid market.

This scarcity of cows has been brought about mainly in two ways, by raising fewer heifer calves and by losses sustained through the sale of TB reactors. The Department of Farms and Markets of the State of New York has recently published some figures in Bulletin 192 which illustrate these facts. On January 1, 1924, there were 1,422,000 dairy cows over two years of age in New York State. By January 1, 1925, this number dropped to 1,395,000—a loss of 27,000. On January 1, 1926, the number was 1,374,000 a further loss of 21,000 producing cows. There are those who say this is a good thing. Prices for dairy products are somewhat higher now than they were a year ago.

The figures for heifers under two years of age indicate that there will be another drop in the figures that will be compiled on January 1, 1927. In 1924, there were 191,000 heifers on New York State Farms. By 1925 this number had dropped to 188,000 while on January 1, 1926, there was a further decrease to 151,000. The trend of these figures is more evident when compared to New York's cow population in 1920 of 1,499,000 producing cows and 253,000 heifers. 1920 marked the high point in number of producing cows while 1917 shows the largest population of heifers when there were 300,000 on New York farms. The figures for Jan. 1, 1926, indicate that it will be several years before we can expect any great increase in the number of cows. It is interesting to note that the fewer number of cows and heifers in 1926 were valued higher than the larger number in 1925. The total value of all cows on New York Farms on January 1, 1926, was $124,465,000, while 37,000 more cattle, both dairy and beef on January 1, 1925, were valued at $99,027,000. The highest money value in any year was in 1920 when all cattle in the state were valued at $189,101,000.

It is probable that the campaign for the eradication of TB has been given greater credit or blame, than it deserves for the decrease in the number of cows. During the fiscal year ending of June 30, 1926, approximately 1/3 of the total number of cattle in the state were tested and 63,548 reacted and were slaughtered. In the previous year the number of reactors was 53,431. This is a considerable number and has its effect. However, so far it has not resulted in an increase in the number of heifers raised, unless such an increase is shown in the January 1, 1927, figures. It would be fairly simple to raise enough heifers to replace reactors if New York State dairymen felt that

(*Continued on page* 13)

Keep Only the Best, Grade or Purebred

DURING the past year a great deal has been said about the possibility of Western milk producers breaking into New York's fluid milk trade. At the time American Agriculturist took the stand that the producers in the New York Milk Shed could take care of the demand, no matter what it was, if the price were in keeping with the cost of production. There are some who are of the opinion that our cow population is fast reaching the point where outside competition becomes more threatening.

One of the factors in the cost of producing milk is the cost of milch cows to replace those which for one reason or another have ceased to produce. High prices for cows will be responsible for dairymen raising more of their replacements. Right there will be determined our future standing. The indiscriminate raising of heifer calves will only serve to aggravate matters. As Mr. Charles Staff pointed out in American Agriculturist a few weeks ago, only the best heifer calves out of our highest and best producing cows, by pure bred bulls of known producing lines, are worthy of being raised, be they grade or purebred.

Selling Eggs By Parcel Post

How To Pack Them To Prevent Breakage---It Takes Time But It Pays

By L. H. HISCOCK

FOR seven years I have been sending a small part of my eggs through the mail, direct to consumers. It was quite by accident that I fell into this way of selling some of my eggs. In fact I never had any idea that it could be done with any degree of success, but when a good retail customer of mine in Syracuse told me she was going to the Adirondacks for the summer, and that she expected me to get eggs to her by hook or crook, it had to be done. Since she could receive eggs in no other way than by mail, I was soon receiving my initiation.

L. H. Hiscock

Since that time I have kept steadily at it for two reasons: there is satisfaction in getting fresh eggs to the consumer and there is a certain advantage gained by selling some of your eggs at a price better than you receive at wholesale; it raises the average price on all your eggs. For instance, if you sell three crates of eggs wholesale at nine dollars each, and then sell a case parcel post at ten dollars and a half, you have increased the price on the four cases, bringing the average price for the four lots to a little over thirty-one cents to the dozen. This, of course, is purely an illustration. Through most of the year, a crate of eggs sold parcel post brings me from three to five dollars more than a case sold at wholesale.

This sounds like a regular soak'um proposition, but as a matter of fact parcel post is an exceedingly fussy way to sell eggs. It takes time and trouble. Too much parcel post would be a serious drawback on any poultry farm. You cannot just slap a lot of eggs in a crate and put a stamp on it and expect success; breakage is something that must be kept down, and it requires great pains to keep this danger at a minimum point. Hence there is a reason why eggs shipped this way should bring in more money.

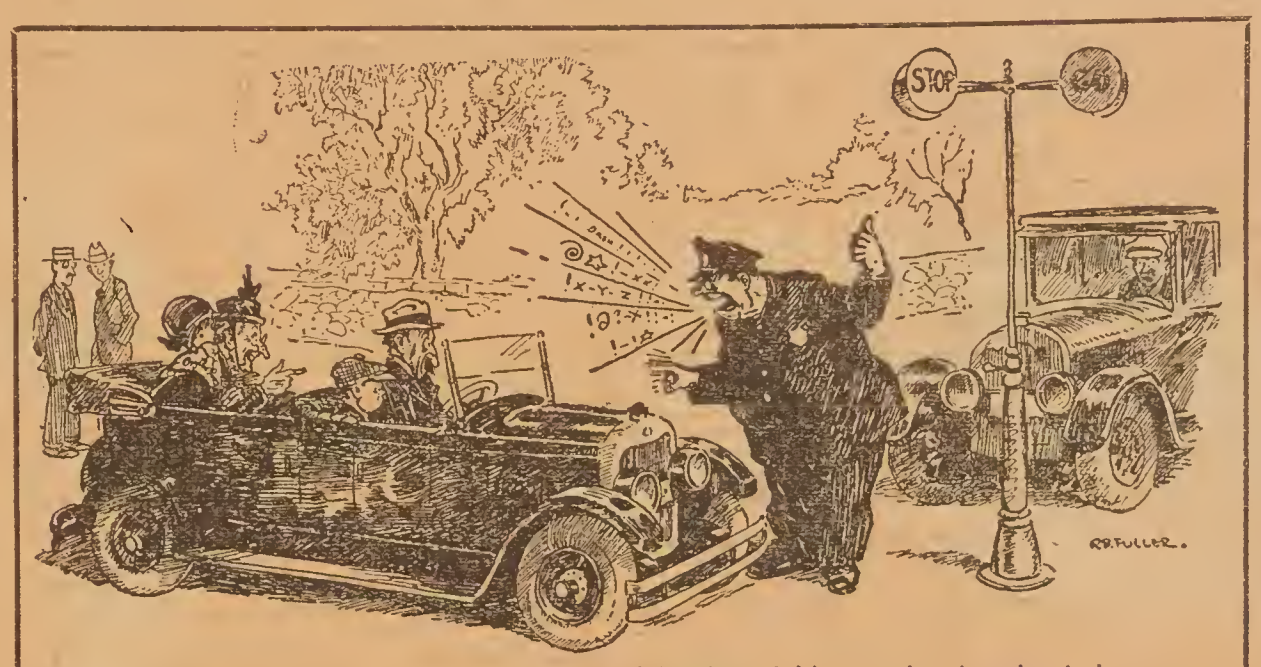
In the last seven years I have tried several crates in the mail, including card-board and metal carriers. The former are cheaper at the time but the latter are cheaper in the long run. The carrier I have had the best success with is the ordinary aluminum carrier which is to be found on sale in practically all hardware and poultry supply houses. They range in cost depending upon the size or number of dozen to be shipped. The regular sizes are two, three, four, six, nine and twelve dozen carriers, which permits you to meet the demand of almost any customer. The more eggs you can ship a party at one time the cheaper the parcel post rate, but I shall say more about this later on.

The advantage of the aluminum carrier is twofold. It is light. It is fairly pliable, and lends itself easily to repair when it comes back with dents and bends. If it were not for this feature one might soon have to discard them and they would be an expensive luxury. As it is I have used these metal carriers for two and three years, depending somewhat on whether the shipments were for long or short distances. My policy has been to depreciate a case at the rate of five cents a week. As the case I usually send out is of the six dozen size and costs two fifty, it is paid for in a year. This method of depreciation puts you a little ahead of the game, but now and then a case will catch it hard, especially when it is empty and on the way home.

So much for the general features of parcel post. As I have already said breakage is the danger, and I cannot stress too strongly the necessity of being careful in the handling and packing of eggs. The most common fault in the packing of eggs probably results from what might be termed undue pressure. There is a mistaken notion that if an egg is held tight, no matter what the pressure is at the ends where it stands straight up and down, it must go through safely. As a result, when there is a sudden shock to the crate something must give, and one or more eggs let go with disastrous results.

In mailing eggs the first general rule I have followed has been to discard any egg that stands higher than the height of the crate filler. This immediately does away with any end crushing. It does not mean that you are picking small

(*Continued on page* 16)



Grandma—Tell him a joke, Henry, and try to get him good-natured.—Judge

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. - - - - - - - Publisher
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FRED W. OHM - - - - - - - - Associate Editor
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461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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VOL. 119 January 15, 1927 No. 3

Man's life is but a working day
Whose tasks are set aright;
A time to work, a time to pray,
And then a quiet night.—ROSSETTI.

* * *

Let the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and its staff work for you in 1927.

Won't you help us to save work and expense by renewing your own subscription?

* * *

"A man's honour must be very frail, if he cannot make himself respected, without having a sword dangling at his side."—George Sand.

We might add that a person who is continually trying to maintain his own dignity has little to maintain.

* * *

Our local correspondents report steady winter weather with deep snow over all of the sections of the East. The weather bureau states that the month of December was one of the coldest with the most snow of any winter on record.

* * *

"Your Christmas wish for me was realized. We had twenty-six here for the day and had such a merry time—the uncle, past eighty-two, whom we all dearly love, (he is the only remaining one of my father's or mother's family), the girls home from college and the little folks. You can imagine the rest." —R. P. M.

We certainly can "imagine" the fine spirit of Christmas jollity which prevailed in that home.

State Agricultural Society To Give Old Time Supper

JANUARY 19 and 20 will be rallying days for nearly all of the farm organizations of New York State in Albany. This is the occasion of the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society and at this time there are coming to Albany as guests of the Society many of the officers and directors of the other farm organizations of the State. Several of these will be holding directors' or executive committee meetings on one or both of these days.

As we have mentioned before in these columns, the New York State Agricultural Society is engaged in a project of reviving and commemorating the memory and customs of the farmer forefathers of the Empire State. In cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets the Society has held two great exhibits of old time things at the New York State Fair. Last year it gave a supper with food like that served by our great grandmothers, and this year, on January 19th, the Society will give another of these suppers. Already the indications are that this will be just about the finest agricultural affair held in the East during the entire year. The reservations for places at the supper are coming in so fast that the officers have been obliged to give members of the Society first chance at the supper tickets.

The leading speakers at the supper will be Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University and the Honorable Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York. "Bob" Adams, the famous farmer poet of the State College of Agriculture, will give several of his Rude Rural Rhymes.

There will be an old-fashioned singing school conducted for a few moments by "Daddy" Pease, the community song leader of Western New York. Another feature of the program will be some selections by an old time fiddler.

If you have not planned to attend this supper, you are missing something well worthwhile, and if you are planning to attend you should notify immediately Charles H. Baldwin, Secretary of the N. Y. S. Agricultural Society, in care of the Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

What Guaranteed Advertising Means

NO matter how careful a publication may be in investigating its advertisers, once in a great while some advertisement will get in that is fraudulent. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has just had an experience of this kind. Before accepting the advertisement, we sent for samples of the product which were all they claimed to be. We investigated the bank references and the bank informed us that the company was reliable. We do not see how there was much more that we could have done, and yet soon after the advertisement appeared in our paper, we found the company to be a fraud. We immediately exposed them in our Service Bureau columns, and told every one of our readers who had answered the advertisement through our paper to write us for a refund of their money.

THAT IS WHAT A GUARANTEED ADVERTISEMENT MEANS. You cannot lose when dealing with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, for if the advertiser does not make good, we will. The only thing we ask is that when writing our advertisers you be sure to insert the words: "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST".

A Good Outlet For Apples

MR. SNYDER'S recent article, "What's wrong with the Apple Industry?" has brought forth a remarkable lot of response. One correspondent writes:

"Perhaps if someone would invent a small counter cider press which could be used to make sweet cider for the waiting customer as orangeade is now made, a greater use of low-grade apples for this purpose would result."

Well, why not? Apple juice is more wholesome, healthier, and better tasting than two-thirds of the stuff which is sold at the average soda fountain. A practical counter cider press could be easily manufactured. All that is needed is somebody who is really interested in the fruit industry to make a start.

Who Is The Oldest American Agriculturist Reader?

EVERY little while we receive a letter from some person well along in years telling how long he and possibly his parents before him have taken and enjoyed the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. That is one of the nice things about working with a paper like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, which goes back to 1842. It has made a lot of friends who have stayed with it through the years.

We are rather curious to find out who among our subscribers has read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the greatest number of years and we think this will be very interesting information to publish, so if you are among our long time friends, write us a letter. Tell us how long you have read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and mention some of the things in the paper at the present time that you like best. From all of those who write us, we will choose the one who has read the paper the longest and award a prize of three dollars. We will give two dollars to the one who has read it the next longest, and one dollar each to all the other long time readers who write interesting letters which we can find room to publish. Won't you sit right down and write it now while you think of it for we will close the contest as soon as we get all the letters we can use.

Results Of Milk Price Fixing In France

A RECENT press campaign in France against the increase in the price of milk has succeeded in maintaining a price in Paris of approximately five cents a quart, which is far below what the farmers can produce it for. As a result dairymen have already turned their attention to other lines of farming and are converting their milk into butter, cheese and condensed milk which pay better, so that Paris and other cities are rapidly becoming short in their supply of fluid milk.

When will the cities learn the lesson that they are dependent upon the products of the farm even more than the farmer is, and that if they interfere by price fixing and in other unfair and uneconomic ways, they themselves will be the chief sufferers.

Proverbs of Various Countries

A bad agreement is better than a good lawsuit.—Proverbs of Italy.

* * *

Poor folk seek meat for their stammacks and rich folks stammacks for their Meat.—Proverbs of Scotland.

* * *

When you buy a vase cheap look for the flaw, and when a man offers favours search him for his purpose.—Proverbs of Japan.

* * *

A pound of melancholy will not pay an ounce of debts.—Proverbs of France.

* * *

Justifying a fault doubles it.—Proverbs of France.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the live, constructive and interesting farm journals of the Central West is the *Prairie Farmer,* a Standard Farm Paper published in Chicago, Illinois, headed by my good friend, "Cliff" Gregory. In a recent issue, Mr. Gregory criticises those would-be friends of the farmers of the Central West who advised them to rush wholesale into the business of dairying because their grain crops were not paying for the time being. Many Western farmers followed this advice to their sorrow. They knew nothing of the principles of dairying which every dairyman knows is a trade in itself, their farms or their buildings were not adapted to it, and some of them, I understand, even tried to produce milk on a commercial scale from cattle of the beef type.

"When dairying was being advocated as a salvation of the wheat farmer of North Dakota," says Mr. Gregory, "a field agent of the Department of Agriculture told me the following story:

"In driving through the country he noticed two fine Holstein cows in a farmer's barnyard. Closer examination showed their udders to be in bad condition. He hunted up the owner, complimented him on his fine cows and then asked him what was the matter with their udders.

"'I don't know,' the farmer answered, 'BUT THE DARNED COUNTY AGENT SAYS I OUGHT TO MILK THEM TWICE A DAY!'"

News From the Publisher's Farm

THE four cows that I had on test, which I mentioned in my column in the January 1st issue, continued to improve their production after the official supervisor left. I am now a little sorry that I did not keep the tester for another week, but I let him go on account of the expense. FISHKILL DEKOL LADY, the junior two year old, increased her best day's milk from 60.2 lbs. to over 65 lbs. in one day on 16½ lbs. of grain. LADY INKA DAISY ELLA, increased her best day's milk from 94 lbs. to 98 lbs. of milk on 25 lbs. of grain; and FISHKILL AAGGIE COLANTHA INKA, the senior three year old, increased her best day's milk from 93½ lbs. to over 100 lbs. of milk on only 27 lbs. of grain, and she is still going strong.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

* * *

William M. Dickerson of Thompson Ridge, Orange Co., N. Y., paid us a visit last week as a result of reading about my dairy, in this column. Dickerson was desirous of buying a bull calf, and found one to his liking. I was very glad to make this sale to young Dickerson, as I found that he was a graduate of Cobleskill Agricultural School and impressed me as a young man who would make a success of the farming business.

* * *

THIS past season, we grew twelve acres of Cornell No. 12 corn for seed purposes. Those of you who are not familiar with the methods of inspection and certification of the New York Seed Improvement Cooperation Association, Inc., may be interested in hearing about how it worked out on my farm. During the summer, we notified the Association that we were growing a field of seed corn, and that this would be entered for inspection. On September 28th, Dr. Frank P. Bussell, Professor in Plant Breeding at Cornell, and Mr. Shepherd, our County Agent, made a careful inspection of our field. They left with me a copy of their report, which was as follows:

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT

Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture
Farm of: Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
P. O. Address: Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
County: Dutchess.
Field No.: 1.
Location of field: South East Side of Farm.
Kind of Crop: Corn. Variety: Cornell 12
No. of acres: 12. Soil type: Gravelly loam.
Source of seed: Own—2 years.
Maturity: About 85% hard dented.
Diseases—kinds and amounts: about 1½% stalk and ear smut trace. Root rot lesions on few kernels.
Mixtures of other varieties—per cent: Slight trace of
Kinds: White cap.
Condition of farm and field: Field very weedy-growth.
Facilities for cleaning grain: of crop good.
Date: 9/28/26. Signed: F. P. Bussell, Inspector.
Remarks: Corn may be cut at any time. Will need careful sorting account of immature ears.

The next step that the association takes in investigating my seed corn is a request for me to submit, between January 1 and February 15, for germination at least 400 kernels, taking 2 kernels from each of 200 or more ears, to be representative of and not better than the ears which will compose the seed which we offer for sale from this field under certification tags. If this sample shows a germination test of 90% or better, it will then be necessary to send an additional sample of two quarts of shelled and cleaned grain to be analyzed for purity. If the grain passes this final test, it is then certified to by the association as to its germination and purity.

* * *

ADJOINING my orchard, I have two fields comprising about twelve acres, separated from what we call the 50 acre block by a brook. One of these lots is an old apple orchard. Some of the trees must be well over 50 years old. The other lot has been used as a pasture. I am preparing this ground for planting a new orchard this spring. We are using a gasoline engine saw to fell the old apple trees. It certainly is a quick and satisfactory way of cutting these trees down. I have not yet decided what variety of apples I will plant, but I am very much inclined to put in McIntosh. I am putting off deciding what variety I will plant until I get an opportunity to talk to some of the fruit growers at the Rochester Fruit Show. With Baldwins selling at $2.30-$3.50 per barrel and McIntosh bringing from $8 to $10 per barrel, there does not seem to be much question as to whether or not I should plant any more Baldwins. I am also looking very carefully into the Cortland Apple, and may plant some of this variety.

My most recent purchase on the farm was a two-seater pleasure-bob sleigh at the cost of $15. Riding in this "antique", after being painted up, gave my children more pleasure during their school vacation than any other one thing on the farm. What we missed to make our sleigh rides perfect, was a set of sleigh bells.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Meanwhile we did our nightly chores,—
Brought in the wood from out of doors,
Littered the stalls, and from the mows
Raked down the herd's-grass for the cows;
Heard the horse whinnying for his corn;
And, sharply clashing horn on horn,
Impatient down the stanchion rows
The cattle shake their walnut bows;
While, peering from his early perch
Upon the scaffold's pole of birch,
The cock his crescent helmet bent
And down his querulous challenge sent.

—*"Snow Bound"* by
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

A Thought for the Week

The most unhappy of all men is the man who cannot tell what he is going to do, that has got no work cut out for him in the world, and does not go into it. For work is the grand cure of all maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind—honest work, which you intend getting done.

—CARLYLE.

Visits With the Editor

ONE of the interesting parts of an editor's job is the opportunity of coming in contact with so many different kinds of people. I esteem it a very great privilege indeed to meet each year, chiefly at farm meetings in different sections of the East, so many thousands of farm folks and also to read the interesting letters from them that come to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST office. In addition to these, there are many persons not farmers who come into the office for one reason or another and some of these are "real characters", well worth a leading role in a novel or play.

E. R. Eastman

A day or two before Thanksgiving, a stranger came in and after visiting for a few moments, tried to sell me an article on cooperation which he proposed to write. I told him that we did not buy articles without first seeing them, and also because of space limitations, we bought little outside of our regular staff anyway. A look of distress came over the stranger's face at this, and then he said:

"Sir, I dislike to mention it, but I have had nothing to eat but a cup of coffee since yesterday morning, and I am pretty nearly in despair!"

Then he told me his story. He had once been a newspaper writer with a good job and a home in the city of Washington. He left the job for a political position which carried with it more honor than salary. After a little time, the new work ended, his wife died, and he left Washington to get away from old memories and to find a new job. He succeeded in picking up a precarious living by selling an occasional article, and then to cap the climax, he became involved in an accident and spent many weary weeks in a hospital. When I saw him, he had only lately been released from the hospital and walked with a cane. His money was gone, his clothes were threadbare, and although it was very cold, he had no overcoat.

It is strange what a series of hard experiences can sometimes dog a man's footsteps. Here was a man, well educated, and trained to a profession—for writing is a real trade or profession which takes years to learn. This man had a good personality, and I do not think that he drank. Yet he was down and out.

Was it not some judge who said once, when about to sentence a prisoner: "But for the turn of a hand, a little twist to the wheel of Fate, I, the judge, might be in the prisoner's dock and you, the prisoner, on the judge's bench."

Well, I gave the stranger a little money for some food—he informed me he had a place to sleep—and I told him to come back the next morning with his article written and if it was worthwhile at all, I would pay him for it. Early the next morning he returned with a well written and interesting article showing that he had been well trained in the newspaper business. We paid him for it, and Mr. Morgenthau gave him a letter of introduction to the publisher of one of the New York City newspapers.

* * *

THE day after Thanksgiving the man returned again very much elated and said that while he did not get the position with the New York paper, he had met a friend and succeeded in obtaining a position at a good salary on a large Philadelphia newspaper. There was only one fly in the ointment. It had taken all of the money we had paid him for the article to settle the bill at his lodging house so that he had none left to pay his fare to Philadelphia and to keep him for a day or two until he could draw on his new salary account.

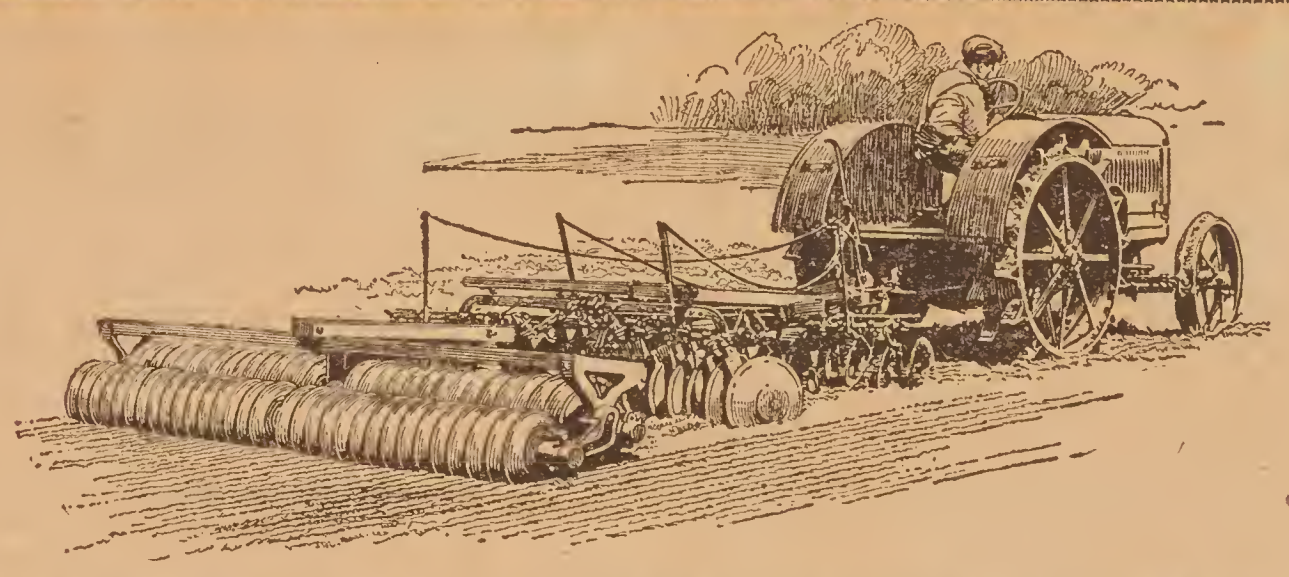
I thought of how I would feel under the same circumstances and personally made the gentleman the loan he desired. He appeared extremely

(Continued on page 23)

The Barefoot Boy

On December 28th some neighbors discovered an old man seriously ill and starving in a lonely cottage near Danvers, Massachusetts. The old man was Frankie Marston, and he is said to be the original of "The Barefoot Boy", the poem written by John Greenleaf Whittier. We can give only a little of it here, but urge you to get a complete copy and read it again. It is a fine picture of country boyhood. Note especially the last two lines of the poem and see how true the author was in his comments on the passing of joy with boyhood days as applied to Frankie Marston, the particular boy about whom he wrote this poem.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still,
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace,
From my heart I give thee joy,—
I was once a barefoot boy.
Prince thou art,—the grown-up man
Only is republican,
Let the million-dollared ride!
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy,
In the reach of ear and eye—
Outward sunshine, inward joy;
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!
* * * * * *
Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!



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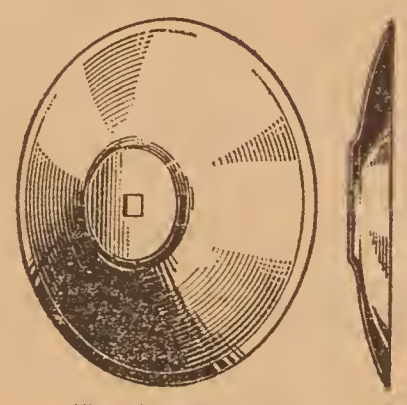
THE Harvester Company has always put especially durable saw steel into McCormick-Deering disks and every user has benefited accordingly. Now, through careful experimentation the builders have learned to increase the efficiency of the disks *by a heat-treating process which toughens and tempers the steel.*

The new McCormick-Deering disks—heat-treated, crimped-center—are better able to stand the strains encountered in the faster tillage operations made possible by tractor power. They show special ability to hold a cutting edge, even when cutting and cultivating the hardest, rockiest soil.

The *disks* in the harrow take hard punishment! Glance at disk shown at the right. Note the *crimped center*—that means McCormick-Deering. The heat-treated, crimped-center disk in your harrow will mean fewer sharpenings, longer life, better work with less power.

Improve your tillage, lengthen the life of your equipment, put your 1927 crops into better seed beds at the right time—by relying on the thoroughly up-to-date and complete line of McCormick-Deering Tillage Implements. The line includes horse and tractor disk harrows, peg and spring tooth harrows, field and orchard cultivators, rotary hoes and the Dunham Culti-Packer. All sold by McCormick-Deering dealers.



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* * *

You can take one of these new McCormick-Deering heat-treated disks and hurl it edgewise against a hard concrete floor without hurting the edge. You can put it in a vise and spring it out of shape with a large wrench—it will spring back into normal shape at once. *The disk that stands such treatment will stand abuse in the field.*

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McCormick-Deering Tillage Tools

Laying Our Plans for 1927

(*Continued from page 2*)

too much, because production costs are high and he can buy them cheaper in many cases. If one should want to increase his hay acreage, and his soils are at all suitable, it is a good time to increase the acreage of alfalfa. Its cost per ton is low and its value and consequent demand high.

The problem of cash crops is the most difficult of all, partly because it is hard to know what to grow now, and partly because it is so easy to shift the acreages of the various crops that there is no telling what other men will do. Probably the safest course is to follow the practice of last season, unless there is some special reason to change it. It certainly would not look wise to unduly enlarge the potato and cabbage acreage, although there will undoubtedly be a tendency to do so. I think we need to be particularly careful not to plant too large a cabbage acreage. After the experience of the last two years the area planted to beans will, no doubt be much less, especially as all the information points toward another cold wet season.

Canning Crops

Whether or not to grow canning crops is also hard to decide, but there is this difference that the price offered by the canning factories will help to determine what to grow. The consumption of canned goods is increasing steadily and prices ought to be better. On our heavier soils and especially in late springs peas are an unprofitable crop. In a cold wet season tomatoes do not do well. Sweet corn is too low in price to be attractive. Unless prices offered are much more attractive than last season, I cannot see much chance for profit with these crops. They all call for much labor which is expensive.

Nineteen-twenty-seven will be another year when most of the farmer's dollars will be below par. Costs of labor and supplies will be relatively high and prices

County Talks

Steuben Works for Fewer and Better Potatoes

ONE-HALF a million dollars is a considerable sum of money. It also represents the average annual loss to Steuben County potato growers because of the inferior quality of their product as computed in comparing the market quotations for Western New York, Maine and Long Island potatoes. Our price in 1923-24 was 74% of the average of the Maine and Long Island quotations and 72% in 1924-25 and as we produce annually some 2¼ million bushels the estimated loss is $623,000 and 534,000 respectively for the seasons named.

Our campaign for "fewer and better potatoes" started in 1924 in the printing and distribution of 5000 letters setting forth the idea expressed in the slogan. The county was placarded with large posters advocating the abandonment of wire worm and grub infested soils, the close planting of disease free seed of a single standard variety, seed treatment, etc. Community meetings and field tours elaborated upon these ideas and last March 100 growers sought first hand information of the market requirements in a visit to New York City. A potato marketing council composed of growers, dealers and manager of cooperative shipping associations was appointed at the last meeting of the executive committee to develop this piece of work.

The organization of some 5000 accredited herds for retesting on a three year basis, the direct farmer to farmer sale of accredited cattle, a county-wide dairy record service by which milk samples and barn sheets are collected by mail enabling one tester to serve 100 rather than 25 dairies, a reforestation program (Steuben has 180,000 acres of waste land) along with all of the regular farm bureau lines completes the story.—Wm. Stemple, Manager Steuben Co. Farm Bureau.

Mock Trial *for* **Grange Programs**

This man was accused of causing his wife's death through failure to buy her labor saving machinery. Send to us for the outline and have a mock trial in your Grange.

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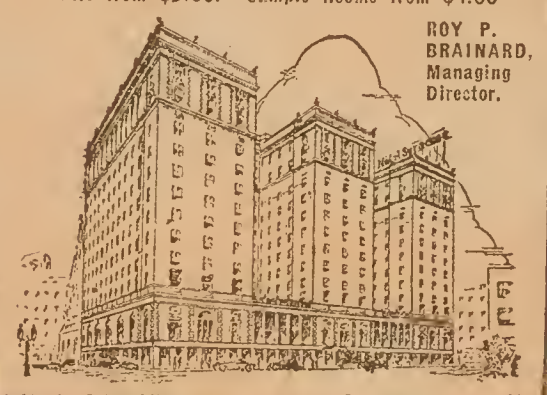

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More Potatoes per Acre

Every potato grower knows the importance of a good "stand." IRON AGE Assisted Feed Potato Planter --combines machine planting with hand accuracy, spaces at even distances, and puts a seed piece in every hill. Saves Seed because it never doubles. The only machine for planting high-priced certified seed. Opens the furrow perfectly, drops the seed correctly, covers it uniformly. No bruising or puncturing. Write for catalog describing IRON AGE Tools.

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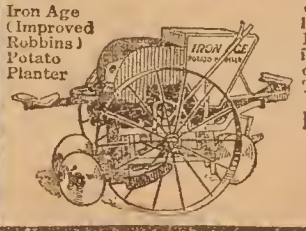

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of farm products relatively low. The times will continue to demand economy. This means limiting buying to the absolute necessities and to things that are relatively cheap, like feed, and producing as much as possible of high priced things at home. We should produce all of our garden truck, and our meat, milk and eggs that we can. We will not buy much new machinery, and will repair the old as much as possible ourselves.

On New Years Eve, taking the editor's advice we gathered the family together by the fire and read together Whittier's "Snow-bound," and also Tennyson's "Ring out Wild Bells" and other appropriate things. Then sitting in our own living room on New Year's night we heard John McCormack, Rosa Ponselle, Misha Elman and Alfred Cortot sing and play some of the finest of music in far away New York, almost as distinctly as if we were there. The radio is truly a wonderful instrument!—M. C. Burritt.

Fertilizing Celery

SOME of the various ways of fertilizing and manuring celery used by successful growers in Pennsylvania is reported as follows by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

1. Heavy applications of manure for a spring crop like spinach, complete fertilizer in the row under late celery.

1a. Ground limed, 20 T. manure per acre, 1600 lbs. 4-8-10 along row after celery is well started. (Philadelphia County).

2. Twenty-five tons manure per acre, also 500 pounds of the following mixture; 100 pounds 2-8-3 mixture, 100 pounds acid phosphate, 100 pounds sheep manure. Manure applied broadcast, fertilizer and sheep manure in the rows. (Bradford County.)

3. No lime or fertilizer, manure only. Ground rotated frequently. (Delaware County).

4. 600 pounds high grade fertilizer, 300 pounds nitrate of soda, five tons well rotted manure, 1000 pounds lime. (Bucks County).

5. 15 tons animal manure, 1500 pounds hydrated lime per acre.

5a. Lime every two or three years, heavy covering of manure every year, rye cover crop nearly every year, 200 pounds nitrate of soda. (Lycoming County).

6. No lime. 1600 pounds 2-8-10 fertilizer, generally a little manure. (Muck soil, Tioga County).

7. 16 to 20 T. manure, 1600 lbs. 4-8-6. Ground limed. (Luzerne County).

8. Well rotted manure in trench, chicken manure top dressed after growth begins at rate of one pound to three feet of row. No commercial fertilizer, (Lehigh County).

9. Precede celery with winter cover crop of rye or rape, when celery plants have well started, soil thrown back from row, fertilizer drilled close to row at rate of 600 pounds per acre, soil returned. (Northampton County).

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Plant Food Lost from Manure

If it is true that a large loss in plant food value occurs when manure is exposed to the air, what becomes of the plant food, especially where one has a manure pit, so that it does not leach away? Is it not true that there is some loss of plant food when it is drawn directly to the field?—F. W. S., New Jersey.

PART of the plant food escapes into the air in the form of ammonia. This is especially true of manure that heats quickly as horse manure commonly does. There is also a loss in humus or organic matter due to the action of bacteria, and the carbon which makes up a large part of the vegetable matter goes off into the air in the form of carbon dioxide. Where leaching occurs there is a loss of soluble plant food in the drainage water.

There is doubtless some loss, no matter how the manure is cared for. The ammonia that escapes in the air may be brought back in the rain but it probably will not come to your farm. There is less tendency for nitrogen to be lost in the air when manure is applied at once to the land, but there may be a loss of nitrogen by leaching, especially if no crop is growing on the land. Some men have reported that they get better results from piling manure and drawing from the pile, but we believe this is because they compare results on the basis of equal tonnages of fresh and rotted manure, and that they do not realize the loss in volume which has been sustained.

"Forcing" Rhubarb

How is rhubarb "forced" and can it be done in an ordinary farm cellar?

RHUBARB can be forced in an ordinary cellar and will pay for the time needed to do it, either for home use or for market because it brings such a high price early in the spring.

The roots are dug up in the fall taking care to injure them as little as possible. They should be left until severely frozen and then they can be put in a pile and covered with straw to prevent alternate freezing and thawing. In the winter or early spring they can be put on benches or in boxes in the cellar and the roots covered with a little dirt. The crop is ready to harvest in five or six weeks. The roots are of no value after heavy forcing and should be discarded. Light is not necessary, in fact a better quality product is secured if the cellar is dark.

A New Tomato

NEW JERSEY Growers express themselves as well pleased with results secured from the Marglobe, a new tomato. About one hundred growers have reported to the State College at Rutgers that they intend to grow the Marglobe again next year.

Walter Nicholoson, of Grenloch, writes: "Last spring I planted one row of about 500 plants of Marglobe tomato seed. On one side I planted Baltimores, and on the other Bonny Bests. The Marglobe tomatoes proved to be far superior to either of the others. As they were so successful I would like to know where I can get some straight seed for another year."

Barney Funk, of Milltown, states: "I raised a bigger crop of tomatoes from this seed than from any other tomato seed I planted this year. In other words, I was so well pleased with this variety that I am going to plant a lot more next year. The baskets of tomatoes I picked from this variety far exceeded any of the other kind of tomatoes I raised this year."

From all indications the seed supply of Marglobe for planting next year will be much too small for the demand. The vegetable specialist at the college advises those desiring seed to procure it as soon as possible.

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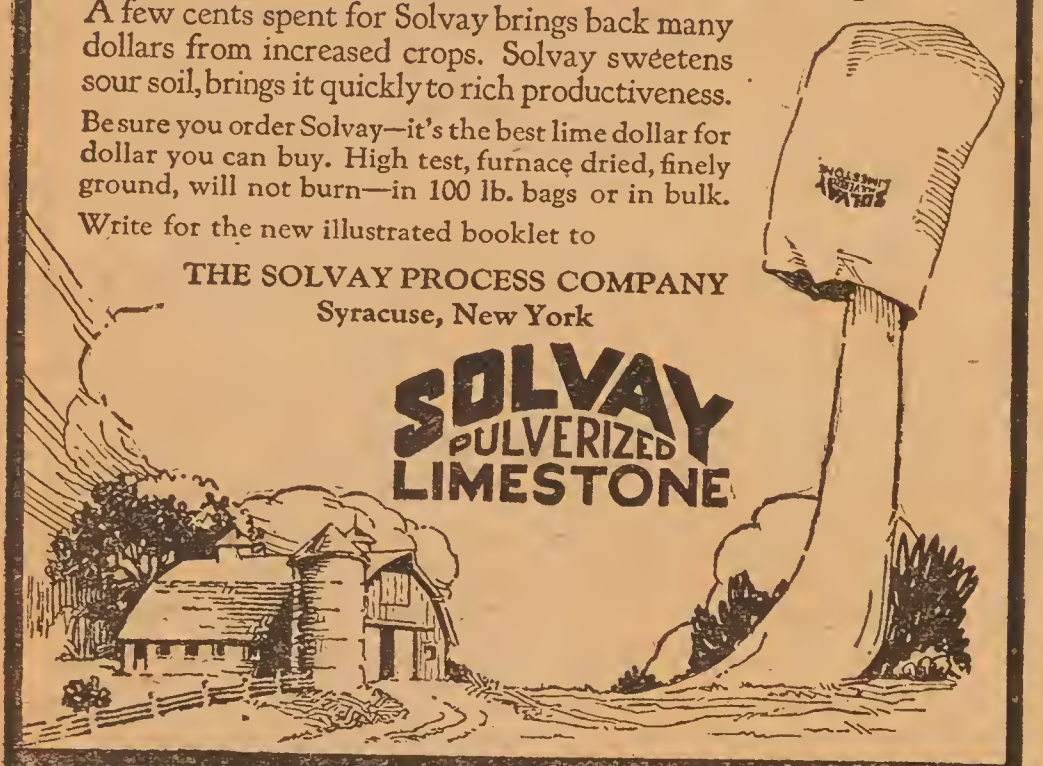

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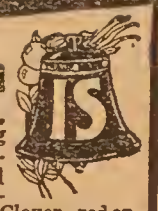

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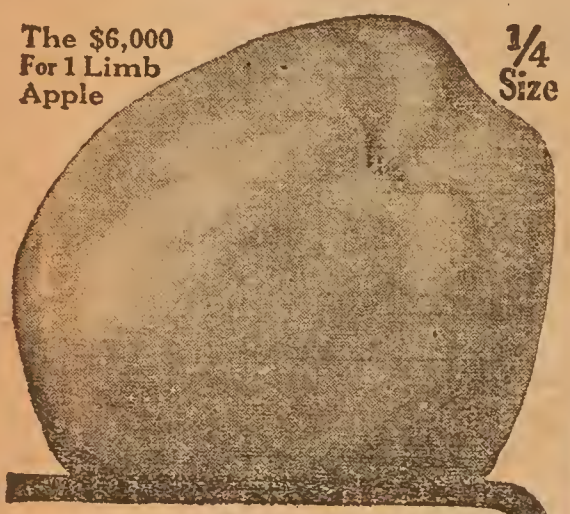

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Pear Thrips A Bad Pest

We have been troubled a lot with pear thrips. Can you tell us what treatment is recommended to control them?—J. F., New York.

THE Geneva Experiment Station recommends spraying the trees with a mixture of miscible oil, 5 gallons; nicotine, 1 pint; and water to make 100 gallons. Five pounds of whate oil soap may be substituted for the miscible oil, although the latter is preferred. Thorough wetting of the ends of the buds, and the use of a spray rig capable of maintaining a pressure of 200 to 300 pounds are essential for effective control, it is said. In case of a severe outbreak, a second spraying three to four days later is recommended. It is also suggested that nicotine be added to the usual routine sprays made later in the season in order to help rid the orchard of any thrips which may escape the earlier applications.

There are a number of excellent commercially prepared sprays on the market which will control thrips very well. The advantage in these materials lies in the fact that a small quantity can be made up at one time, an advantage for the smaller grower. Commercially prepared sprays made by reliable companies also eliminate the bother of buying ingredients and necessary mixing at home.

They Work in Buds

Thrips are described as thin, dark brown creatures with slender, wiry bodies which enables them to work their way into tightly closed buds where they feed on the delicate flower parts and render them incapable of producing fruit. The thrips usually appear quite suddenly with the first warm days in April, just when pale areas begin to show about the bud scales.

A delay of even one day in combating the thrips may result in the loss of a large part of the crop, it is stated, as the weather frequently becomes cold and windy immediately after these warm spells and prevents spraying, thus allowing the insects to become established within the buds where it is almost impossible to reach them. Because of the sudden appearance of the pests and the rapidity with which they work, most orchardists will be taken unawares and fail to secure adequate control unless forewarned.

Soil in Mulched Orchards Is Warmer

DURING the past year the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has taken records of the temperature of the orchard soil beneath a cultivated orchard, a mulched and sod orchard. The temperature records are taken at a depth of about 8 inches below the surface.

These temperature records show that cultivated soil, unprotected by any covering, is colder during the winter and warmer during the summer than either the mulched or sod orchard. The temperature of the soil where the orchard was mulched is much more uniform throughout the year, showing only a slight variation as the result of change in the air temperature. The variation of the temperature of the sod land was midway that of the cultivated and the mulched.

In climates where there is more or less winter injury to trees, it is quite an advantage to reduce the fluctuations of the temperature of the soil as much as possible. Any protective covering, such as the heavy cover crops in the late summer, will maintain a warmer soil in the winter and less change in soil temperature than in a soil which is exposed.

The Seneca Cherry

THE Seneca sweet cherry gave its first fruit at the Geneva Experiment Station in 1920. Since that time it has produced five full crops and the station horticulturists are convinced that it is a valuable addition to sweet cherry varieties.

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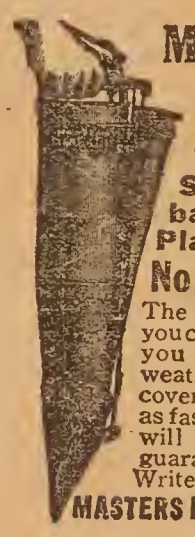

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cellent quality which makes it especially valuable for roadside stands. The tree is vigorous, productive and hardy. Planting stocks may be secured from the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association at Geneva.

Acid Soils Cause Winterkilling

WHILE conducting some experiments with the growing of Winter Wheat at the New Jersey experiment Station, Mr. A. W. Blair, associate soil-chemist noticed that the wheat on some soils had almost entirely winterkilled, while that on soil nearby had come through in good shape. In looking into the cause of this, the decision was finally made that the only difference in the conditions in the two soils was that the soil where the wheat winterkilled was acid and that where lime had been applied, the wheat came through in good shape.

Perhaps there has been a tendency to accept winterkilling as something depending entirely on weather conditions while as a matter of fact the soil itself has the more influence.

Applying Acid Phosphate With Manure

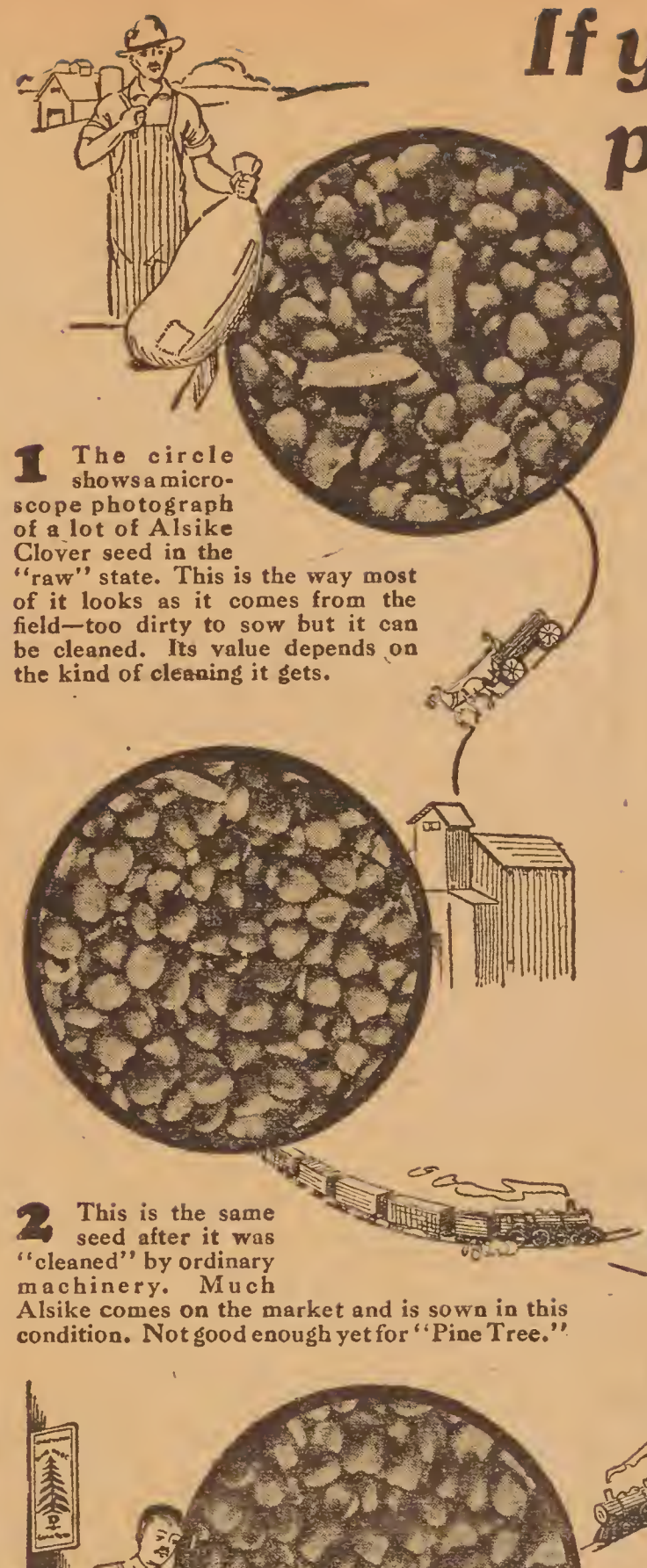
PROFESSOR A. F. GUSTAFSON of the New York State College of Agriculture suggests that it may be advisable on a dairy farm to apply all the acid phosphate for an entire ration along with the manure. If eight loads of manure are applied to an acre and from eighty to one hundred pounds of acid phosphate to each load there will be from 640 to 800 pounds of acid phosphate used per acre.

This will reduce the labor of adding it and the phosphate also helps to prevent the loss of nitrogen from the manure as it rots. There will be no appreciable loss of phosphorus when the acid phosphate is added with the manure in the fall.

Potato Shrinkage

How much do potatoes usually shrink in storage under fairly good conditions?

THE amount of shrinkage depends on conditions. If rot is also considered as shrinkage the loss may be as much as 50% or in some cases 100%. Even where the tubers do not rot, and where the conditions are practically ideal, the shrinkage will be as much as 8 or 10% during the storage season. This loss is mostly moisture although there is always a respiration process going on in which oxygen is used and carbon dioxide is given off. Where the temperature of the storage place is high this respiration occurs at a faster rate and the shrinkage will be more than 10%.



1 The circle shows a microscope photograph of a lot of Alsike Clover seed in the "raw" state. This is the way most of it looks as it comes from the field—too dirty to sow but it can be cleaned. Its value depends on the kind of cleaning it gets.

2 This is the same seed after it was "cleaned" by ordinary machinery. Much Alsike comes on the market and is sown in this condition. Not good enough yet for "Pine Tree."

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Nitrogen Starts the Crop Right

Several times I have heard or read that nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia are especially important in fertilizers that are added to early crops. I am wondering if you will explain this to me?

A SOIL may have a good supply of nitrogen and yet it may not be in such shape that plants can use it. A certain kind of bacterial work on plant roots and stubble and on manure that has been added and make the nitrogen available. These bacteria work slowly in cold weather so that early crops are greatly helped by a readily available supply of nitrogen from nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate. They give the crop a good start so that when the nitrogen of the soil becomes available, rapid use can be made of it.

Best Place to Keep Onions

CONTRARY to the belief of most people onions do not keep so well in a cave or cellar as in a warm room. The warm attic is about as good as any place provided it does not freeze there. Onions will not be injured for use by freezing but they will be by freezing and thawing. If allowed to freeze they should be kept frozen until they are wanted for use. Buried in soil or moist sand the frost can be drawn out without injury, but quick thawing will make them soft. They should be examined often and any that show signs of decay removed for the trouble will spread if this is not done promptly. They should be ripe and not sunburned, and handled carefully to avoid bruising, and spread out to dry well before piling up or sacking.—L. H. Cobb.

Organic Mercury Used to Control Plant Diseases

DAMPING off is a disease that causes a lot of loss to market gardeners. It is caused by a fungus growth that attacks tomatoes, cabbage and other plants just at the surface of the ground.

The Boyce Thompson Institute for plant Research has recently discovered that this disease can be controlled by applying a drench of a ¼% solution of a relatively new organic mercury compound. This organic mercury was first developed in Germany in 1911.

This compound has also been tried out for seed treatment for various diseases. Seed corn treated for root rot yielded 97.3 bushels per acre while that not treated yielded 87.1 bushels per acre. Good results were also secured by treating cucumbers, beans, peas, potatoes, cabbage and lima beans. The original form of organic mercury was soluble in water but the disadvantages of this form are that the seeds swell, particularly beans and peas, and must be dried after treating. Recently in this country a dust form of organic mercury has been developed. The results obtained by the Boyce Thompson Institute check closely with the results secured by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A Plan to Control Wireworms in Potatoes

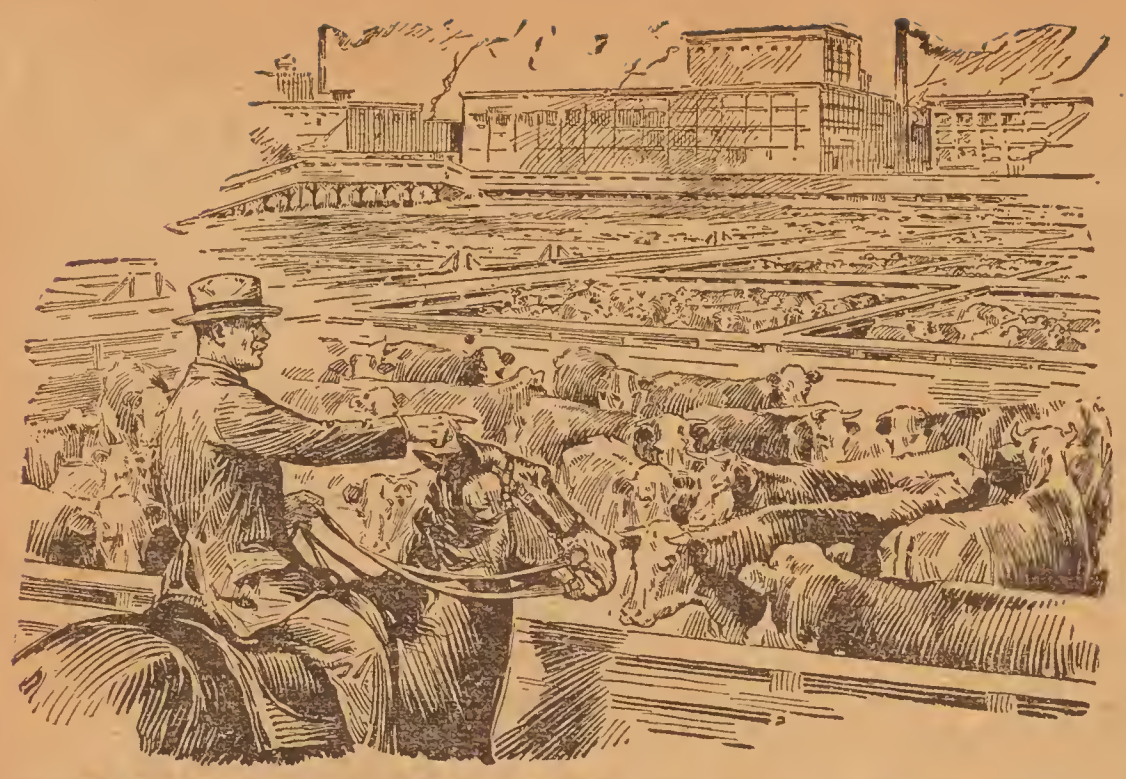
POTATO growers, particularly in Steuben County are experiencing a lot of trouble with wireworms. If wireworms would eat one potato or as many as they want and leave the rest, they would not do so much damage. However, they have the habit of eating a hole straight into a potato. This means a lot of waste when the potato is peeled, and it hurts the market value when they are badly affected.

These pests are the larvae of a small beetle, usually known as a click beetle. These beetles lay eggs near the roots of grass and the eggs hatch into the larvae which feed on grass roots or other roots for three years and then turn into adult beetles.

While talking with a Steuben County grower recently, he mentioned a plan that has been advised for controlling them.

The method starts with growing a crop of buckwheat, which does not furnish a favorable food for the wireworms. If a field is very badly infested, buckwheat may be grown two years in succession. After that fields that are to be grown to potatoes are left in meadow one year only. Since the wireworms require three years to change to adult beetles and since they prefer to live on grass roots, they are still young and easily killed by cultivation after the land has been in hay for one year only.

This control method sounds good. A little more experience with it will no doubt add to its effectiveness.



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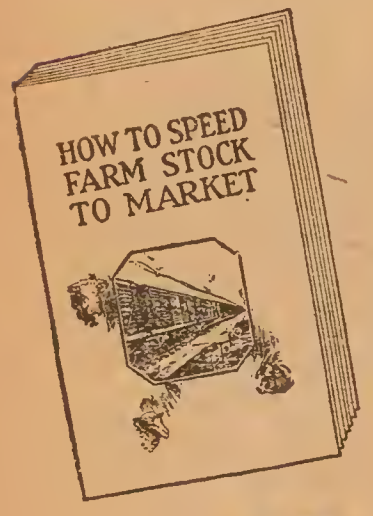

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WRITE for FREE CATALOG

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 203 Muncie, Ind.

How the Ox-Warble Breeds

Are the eggs that cause the grubs in cows back taken into the mouth of the cow or are they laid on the backs of the cows? I have heard both stories and would like to know which is right?—H. T., New York.

THERE has been some disagreement about the exact way in which these grubs get under the cows skin on their backs. According to the latest report made by the United States Department of Agriculture and said to be the result of a lot of experimental work, neither story you have heard is exactly right. This report says that the eggs are laid on hairs on the legs as a rule and that when the grubs hatch they burrow into the leg near where they are hatched. About two months later the grubs appear in or near the gullets of the cow and soon after they burrow to the back.

Control of this insect consists of destroying the grubs in the back before they mature and come out naturally. Some drugs have been used which will kill them but perhaps as satisfactory a way as any is to squeeze them out by hand or with the use of a pair of forceps. Cows should have the grubs killed at least once a month when they are present in order to get good control. If any entire community or better still the entire county would cooperate the pest could be controlled fairly easy.

Weighing Milk When Using Double Unit Milkers

We have a milking machine and all the units are double, that is two cows are milked in each pail. I have about concluded to weigh the milk from each cow and keep records with the idea of cutting out some of the poorer producers and raising the average production of the herd. It doesn't seem that we can take the time to milk one cow to a unit. Is there any way we can get the weights of milk for each cow without taking too much time.—D. H. R., Pennsylvania.

OF course the most satisfactory way would be to get double unit pails with partitions, but we assume you do not wish to go to the added expense. For practical results weights one day a month are just about as valuable as weights every day. Perhaps it would be possible to milk a part of the herd one day each week by using one unit to each cow. For instance if you have twenty cows, you might milk four of them by using a unit to each cow each day for five days. That would give weights on all the cows once a week and would leave two days a week, when they could be all milked with one unit to two cows. This would distribute the work so that it should not prove too burdensome.

Records Influence Price of Cows

THE American Guernsey Cattle Club has studied the prices paid for Guernseys at 41 public sales. Their object was to find the effect of Advanced Registry records on the sale price.

They found that the average price for cows over two years old without advanced registry records of either themselves or their dams was $252.00. Cows without records but whose dams had records averaged $376.00 while cows with records and whose dams had records averaged $667.00.

Bulls over 7 years old whose dams had no records averaged $115.00, while those bulls who had dams with Advanced Registry records sold for an average of $1129.

Milk Production Influenced By Herd Practices

THE New Jersey College of Agriculture points to some interesting facts brought out by the 1925 Agriculture Census relative to the dairy industry.

In 1920 New Jersey cows averaged 532 gallons of milk, while in 1925 the average had climbed to 651 gallons. The interesting fact, however is that the increase came from sixteen counties and in the counties the common practice is to maintain the herds by raising calves. In five counties dairymen followed the practice of buying replacements from dealers and in these counties the average production of cows decreased instead of increasing.

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An offer on *THE* milker which solves the milker problem. The latest, the best and simplest in milking machines. Send the coupon below at once to find out about this remarkable EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER. This offer is made only by personal letter to dairymen who own 8 to 40 cows. This offer is POSITIVELY for introductory purposes. Only one dairyman in a neighborhood now gets it. Even though you know you won't buy a milker until next season, if at all, write us **today,** and your rights (in case you should want it later) to this extraordinary special offer and direct **rock-bottom price** will be reserved for you as long as this offer lasts in your territory, **PROVIDED you write NOW.** No obligation whatever. Invest a 2c stamp—it may mean $100 or more to you!—Also:—

Milking Book FREE

We send you with our special offer a booklet that tells what the *U.S. Govt. Dept. of Agriculture* says on milkers. Also State Govts. Also gives *Prof. Layson's opinion* on the all-important question of teat cups. Catalog also describes Page milkers in detail.

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Also copy of your 10-year guarantee, and your mammoth circular of letters from farmers telling how they use your milker on their own cows.

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Write for our silo catalog, containing information on our strongly built storage tanks, water tubs and vats.

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FURS HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
better grading and MORE MONEY for your catch.
FREE price list.
FUERST & STEINLAUF, 156 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y.

These facts give concrete evidence to support the recommendation of the College for raising calves to maintain the herd.

Cold Water As A Disinfectant

We have running water in the milk house that is exceptionally cold. We have heard that cold water is as good as a disinfectant in which to keep teat cups and tubes of the milking machine. Can you tell us if this will be satisfactory? We take the machine apart and clean thoroughly every week.—G. F. D., Pennsylvania.

COLD water is quite satisfactory for use in keeping teat cups. The best way is to arrange so the water runs directly through the tubes. If the water gets no warmer than 55 degrees F. and if they are kept clean, this will give about the same results as the ordinary disinfecting solutions used.

Treating Colic In Horses

THERE is probably no disease of horses more common than colic. The horse seems predisposed to this disease, because of the fact that the stomach has a small capacity and any indigestion makes itself felt in violent pain.

The cause of colic is failure to digest food. This may be caused either by some fault in the ration or some condition of the horse. Poor teeth, ice cold water or food, extreme fatigue just before eating, irregular feeding or sudden changes of feed are examples of conditions causing colic.

Veterinarions distinguish several kinds of colic, classified roughly as to whether the condition is caused by gas in the digestive tract, constipation, or disturbance of the nervous mechanism of digestion.

Acute indigestion is the more dangerous form and is likely to occur soon after a full meal. If the gas is in the intestines, bloating will be evident. If in the stomach it is not so noticeable but will cause pressure on the lungs, and consequent difficult breathing. Remedies should be given promptly to be effective. Three to six tablespoonfuls of turpentine in a pint of linseed oil is sometimes recommended. A half teacupful of baking soda with one to two tablespoons of ginger may be effective. Do not let the horse get up and down. Keep him walking, or if this is impossible keep him down.

Colic caused by constipation is much slower in its onset. Colicky pains may occur at intervals for several days. Frequent urination is a symptom caused by pressure of the distended bowel on the bladder. Induce the horse to drink lots of water by giving him salt at short intervals till he has had half a pound. Rectal injections of warm water are important. A quart of raw linseed oil will act as a physic to clean out the digestive tract.

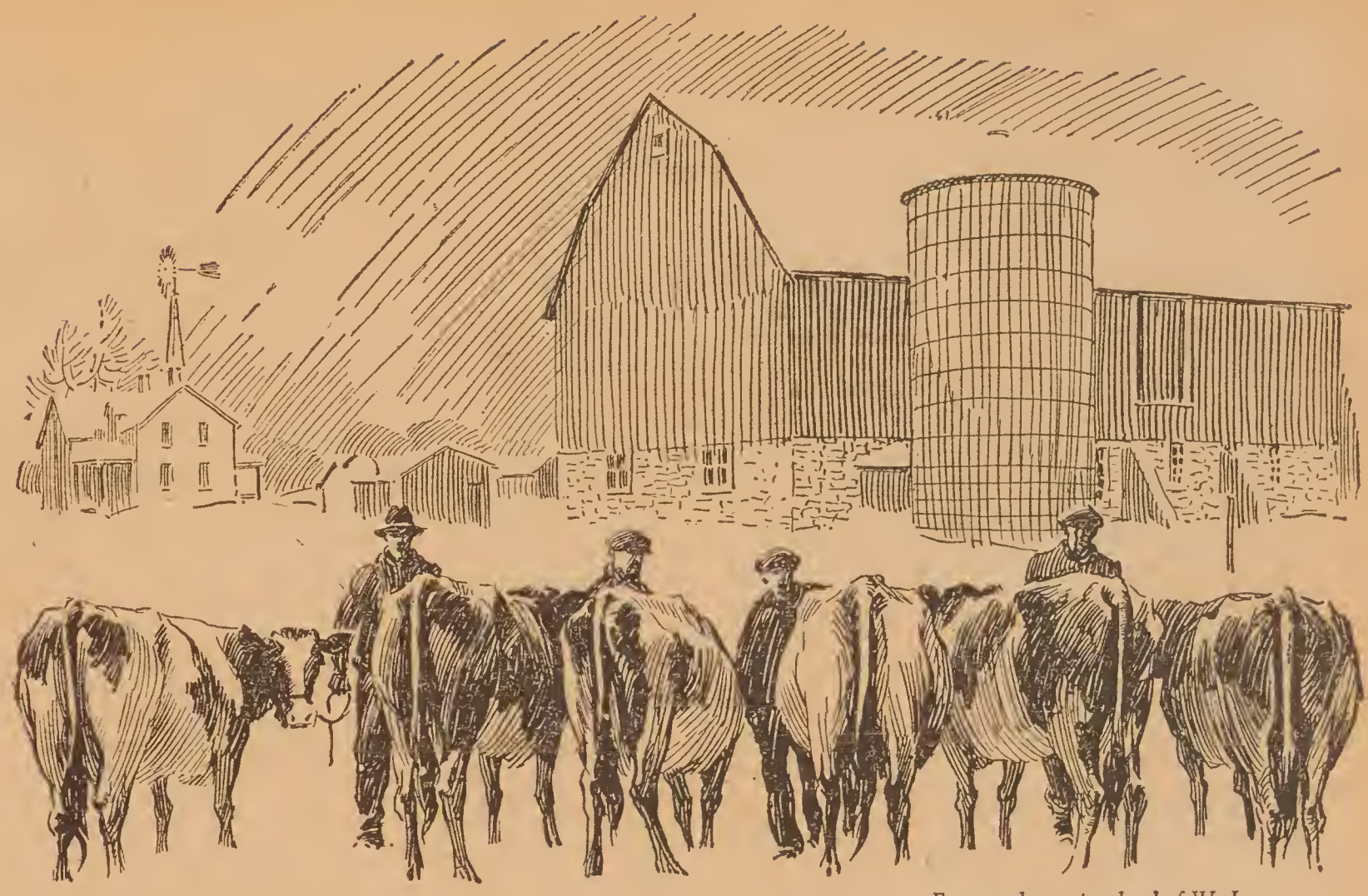
The third type mentioned, that caused by nervous disturbanee is more eommon in driving horses, and is often caused by cold water. It is treated by giving something to relieve the pain.

How to Preserve Collars and Save Money

HAME-COVERS cost considerable money wherever they are bought. The price ranges from five to twenty dollars, depending on the type and the amount of leather used in the construction. Why not save this money?

A. M. Baker, successful farmer of Allegany County has constructed a practical device for protecting collars. His plan is as follows. Find a pair of old rubber boots and cut the top off of each boot about half-way down. Then slit one side and you have a flat piece of rubber that is very serviceable. Place these over the collars when the horses are harnessed and fasten the hames over the rubber. This not only preserves the hame-strap from rubbing against the collar and wearing it out, but also protects the collar from wind and storm and lengthens its wear materially for years.—L. H., New York.

THIS HERD WON A $1,000 AWARD FOR GOOD FEEDING



Farm and winning herd of W. J. Schimmelpfenig, Marshfield, Wis.

"We fed the *right* feed *liberally*"

And Mr. Schimmelpfenig's profit went up 43%

WHEN W. J. Schimmelpfenig got a new manager for his dairy farm at Marshfield, Wis., last March, his herd of 19 Holsteins got a new ration.

Peter Bushman, the new manager, talked enthusiastically about Corn Gluten Feed. He had fed it for 16 years. So, the next day after he came, a load of it arrived at the Schimmelpfenig barn.

The records of the Marshfield Cow Testing Association take up the story here. From April 1 to October 1, 1926, six high cows produced 53,732 pounds of milk. They ate a grain ration of which 39% was Corn Gluten Feed (see ration).

Compare the two years

Now look at 1925. Five of the same cows were in the herd. A sixth, the high cow of that year, is added to make a fair comparison. These six cows produced 38,638 pounds of milk. They ate home grown grains largely, with small amounts of concentrates. "Stump" pasture both years.

Thirty-nine per cent more milk in 1926; 43% *more profit!* For this record, certified by the official tester of the association, Mr. Schimmelpfenig was awarded first prize of $1,000 in the contest conducted by the Associated Corn Products Manufacturers to encourage better feeding.

THE RATION

Average ration for 6 months of 1926

Corn Gluten Feed (39%)	300 lbs.
Oats	170 lbs.
Oil meal	100 lbs.
Corn	100 lbs.
Barley and oats	100 lbs.

THE RESULT

(the six cows)

	1925 Apr.—Oct.	1926 Apr.—Oct.	Increase
Milk	38,638 lbs.	53,732 lbs.	15,094 lbs.
Profit over feed cost	$524.23	$751.36	43%

Good feed, good feeding

"We fed the right feed liberally," says Mr. Bushman.

There is much meaning in those words. This herd was not superior in productive capacity to thousands of others. It was fed Corn Gluten Feed *liberally* — before pasture came and *with* pasture.

In the great dairy sections of the United States *liberal* feeding of Corn Gluten Feed is paying high returns. Test Corn Gluten Feed, for *results*, in your herd. Your dealer can supply you.

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Dairy Association Co.,
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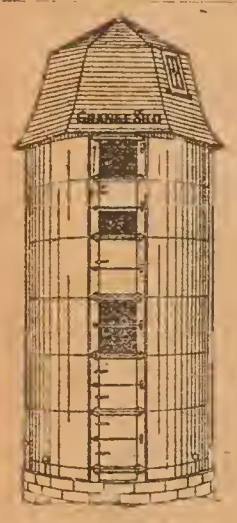

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Farm Home Life in Denmark

(*Continued from page 1*)

time the agricultural depression was common to both countries. While the average earnings of the Danish farmers upon capital employed were 4¾ per cent, the average earnings of the American farmers approached the vanishing point.

There we also had a very interesting visit with Professor L. Frederiksen, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry. Professor Frederiksen was most kind and helpful. He told us, among other things, that he regarded the work of the Holstein Friesian Association of America in perfecting true type models of the bull and cow as a most important contribution to animal husbandry. He said that while he had not seen the models themselves he had seen photographs of them in the Breeder's Gazette and was using these photographs in his classes. Of course, all the professors paid a high tribute to the colleges of agriculture in America.

Agricultural Schools

In Denmark, however, they are not content to have merely an agricultural college. In addition, they have agricultural schools scattered over the country. There are 24 of these. I visited the one at Dalum. These schools are intended for short courses for the sons of farmers and for the training of managers for cooperatives and of cow testers. The sessions are held chiefly in the winter time when there is little work upon the farm. The students are sons of farmers of small farms as well as of large farms. Except those who become managers of cooperatives or cow testers, most of them return to the farm at the close of the course. In visiting a small farm one day—a farm of about 10 acres—I asked the owner if he had ever attended one of the agricultural schools. He said no, but that his brother-in-law had, and that his brother-in-law had given him the benefit of the instruction he had there received. I observed, while visiting this school, flowers in the windows and a general air of neatness and cleanliness everywhere. I commented upon this to the director. He replied, "We teach beauty, because a farmer without a sense of beauty is a slovenly farmer, and therefore not a successful farmer."

The Old Folks Attend

We visited too some of their famous "Folk High Schools." These had their inspiration in Bishop Grundtvig during the first half of the last century. Bishop Grundtvig visioned the possibilities of a rural life. He saw no reason why culture should be limited to the cities. He had faith that a more satisfying life could be had by those who lived in the open countryside than anywhere else. He believed in human happiness and he wanted to see the country so transformed as to insure happiness to those who lived there and so he championed the cause of a broader rural education. As a result of this agitation the first "Folk High School" was established in 1844. Since then others rapidly followed, until now scattered over the Kingdom are sixty "Folk High Schools."

These schools are not for the young alone. There is an especially large attendance of men and women from 25 to 40 years of age. There Danish history and Danish literature are taught. Music is an important part of the curriculum. Lectures upon all subjects of interest to the human mind are given by men eminent in their several fields. Whatever embellishes life or adds to the joy of living finds a place in the "Folk High Schools." Agriculture is not specially taught. And yet out of the "Folk High Schools" of Denmark have come a large part of the agricultural leadership of today. For it soon developed in Denmark that culture and agriculture are so closely related that each reacts upon the other.

Editor's Note: In his next and concluding article, Mr. Lowden will tell of his visit to Sweden, where he visited the oldest experiment station in the world for seed breeding and where some very constructive work is being done in handling the forestry problem.

Is Exercise Necessary for the Dairy Cow?

Is exercise necessary for the dairy cow? Can we leave her in the barn all winter, giving her water in water buckets, rather than turning her out in the yard, and can we keep her shut up all summer, giving her her feed in the manger without suffering loss from disease?—R. W., New York.

WE have one friend with water buckets in the stable who thought cows should be allowed in the yard on pleasant days in winter, for the exercise they would get. After trying it a few times he reported that they invariably dropped in milk production the next day.

Another friend says that he turns his cows out almost every day during the winter, and leaves them out nearly all day. He feels that the cows are healthier and that they produce just as much milk or more.

It is becoming increasingly evident that a cow cannot graze enough feed from even a good pasture to enable her to give the amount of milk that they are capable of producing. A few men have gone so far as to keep the cows in the stable the year round or give them very limited range and give them their feed in the manger.

It would seem unnecessary to expect a cow to need the amount of exercise required to browse her living from some pastures I have seen, or to travel a half mile on a blizzardy day to drink from a hole cut through the ice. Perhaps, however there is a chance of overdoing it by failing to give her an opportunity for at least some exercise.

We will be glad to hear the experiences of our readers on this subject.

Healthy Pigs Are Growing Pigs

KEEP the pigs growing from the day they are born, for growth made at this period of the young hog's life is the most economical. The older the pigs grow, the greater will be the cost of each pound of gain.

To keep the pigs growing, they must be kept healthy and active. Dry, warm quarters, free from drafts, are essential. Provide enough clean straw so that the old sow can make a comfortable bed for herself and her litter. It is poor economy to leave bedding in the pens after it becomes damp and dirty. A general unthrifty condition, sore mouths, and scours are all caused by unsanitary quarters.

Let the sunshine into the houses as much as possible, for nature has provided in the sun one of the greatest stimulants to growth and health.

See that the little pigs get sufficient exercise each day. Lack of exercise causes "thumps", a condition brought about by an accumulation of fat around the heart. To induce the pigs to take exercise it may be necessary to get into the pen and make them move around. If a dry, protected yard is attached to the pen turn the pigs out and let them exercise in it when the weather permits. A few sods of dirt placed in the pen so the pigs can root them around is another good means of providing exercise.

Sometimes the pigs injure themselves and each other with their sharp "needle" teeth when fighting for a favorite teat. Often the teats are scratched and become so sore and sensitive that the old sow will not let the pigs nurse. This trouble can be eliminated by carefully cutting off the offending teeth with a small pair of pliers, or with forceps which are made for the purpose.—H. W. BALDWIN.

Time to Feed Molasses

Your Cow Needs It

Write for prices and circular "Molasses a Food for Horses and Cattle" contains formulas and reports from Government Experiment Stations, Etc.

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GUERNSEYS We can now offer you for a limited time young bull calves out of A. R. cows sired by either a son of Florham Laddie or Ultra May King. Prices reasonable.
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Chas. A. Slater, FORGE HILL FARM
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When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
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All cows are young and TB tested.
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PURE BRED BIG TYPE **O. I. C. Boars** WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPION STRAIN
weight 100 to 125 lbs. each, price $25.00. Bred Registered sows $75.00.
VERNON LAFLER, - - MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

Registered Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites. Eight Week pigs. Bred Sows. Service Boars, Beagles, Collies.
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FEEDING PIGS

We Pay EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DEPOT. Yorkshire and Chester White cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs 7 to 8 weeks old. $5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Chester white 7 weeks old, $7.00 each. These are all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating. We crate and ship C. O. D. to your depot. No charge for shipping crates or express. These are net prices. If satisfactory, pay express man, and if not, return at our expense.
Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.75 each, 8 to 9 weeks old. $5.00 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
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WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

Which Way is our Cow Population Going

(*Continued from page 3*)

it would be profitable to raise them. It will be interesting in a few years time to look back and see just what year marked the height in the number of reactors slaughtered.

In a few counties last year over 3,000 reactors were removed including some of the larger dairy counties and some that are just getting into the work in a serious manner. St. Lawrence county, one of the big dairy counties removed 3,165. Oneida County took out 3,306. Chautauqua County had reactors to the number of 3,992 while Erie County had 4,182. It is interesting to note that thirty counties had a larger number of reactors for the year ending June 30, 1926, than they had for the previous year while 25 counties had fewer reactors than the previous year. In connection with the effect on the number of dairy cattle it is well to remember that in all probability some of the cows sold as reactors would have been taken out of the herd and replaced even had they not been tested.

Replacements for Reactors

Replacements for reactors or for cows that die or outlive their usefulness must come from heifers raised or must be shipped in from outside the State. Cows are also shipped out of the state. In 1923 and 1924 those shipped out considerably outnumbered those shipped in. However, 12,357 were shipped out of the state in 1925 while 12,003 were shipped in, indicating that New York State is depending on raising its own heifers to replace animals sold.

The question might be asked, why ship out cows that are needed here? In all probability most of these animals sold outside the state were purebreds. An individual is more likely to sell and ship where he can get the best price than to consider where they are going. It is interesting to note that 78 cows were sold into Canada, while 146 were brought from Canada, 351 went to Porto Rico, 10 to South America and 4 to Central America. Wisconsin shipped more cows into New York during this period than any other state. One result of the fewer cows in the State has been an appeal to the dairymen of the New York milk shed to produce more milk this fall to hold the fluid market and make it unnecessary to turn to the west for supplies. Some exception has been taken to this appeal because of the feeling that to produce more would depress the price and because a considerable quantity of the milk produced in New York and nearby territory is still manufactured instead of being used for the fluid market. For example in 1925 only 52% of the milk delivered to milk plants by farmers was used as fluid milk, 15.7% was utilized as cream, 7.2% as butter, 10.8% as condensed or evaporated milk and 7.8% as cheese.

Seasonal Fluctuations

Why is this? First is the fact that there is a seasonal fluctuation in production while the demand is fairly constant. In a few counties, particularly Orange and Delaware, the production of milk does not vary much. In St. Lawrence County, however, the pasture season is shorter and many farmers are so remote from the railroad that cheese is the main product and a large part of the milk is produced in the summer. In St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties, 252 milk plants were in operation in June but only 153 in January. Presumably those that closed during the winter were cheese factories. Second is the fact that not all dairies can meet the New York City Health-Department Inspection and so the milk is not available for shipment. Then, too many farmers are so remote from the railroad and the shipping station that it is more profitable to dispose of milk some other way rather than to produce milk for fluid consumption. It is probable that the increased city demand for fluid milk will be met in the future in two ways. An increasingly large percent of the milk produced in the New York milk shed will be used in the fluid form and as transportation facilities improve, it is likely that milk will be shipped in from greater distances. It seems evident that produeers in the eastern states need to study every available source of information to aid them in retaining their markets.

When the Pigs Are Weaned

A DESIRE to investigate the contents mother's feed trough will be evidenced when the little pigs become two or three weeks old. At this age the pigs are capable of digesting small quantities of solid food, and their desire for something more than their mother's milk should be stimulated. Then too, at a period of about three weeks after farrowing the sow will have reached her maximum milk production, making it neeessary to supplement the milk supply furnished by the mother.

Dairy by-produets are, without question, the ideal basis for a ration for the pigs at this time. Add to the skimmilk enough middlings, red dog flour, or oats with the hulls sifted out, to make a thin slop. Kernels of whole corn which have been soaked in water to soften them, will be relished by the pigs. The pigs can be induced to exercise by scattering a handful or two of the soaked corn over the feeding flour. A little later provide a dry feed by adding a few of the eommon ground grains or mill feeds to the corn. Avoid the fattening feeds, however, and avoid too much of the heavy, protein concentrates.

When the weaning process starts it will be necessary to construct a small pen in the one occupied by the sow with her litter, or adjoining her pen, to provide a place where the pigs can learn to eat without disturbance from their mother. Make the entrance to this pen large enough for the youngsters to enter, but too small for the mother to get through. A small trough with low sides is the only equipment needed for the "creep".

Cleanliness Important

Cleanliness, particularly in the matter of feeding, must be rigidly enforced during the weaning process. Overfeeding must be guarded against. Do not let slop remain in the trough to dry up and become sour. Also, provide only enough dry feed to last a few hours at a time. Small amounts of feed at frequent intervals are better than an occasional large amount while the pigs are small. Every few days it is a good policy to scald the pigs trough with boiling water and then let it stand in the sun for a few hours. When the factors of cleanliness and regularity in feeding, dry beds, and exercise are provided, the pigs will seldom be troubled with scours.

At the age of eight or ten weeks the pigs can be completely weaned from their dams. As a precaution to prevent udder trouble in the sow it is advisable to reduce her ration for a few days before the pigs are removed. Whether to remove the sow from the pigs, or take the pigs away from their mother, seems to be largely a matter of choice and convenience. Likewise the question of whether to keep the pigs away, once they have been separated, or bring them back the next day and let them nurse a few minutes, is again a matter of choice.

—H. W. BALDWIN

I saw in last week's paper an inquiry from H. H. of New Jersey for keeping mice from gnawing harness. The best way I know of is to lay salt in their path or somewhere near the harness. The mice are after the salty taste of the sweat dried on the harness. I have read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for nearly fifteen years and I like it very well.—P. V. H., New York.

Feeds are made to serve one of two objects:

To help the Manufacturer, or
To help the Feeder

Every manufacturer of feed must decide between these two, which policy he will follow.

This problem came home to us forcibly a good many years ago. We had always tried to give good service and feeds at right prices, but like other manufacturers at that time, we were making feeds to sell. There was a supply of feeds from different industries available and we tried to get them to the users for the profit to be had.

With this object in view, we installed equipment to use molasses in making a cheap feed. That plan didn't last long, but it was worthwhile, for it set us to thinking and the result of that thinking was the adoption of a policy that gave first consideration to what was best for the feeder.

It was obvious that feed of the best quality would make more profit for the feeder even if it cost more money.

That was about thirteen years ago and since that time, we have given first consideration to the feeders interest and the manufacture of the best quality feeds that can be made, feeds intended to help the user make more profit.

In succeeding issues, we plan to use this space to tell you more of the way in which we have carried out this policy, but I wish here to assure you that wherever you get a Tioga-Empire Dairy Feed or Poultry Feed, you have assurance that it is made to give you the best results, and to help you make more profit.

A. C. PALMER, Pres.

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Waverly, N.Y.

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Laxotonic **And Here's What the Owner Himself Says:**

"R. 2, Waupaca, Wis., April 16, 1917.

"DR. DAVID ROBERTS, Waukesha, Wis.
Dear Dr. Roberts:

"I thought you would be interested to know that my Holstein sire, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 87th, has fully recovered from his attack of paralysis of the bowels.

"You may not know that this bull went about ten days without an action of the bowels in spite of the fact that we had given him ten pounds of salts and two quarts of raw linseed oil without effect. Of course we thought it was constipation and treated him for that, never thinking of paralysis of the bowels until you arrived and examined him and pronounced it that. Your statements at that time decided me to always treat stoppage of the bowels as though it were paralysis and not constipation, for as you say the treatment for paralysis will overcome both constipation and paralysis. That has been proven to me.

"When I think of your little 50c box of Laxotonic saving this $50,000 bull I cannot help but feel that it is too bad that all cattle owners and breeders do not know of your valuable preparations, as well as your wonderful skill in the treatment of cattle which you so clearly demonstrated in saving this animal. I want you to know that I appreciate the prompt attention that you gave this bull, in spite of the fact that the weather was below zero and the roads were drifted and he was 150 miles from you. You will please find enclosed my check to cover your services.

Yours very truly, (Signed) John Erickson."

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DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC., 197 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the January prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.46	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.25	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21. 6c per 100 lbs. is to be added for each 1/10 of 1% butterfat in classes 2a and 2b.*

The Class 1 price for January, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Non-Pool Prices

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operative Association, Inc., announces for the month of December, 1926, a flat price of $3.47 per 100 lbs. in the 201-210 mile zone for 3% milk subject to published freight differentials and an addition of 4c per point of butter fat above 3%. The dealer to take all the milk delivered by his producers. $3.46 per 100 lbs. to be paid to the producer, and 1c per 100 lbs. to be paid to the Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operattive Association, Inc.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Priee Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the priee is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per ewt.

BUTTER UP THEN BREAKS SHARPLY

CREAMERY SALTED	Jan. 5	Dec. 27	Jan. 5 1926
Higher than extra	52½-53	53½-54	45½-46
Extra (92 sc)	-52	53 -	-45
84-91 score	42½-51½	42 -52½	42 -44½
Lower G'd's	41 -42	40 -41	40½-41½

The butter market has been a rather hectie affair since our last report. Last week we stated that foreign butter was the cause of a recession in prices but that the situation would be only temporary. This proved to be the case. By the 30th, values had climbed back to the point where creamery extras (92 score) were bringing from 54¾ to 55c. However the market was not due for a prolonged rest. By the following Monday, January 3, accumulations had piled up to the point that a cut was neecssary to open up additional channels of distribution. The price went to 53c for 92 score. On January 4 the same quality butter went to 52c and just as this is being written on the afternoon of January 5, we are informed that the market has again broken to the point that 92 score is bringing 50c.

One of the best informed men in the market tells us that it is impossible to say how much lower it is going. Obviously when the market breaks like this buyers are extremely cautious about the amount of stock they take on hand, taking only enough to meet immediate trade needs. Everybody waits for the other fellow, holding off to see how far the thing is going down, each one looking for the bottom before they take on heavy supplies. The reason for the break has been heavy supplies and sluggish movement.

Previous to the holidays buyers were anxious to fill up for their holiday trade requirements and as yet they have been slow to resume business. Retail distribution has slackened slightly but it is felt that this is more or less temporary.

Supplies on the other hand have increased materially. The New York market has been several cents above other markets. At one time there was 4 cents difference between New York and Chicago. Consequently a dozen cars of butter has rolled to New York from the middle west to gain advantage of our high prices. At the same time advices from producing sections state that slightly more butter is being made. As yet the increase in the make only amounts to 5 or 10% but it is enough to show up in the receipts.

Were we only dependent on our domestic (American made) butter, the market would still be in a very firm position. However, there is a lot of foreign butter on the market and this has only served to swell the supplies on hand. With the market down to 50c it is expected that foreign competition will soon cease. Even with this break in prices the market is still 5c better than it was a year ago.

Obviously it is impossible to say which way prices will go. An immediate recovery is not looked for but your reporter personally feels that it will not go much lower. Our reserve stocks have been drawn on too heavily and the trade has been using too much butter to see things go to pieces altogether.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Jan. 5	Dec. 27	Jan. 5 1926
Fresh fancy	———	———	———
Fresh av'ge	———	———	———
Held fancy	27 -28	27 -28	28 -29
Held av'ge	25 -26	25 -26	26½-27½

The cheese market still continues in the same state that it was at the time of our last report. There is very little business being done locally. Prices obviously stay on the same level. The situation in the west is a little firmer than it is here. Some Canadian cheese still figures in the transactions.

NEARBY EGGS BREAK

NEARBY WHITE	Jan. 5	Dec. 27	Jan. 5 1925
Selected Extras	52-53	60-61	49-
Av'ge Extras	50-51	57-59	47-48
Extra Firsts	49-49½	55-56	44-46
Firsts	48-48½	53-54	43-
Gathered	45-49½	45-56	39-46
Pullets	42-45	43-48	-38
BROWNS			
Fancy	51-53	56-60	44-47

Immediately following the turn of the year the egg market suffered another bad break and by the 4th prices had dropped off from 5 to 6c. Too heavy accumulations have been the sole reason for the sharp reduction in prices. Receivers have been compelled to follow the policy of slashing prices in order to keep stock moving into distributing channels. This cutting of prices quite sharply tended to open wider outlets but the values were ample at the decline to supply all the present trade needs. The greatest weakness on eggs from nearby sections has been in medium grades. The choice selections have been selling fairly well.

The great trouble has been moving medium and lower grade receipts. Some eggs have had to be held on the floor for a considerable time before a buyer could be found who would bother with them. In spite of the break however, we can find some consolation in the fact that the market is still a few cents above the market of a year ago. Another encouraging feature that we do not want to lose sight of is that cold storage holdings are several hundred cases below what they were a year ago.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET IN CHAOS

FOWLS	Dec. 27	Jan. 5 1925
Colored	-35	38-40
Leghorns	-31	31-33
CHICKENS		
Colored	31-33	33-42
Leghorns	28-31	31-32
Broilers	45-50	45-50

Just following the heavy business at New Years another strike hit the live poultry market and knocked everything upside down and inside out with the result that chaos reigns. No one can tell where the market is and what prices are or should be. The strike that is in progress was declared by slaughter-house employees and as we go to press the union threatens to declare a general strike which will involve the "pullers" who take the poultry from the cars at the terminals, put them into the crates in which they are delivered.

Some poultry has been changing hands, the only buyers being those retailers who conduct their own stores and do not have to depend on union help. However, where large operators are concerned, trade is impossible. To add to the chaotic conditions some of the big buyers are offering any price at all in order to get poultry. However, the receivers are reluctant to accept these fowl because they fear trickery. Many are therefore refusing to sell except in a limited range. It is stated by some that the big fellows are offering high prices to freeze out the little fellows who bought poultry early in the week before any prices were established. In view of the circumstances it is impossible to make any quotations for the time being.

The market for the New Year holiday was very good. Fancy colored fowls sold as high as 37c with some exceptionally fine stock going at a premium. Choice, nearby stock arriving by express sold very readily. Broilers were especially scarce and the fanciest brought as much as 50c although the market level was at 45c. Turkeys were rather weak. The strike has spoiled everything. It was hoped that the trade following New Years would hold up as well as it did a year ago without any break whatsoever.

POTATO TREND EASIER

Indications are that we are in for a slightly easier potato market. On January 5 one of the largest receivers in the New York market received advices from Maine stating that farmers in the potato growing districts in that state were expecting a 25c reduction. Just what is in the wind at the present time is difficult to explain but it looks as though the Maine growers are trying to open up their outlets a little more in view of the fact that the potato market of late has been rather sluggish. This action on the part of the farmers is right about face, compared to what we heard a week or so ago compared to prospects.

Information from some sections state that local markets are holding up very well. Prices are exactly the same as they were in our last report. On the 3rd some sales exceeded the top quotations by 15c but on the 5th premiums were removed considerably from $4.50 to $5 per 180 pounds in bulk.

BEAN MARKET QUIET

The bean market has been very quiet since the first of the year. Prices are about the same as they were in our report of last week, except red kidneys which have shown an easier tendency and are now selling from $8.50 to $9.25. Prices on other varieties are as follows: Marrows $6.50 to $6, peas $5.25 to $6.

HAY MARKET STEADY

The hay market has been steady of late in spite of rather full supplies. On January 4, $27 represented about the top of the market on about the best grades of timothy, with other classifications working out as low as $20 for poorest lines. Rye straw has been extremely scarce of late and on the 4th was bringing from $25 to $26 a ton.

CABBAGE SLIGHTLY FIRMER

The cabbage market has improved just a shade and on January 4 state Danish was bringing from $30 to $35 a ton in New York City. New York has been experiencing some very mild weather and this has not helped a great deal. It takes real winter weather to stimulate the consumption of corn beef and cabbage.

NO CHANGE IN THE APPLE MARKET

The apple market has not changed materially of late, although some of the preferred varieties are beginning to show up much better than others. Baldwins that are strictly fancy have been bringing from $3.50 to $4 although a lot of stock has been selling between $2 and $3. Ben Davis have been selling all the way from $1.75 to $3 and State Greenings from $2 to $4.75. On January 3, Vermont McIntosh reached as high as $10 but the following day there were no offerings good enough to exceed $9. Fancy lots of State McIntosh sold from $6 to $9. However, poor to average stock covered a range from $3 to $5. Northern Spies have been selling anywhere from $2.50 to $5.50.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market holds firm. The choicest marks were still bringing $17 on January 4, although by far the majority of the sales were made at from $12 to $16. It was only in limited occasions that $17 was realized and cannot be considered the market in any way.

The demand has been good on bulls, heavy fat States bringing from $6.75 to $7.25 with light weights in good flesh from $5 to $5.75, mediums from $6 to $6.50.

Heavy state cows, fat have been bringing from $5 to $5.50 with a few selected ones at $6, mediums at $4 to $4.25 with other lines selling down to $3.35. Canners have been selling anywhere from $2.20 to $3.25, reactor yearlings from $3.50 to $4.50.

Choice ewes have been selling from $6 to $6.50. Most of the sales are at $5, stocks selling down to $2.50.

The market has been steady on live lambs, most of the sales of states have been from $9 to $12 with occasional primes at $13.50, culls at from $7 to $8.

Live hogs weighing from 100 to 150 pounds have been selling up to $13.25, heavier weights seldom exceeding $13 with 200 pounders selling around $12 to $12.50.

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The Farm News

Governor Smith to Address Agricultural Society Meeting

GOVERNOR Alfred E. Smith will be the chief speaker at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society at its old time supper at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, on Wednesday, January. 19. This Society is the oldest farm organization in the State and one of the oldest in the country, and from time immemorial it has been the custom for the Governor of the State to address the annual meeting.

The other leading speaker will be Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University.

There will be an old time singing school, selections by an old-fashioned fiddler and readings by "Bob" Adams from his Rude Rural Rhymes.

Reservations for this supper should be made immediately as the indications are now that the demand for seats will far outnumber those which can be accepted because of the limited capacity of the dining hall. Send reservations to Charles H. Baldwin, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, c|o Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

Plan to Erect Permanent Building

During the day sessions of the Society, plans will be discussed and perfected for erecting a permanent agricultural museum on the New York State Fair Grounds. For some time the Society has been working on a project to commemorate and perpetuate the memory and customs of our farmer forefathers by putting on regular exhibits of old time machinery and household implements and showing farm and home practices as they were in vogue in early times.

In addition to the meeting of the Society, many of the officers of other farm organizations of the state are coming to Albany as guests of the State Agricultural Society to hold directors' or executive committee meetings of their own organizations and to participate in the old time supper on the evening of January 19. The occasion will be one of the red letter days for agriculture in the entire year.

Madison Square Garden Poultry Show Opens

THE Madison Square Garden Poultry Show opened its doors on January 5 for the second time in the basement of the New Madison Square Garden on 49th street in New York City. Since last year's show some additional space has been made available so that the birds, pet stock and commercial exhibits have been spread out so that they present a more pleasing appearance.

Although the number of exhibits is slightly less than last year, the show is fully up to standard in the quality and numbers of stock shown.

The judges started their task of placing the 10,000 entries at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. One hen that was shipped from Texas, was in some way returned to her owner. In order to get her to Madison Square Garden in time for the show she was taken to Chicago by Airplane and from there to New York by Express.

In addition to the hens, turkeys, geese and ducks, the rabbits, pigeons and other pet stock are a number of interesting commercial exhibits. Mammoth incubators, knock-down houses, poultry feeds, cod liver oil, peat litter and farm papers all have their interesting and instructive booths. It appears that the reputation of the Madison Square Garden Show as the leading Poultry Show in the East has been maintained.

North Country Notes

WITH the coming of 1927 the question of just what the future will hold for North Country farmers, is an all absorbing topic. The past year in general was the best financially speaking, since the period of depression following the war.

Hay was practically all disposed of before haying at a fair but not high price, and a good bit of the 1926 crop has been moving this fall. All this has tended to ease up the situation of the hay farmers to some extent. They have been struggling through pretty deep water for some time, and most of the 1924 crop was carried over to be marketed with the 1925 crop, which cost a year of hard sledding, for most are not financially equipped to carry a crop very long.

The situation in the dairy field is also somewhat more encouraging. From 70 to 80% of the milk produced in the North Country now goes on the fluid market, with proportionate better returns than many cheese factories have paid. In conjunction with this has come a very considerable lowering in the price of dairy feeds, leaving a wider spread between the cost of production and the market price than has prevailed for several years.

Meadows have gone into the winter in very good condition, the ground is full of water, and the early coating of snow has kept most of the frost out of the ground, so that the water from occasional soft days is quickly absorbed.

On the other side of the question, tax time is here, and that means much turning about to get enough to meet the obligation. Many have had to sacrifice some crop in order to secure sufficient funds in time, and others are using their credit to the limit in order to get by.—W. I. Roe.

Farmer's Meetings

Jan. 13—Schenectady Farm Bureau Meeting at Glenville. Speakers—F. N. Stimson, Mrs. Mary Monroe, F. A. Norman.

Jan. 17-20—Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg.

Jan. 19—Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society at Albany.

Jan. 19-20—New York State Vegetable Growers Annual Meeting, Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo.

Jan. 20—New York State Breeders Association meeting at Albany.

Jan. 20—New York State Dairymen's Annual Meeting at Albany.

Feb. 1-4—New York State Grange Annual Meeting at Jamestown.

Feb. 15-17—Short course in Farm Mechanics at the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale.

County Notes

Ontario County—Farmers have not fared very well this year. Crops have been poor, with the exception of oats, barley and potatoes. Wheat was not an average crop. Hay was light, but is cheap when you sell it. Corn was not as good as usual, is poor in quality and there is quite a lot in the field yet. Beans were a total failure. Some are in the field yet. Very little stock is being fed. Health of community is good. We wish all a Happy New Year.—E. T. B.

Tioga County—Dec. 27th was the coldest day of the winter—10 to 12 below zero. Much snow throughout the country. Some hill places snowed in. Snow fell 7 inches in some sections Sunday night and wind drifted, everything full to overflowing. Holiday season fully enjoyed with weather generally mild. Coal and wood plentiful. Market dull on potatoes, though $2 a bushel is obtained for some, on Endicott markets. All schools having vacations.—Mrs. D. B.

Steuben County—Steady winter weather with good sleighing on country roads. The main roads are devoid of sleighing on account of autos. Fresh cows and those soon to freshen are being picked up very fast. We should estimate that there has been shipped from this part of the county on an average more than a carload of cows every two weeks. The price ranges from $60 to $150. It is estimated that the Buckwheat and beans that have been lost in Steuben County on account of the hard fall will amount to several thousand acres. Buckwheat is 80c and beans are not yet threshed.—C. H. E.

Schenectady County—The ground has been covered with snow since the first of December. Many people are filling their ice houses. There are not many auctions. Prices on most farm products remain about the same. Eggs are bringing 65 cents, hens not laying very well. —S. W. C.

Notes from West Virginia

Nicholas County—It has been almost a continuous rain for nearly two weeks and the mud is deep. We had one cold spell about two weeks ago. Mercury got down to 5 or 6 degrees below zero. It thawed with the rain and it has been raining ever since.—A. J. L.

Milk Program Committee Holds Hearing

PERHAPS the greatest service that can be rendered by the Milk Program Committee on Unified Organization, appointed by the Utica meeting of October 2th will be to gather from all sources the real facts about the present milk situation in this region, and after careful study and analysis, make them available to the farmers of all groups who had a part in creating the committee. If this can be done the Farm Bureau by starting this movement will have rendered a great and permanent service to milk producers. On such a foundation of fact, greater cooperative marketing results will be secured.

In order to get these facts the committee has arranged a series of hearings to be held at the Department of Farms and Markets in Albany. To these hearings, they have invited officers of all cooperative groups in the territory, representatives of distributers and consumers organizations, health officers, legislators, bankers, traffic managers of the railroads, editors of farm journals, men who have studied Danish Cooperatives and experts from the Marketing Department of the State College of Agriculture and the Departments of Agriculture.

The First Hearing

Appearing before the Committee at its first hearing on January 3 and 4 were the following:

Prof. E. G. Misner, Professor of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University; Mr. E. H. Thompson, President of the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. G. E. Zeppel, Milk Traffic Agent, D. L. and W. R. R.; Mr. F. C. Pinckney, Manager of the Onondaga Milk Producers Cooperative Association, Syracuse, N. Y.; Professor Leland Spencer, Professor of Marketing, New York State College of Agriculture: Mr. P. S. Fox of Bordens Farm Products Company; Mr. Verne F. Hovey, President General Ice Cream Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Professor H. A. Ross, Professor of Marketing, New York State College of Agriculture, Hon. D. P. Witter, Chairman of Committee on Agriculture for the Assembly and Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Farms and Markets.

For two hundred years the New York Milk Shed has been growing in size. Today we see it expanded to include parts of six states. Within its limits are more than six hundred distributing centers, large and small, beside New York City. These many cities and villages and the multitude of other influences which bear on the subject of milk distribution in this territory, make it one of the most complicated merchandising activities in the world.

Competition for Markets

When the first farmer crossed the Hudson River with milk to sell on Manhattan Island, the struggle for these markets for fluid milk began. The struggle has grown with the size of the Milk Shed. Every time a new shipping station has opened Upstate, it has entered into direct competition with the established shippers of fluid milk.

Twenty-five years ago, thinking dairymen began to realize that there were common interests among all milk producers in the Metropolitan District. They started to organize the old Dairymen's League. If anybody thinks it is an easy matter to organize "One United Dairymen's Organization" in this territory, let him recall that the Dairymen's League struggled for thirteen years to get started and then, up to the beginning of the milk strike in 1916, less than one-tenth of the dairymen were members.

Unfortunate as has been the lack of unity among the several marketing groups of milk producers in recent years, it is safe to say that the rank and file have learned more about marketing milk during the past five years than during all the years before.

There is as much difference between a milk strike like the one in 1916 and cooperative merchandising as there is between a naval battle and the governing of a nation. In the battle or in the strike an issue is won or lost and much suffering is endured. In a few hours or a few days it is over. Then the people bind up their wounds and settle back into the every day grind of working out the problems of government or of merchandising by the slow process of trying out many things and rejecting those which do not work.

It is thus that farmers in the New York Milk Shed are working out the many and varied problems incident to selling fluid milk. It is thus that the cooperative marketing must develop. Many things are being tried in this Milk Shed; many details are being discarded as unworkable; others are being accepted as of value. There is more and better cooperation going on now among dairymen here than ever before, even if the progress is slow, arduous and expensive.

The things already learned and now in use, are of great value to milk producers. In terms of present savings and especially as a foundation for future building, they are priceless.

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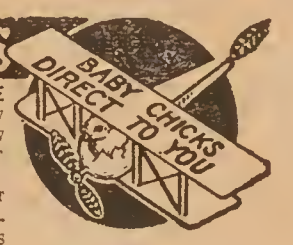

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Selling Eggs By Parcel Post

(*Continued from page 3*)

eggs; it means that you will favor the better shaped and more rounding eggs. Incidentally, the very fact that the egg is round and plump serves a purpose; it fits more tightly into the filler. The pressure is not severe, but it is uniform.

The next step in the packing is rolling the egg. This, of course, increases the labor. From newspapers, old magazines, etc., I cut squares of paper large enough so that an egg can be rolled up, the ends of the paper being tucked in. Place the egg on a corner of the paper, roll the paper around the egg once, fold in the corners at each side at this stage, and when these have been folded in finish winding the paper up.

There is one other point in packing that seems essential, and that is the candling of all eggs. Often eggs contain minor cracks that are not detected until the eggs go under a light. If you only check out one such egg in every thirty or forty dozen, it is worth while because you have probably saved just that much breakage. Incidentally, you ought to candle these eggs anyway; you are asking the top price, and the way to maintain satisfaction is to sell an article you are sure of. If you fail to candle these eggs a bloody spot or some foreign particle may turn up in an egg which may make it look far from fresh.

As I said earlier, the more eggs you can send in one case, the cheaper the rate is. And postage is a matter of some concern, for it adds materially to the price of the eggs from the consumer's standpoint. When you have already charged a good price for your eggs and then have to add five or six cents more a dozen, it gets eggs down on a pretty expensive basis. In some cases I have kept track of the postage, week by week, and sent in the total at the end of the month. Sometimes this was quite an item, so that recently I have simply figured the postage in in computing the price of eggs. The price remains pretty constant unless there is a big fluctuation in the size of your eggs. The consumer pays the postage on the empty container.

And finally, what is a fair per cent when it comes to breakage? My shipments have been largely made to nearby points, but I have also had customers in and around New York City, something over three hundred miles from here. In seven years I have averaged at least one case or thirty dozen eggs a week by parcel post, and often more than that number, and I have yet to receive my first complaint for broken eggs from a customer. That an egg has broken now and then, I know, for I have seen a mark on the flat. In one case only have I seen what might be considered a serious break, and that was where the corner of the crate was crushed in. Since I never heard from the party I am led to believe that simply one egg was affected. Accidents will happen, but I feel sure that, if you are interested in this phase of marketing some of your eggs, and follow the few simple suggestions that I have outlined above you will find parcel post a profitable and satisfactory way of disposing of part or all of your daily production.

Early Vs Late Molters

I have been studying the culling of hens for some time and believe I can do a fairly good job. However, I am not just sure about the early molter. We used to be told that she was good because she would lay in the fall, later we were advised to sell the early molter because she was a slow molter and took a long vacation. I have about decided that neither advice is entirely right. Is it not true that some early molters are quick molters and profitable to keep?

I BELIEVE that many of the experimenters and college men are advocating culling by the time it requires a hen to molt rather than by the time of year she molts. The hen that always has smooth molts is likely to be a slow molter, replacing a few feathers at a time and always having a clean coat. This hen can usually be culled by color because she usually fails to lay enough eggs to keep the color bleached out of her legs.

If the whole flock is culled in the fall the point to watch is not to cull out all the hens that show signs that they molted early. In other words try to decide whether the hen is a good yearly layer rather than whether she is laying now. I believe the best way is to cull all the time rather than to cull once a year. A man who has been trap nesting recently told me that some of his best producers molt early in the summer.

Special Fleshing Mash to Maintain Body Weight

DURING the past few years the importance of keeping laying hens up to a good body weight has been more fully recognized. The State Institute at Farmingdale weigh the hens entered in the laying contest and increase the scratch ration as soon as they show any decrease in weight. In this way they have secured fine production without using lights.

At the egg laying contest in New Jersey a special fleshing mash is used composed of 1 pound of corn meal, 1 pound of ground rolled oats, 1 pound of semi-solid buttermilk and 1 pint of cod liver oil if the oil is not used in some other part of the ration. This mixture is moistened with water and fed about noon to 100 hens. This serves a different purpose than the regular wet laying mash sometimes fed in the summer to stimulate

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production. Its purpose is to maintain body weight. When hens are producing heavily it is sometimes difficult to get them to eat enough whole grain and this mash supplies the lack. It is fed at noon so that it will not interfere with the evening meal of whole grain.

Long Island Poultrymen Fight White Diarrhea

THIS year Long Island poultrymen have started an association for testing all their birds for bacillary white diarrhea. While a few have tested previously and the disease has not been as bad here as in many sections, our breeders are not going to stop until every flock on Long Island is 100% free of the disease.

To date the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., has received applications from fifteen commercial poultrymen to test a total of 10,711 breeding hens and cockerels. More are coming in daily.

Here on Long Island we have some two hundred and fifty commercial poultry flocks averaging about one thousand birds each. Single Comb White Leghorns are predominant, though some unexcelled flocks of production bred Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks are also to be found.

Many of our breeders have been carefully culling and selecting their breeders for years, quite a number having this done under the New York State Poultry Certification Association. This has resulted in much progress, particularly in standardizing type and weight and eliminating the poorest layers. Having taken the first steps in production breeding, an increasing number of Long Island breeders are trapnesting and pedigree breeding. Some of the men have been pedigree breeding for years, others are just starting. The movement is growing and the many records at various State egg laying contests are evidence that great progress has been made.

Does It Pay To Warm Drinking Water

We have a flock of 500 white leghorns and have been wondering whether it will pay us to install some system for keeping the drinking water warm this winter. We will appreciate any suggestions you may be able to give that will help us to make the right decision.

I DOUBT if hens need warm water and yet it is extremely important that they have a steady supply of water considerably above the freezing point in temperature. If you can supply them with this I doubt if it will pay to install heaters. Some provision for keeping the water warm however, will save quite a lot of work. A friend of mine who did so reported quite an increase in eggs and concluded that the increase was mostly due to the fact that the hens could drink just as soon as it became light in the morning. He kept the water warm with an electric light bulb and where electricity is available I would certainly advise using it. Some put a bulb directly in the water which is as good a way as any.

Another method works on the thermos bottle principle. The water is put into a fountain while fairly warm and the fountain is insulated so that it cools off slowly. Such fountains can be purchased on the market or can be made at home by one who has the ingenuity. There is also on the market a small kerosene lamp which can be used for keeping the water warm. I have never used one of these but have heard good rports from them. Recently a water fountain of some size has been put on the market which uses an oil lamp for heat. This is reported as absolutely safe from fire hazards. It would be wise before using any source of artificial heat to find what effect if any it will have on fire insurance policies.

I believe it will pay to insure the hens a continuous supply of clean water, at a temperature they will drink from daylight to dark. If you have the time to give them this by changing it frequently enough, all right. If not it will no doubt pay to install some method for preventing it from freezing.

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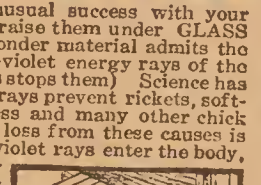

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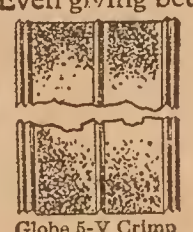

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What Farmers Want to Know

Glycerine and Alcohol for Auto Radiators

I have heard something lately about using Glycerin as an anti-freeze solution for automobiles. Can you tell me what amount is used and what the advantage is over alcohol?—H. G. K, New York.

WHERE glycerin is used along with water as an anti freeze solution it is used in the proportion of a quart and half of glycerin for each gallon of water. This will stand a temperature close to Zero F. The amount of glycerin may be increased for lower temperatures. The advantage of glycerin is that it does not evaporate, and the disadvantages are it's high cost and its boiling point. It is also used along with alcohol and when so used it lowers the boiling point of the mixture and lessens the rate of evaporation of the alcohol. The boiling point of alcohol is much lower than that of water, while the boiling point of glycerin is much higher. Glycerin can be purchased at any drug store. Some garages keep a supply for radiators.

The principal objection to the use of glycerine is its rather high cost. Glycerine is also likely to seep through around gaskets and hose connections which makes it important to go over these thoroughly and tighten them up. A solution of 60% water. 30% alcohol, and 10% glycerine will stand a temperature of 0% F.. Even when glycerin is used it will be necessary to replace the alcohol from time to time.

A number of manufacturers of soap are now putting a grade of glycerin on the market especially designed for use in radiators. One of these companies states that the trouble with glycerin is due to using the incorrect grade or in using it improperly.

Treatment For Cement Floor

What could be done to improve the surface of a cement floor in the basement, which is very rough? Could a thin coat of cement be put on so it would stay? If so, how?

IF the floor is fairly smooth, probably the best treatment would be to cover it with two or three coats of water glass. This will keep down dust and make the floor less trouble to keep clean. There are also several commercial floor paints which give satisfactory results.

If the floor is rough and uneven, probably an overcoating of cement would be the best solution, but this should be made from 1½ to 2 inches thick, if it is to stand up properly. As the floor is rather rough and porous, probably the only thing necessary will be to wet the floor thoroughly and then coat it with a grouting of cement mixed with water to the consistency of thick cream just before the fresh concrete is spread. A mixture of one bag of cement to 1½ cubic feet of sand will be about right.—I. W. D.

Joint In Cistern Well Leaks

Can you tell me how to prevent my basement cistern from leaking? The leaks seem to be where the cistern walls join to the cellar walls. Two years ago I used water glass on the inside and it stopped it from leaking for a year, but now it is worse than ever. I hope I can find something to stop the leak and not have to make a new wall, as the cistern is now full of fresh rain water. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

THIS is a very common trouble with this type of cistern, where the cistern wall is joined to an existing wall, as it is rather hard to make a watertight joint under such conditions. I doubt whether you can do anything while the cistern is full of water. When it is emptied and the walls are reasonably dry, paint over the leaky places on the inside either with hot paraffin, hot asphalt, or with some good asphalt paint or cement. I think about two coats of either of these will stop the leak for some time.

If the crack is opening up when the pressure comes on it, you may have to fasten some kind of reinforcing across the corners and then plaster this part with two coats of rich cement plaster. But I think the paraffin or asphalt coatings will do the trick.—I. W. D.

Seasoning Lumber Without Splitting

How should I handle green oak lumber to prevent its checking and splitting during seasoning. I expect to saw some green oak this spring to be used for single trees, whiffletrees, neckyokes, and so on, but have had trouble before with splitting. Shall I saw down the trees this winter or wait until spring. Also how should I handle the sawed lumber? Any help will be appreciated.—E. H. M., Ohio.

IT is difficult to prevent serious checking and splitting of oak by any method of ordinary air seasoning. If the ends of the sawed pieces are painted over with some kind of paint, and then the pieces piled closely indoors, the checking is not so bad, but even then may be rather annoying.

Some authorities recommend cutting the trees and sawing them up at once into the desired dimension stuff, and then throwing these pieces immediately into the water and let them stay several months under the water. It is claimed that the tree sap is replaced by the ordinary water, and that later these sticks can be taken from the water, piled carefully in the shade with plenty of breaker strips to hold them straight and allow good air circulation, and that the sticks will then season slowly without checking and cracking. If any of our readers have ever tried this method, we would be glad to have them give us the details and the results.—I. W. D.

More Information About Lights

SINCE the article on lighting the farm home appeared in the November 6th issue, some valuable suggestions have been contributed by one of the officers of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association. One of the first things mentioned is that too much emphasis may have been placed on the idea of heating with electricity. It is, of course, true that electric heating is very expensive and that if used to any extent would increase the bills for current to an extent where it would not be practical. It is quite possible that many people do not realize the amount of current which it takes for any electric contrivance which uses heat and therefore, are likely to feel that the bills for lighting are unduly high.

In comparing the cost of a farm lighting plan with current from a public service power line the statement is made that taking all expenses into consideration that is, original investment, depreciation, repairs, etc., central station service is cheaper than service from a farm electric plant. The cost of service from a farm lighting plant has been estimated at from 25c to 40c per kilowatt hour.

Our attention is also called to the advisability of making sure that all wiring and equipment is in accordance with the requirements of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. This, of course, has a bearing on the question of insurance and insurance rates and should not by any chance be overlooked. It is also a good idea to plan for the future when wiring buildings and install an ample number of convenient outlets. This expense will not be as great at the time of wiring as it will if done later, while at the same time the incomplete wiring is likely to curtail the use which is secured from the current.—

Experience With Pitcher Pump

"I SEE that A. L. B. of Pa. asks about pumping water from a well 27 feet away from the house.

Now I have a well 33 feet away and 22 feet deep from which I have the water piped to the house. A pipe 18 feet long goes into the well from 3 feet below the surface to within one foot of the bottom of the well but with no check valve, then the

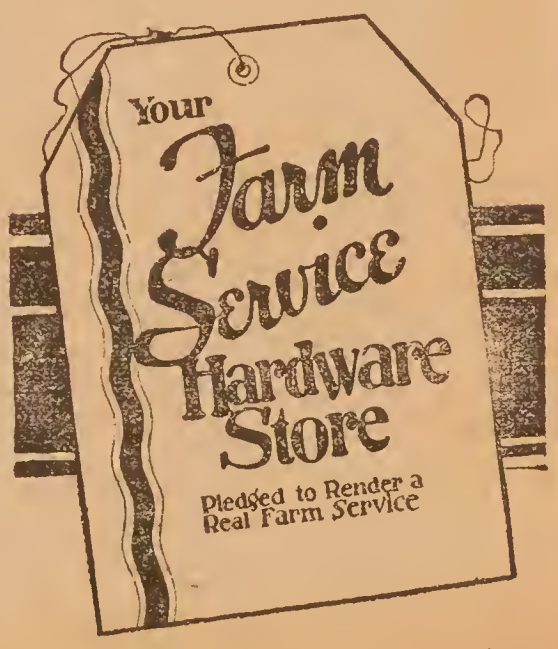
Wood cutting time!

Good, fast cutting and dependable tools save their cost many times over. You need ones made from the best steel, that are easy to handle, hold a keen edge, and require a minimum of sharpening. It pays too, to have good tackle blocks, ropes, chains, and a supply of extra axe handles to make the work as easy as possible.

At your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store you will find such things as cross-cut saws, circular saws, wedges, mauls, cant hooks, and skidding tongs that you can depend upon. They have been very carefully selected to give you the greatest possible value for every dollar you invest in them. Buy your axes there so that you can have a chance to feel the "hang" of them. It is much easier to work with tools that just fit your hand. Also don't forget ropes, chains, a grinder, saw set, and a good supply of high grade, fast cutting files while you are in your "Farm Service" Hardware Store.

It's the best place to get the most serviceable quality at the lowest price.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



horizontal pipe is connected to the vertical, that goes into the well with a right angle elbow, then at the house wall, there is a 45 degree angle elbow, with a 5 foot length of pipe, then another right angle elbow connects to an 8 foot pipe that passes vertically through the kitchen floor at the sink. We use a regular cistern pump, a No. 3 and it handles the water perfectly. I generally renew the pump leathers every spring, but do not think it would be necessary, but for the fact that we raise the handle and let the water out of the pump in cold weather so it will not freeze and then we use hot water to prune the pump with and this hurts the leather. Hoping that this may solve some other farmer's problem, I am."—S. K., New York.

Automobile Storage Battery Hints

1. Examine and add distilled water, once a week in summer, every two weeks in winter, to maintain the water level ¼ inch above the tops of the plates.

2. Wipe the top of the battery clean and dry after each filling.

3. If the terminals become corroded, brush them off with a wire brush, a file or sandpaper, and cover with a thin coat of light grease.

4. See that the battery is clamped down tight and that terminal connections have been properly made.

5. Check the specific gravity of each cell once a month. If any read below 1.200, have the battery charged.

6. It is generally found advantageous to have the battery inspected at the battery service station. Batteries should be inspected at least twice a year by the battery service expert.

7. Don't test (?) a battery by short circuiting it and judging its condition by the spark caused. This test is both harmful and misleading.

Mixing Kerosene With Gasoline

Would like your advice about mixing kerosene with the gasoline which I use with my Ford car. Is kerosene injurious to the engine? If not, what percentage of kerosene should I use? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

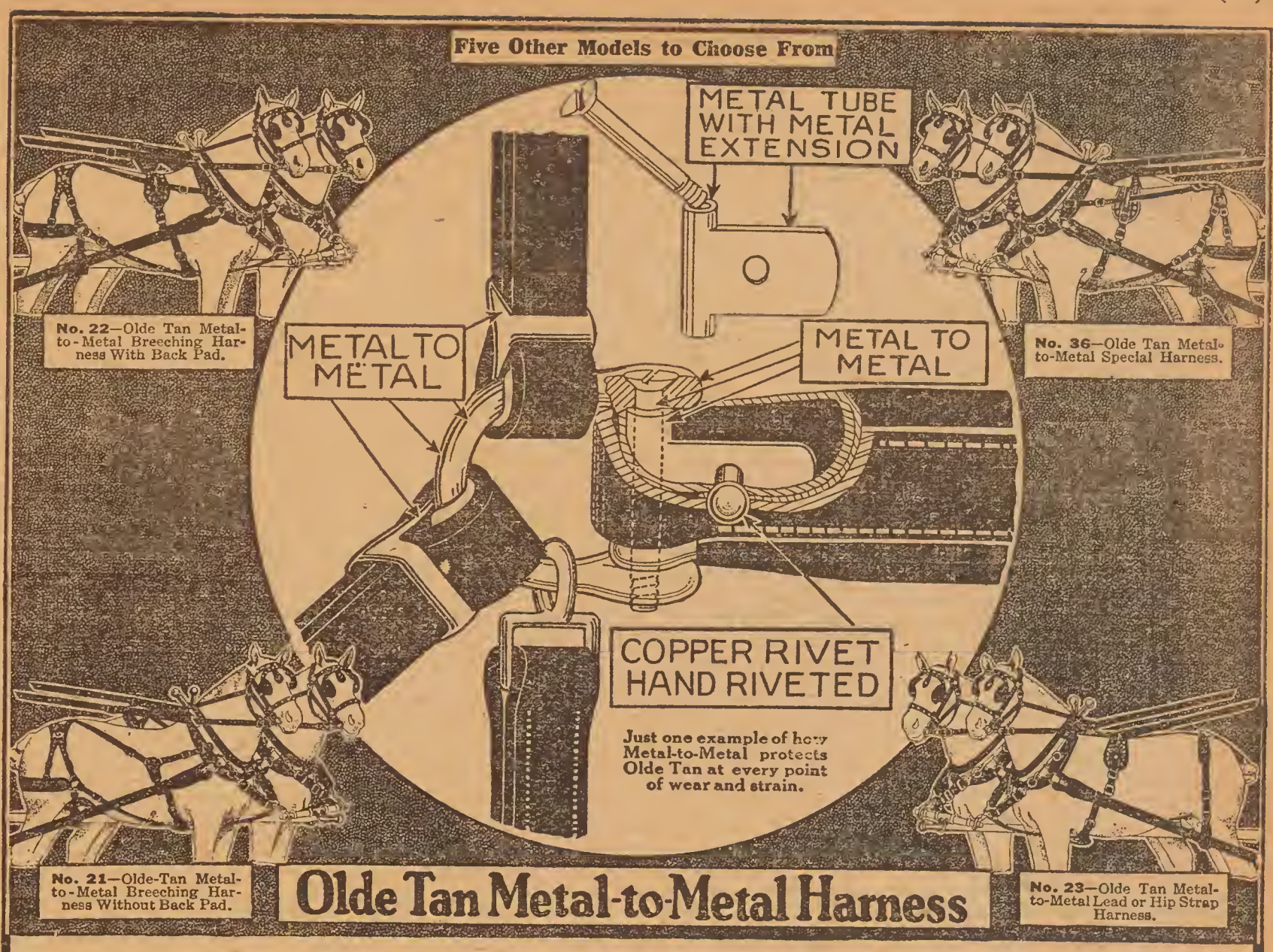
A CERTAN percentage of kerosene can be used with gasoline in a Ford car, depending on the weather, the condition of the engine, the kind of driving, and so on. But it distinctly doesn't pay to fool with it. The low test gasoline now sold has plenty of the lower gravity material in it and doesn't need any more. Adding more kerosene will simply make harder starting, more carbon and valve troubles, more fuel past the rings to dilute the lubricating oil, and so on. Any small saving you might make in the fuel used will be more than balanced by the extra lubricating oil requiring and more repairs bills. —I. W. D.

Treating Mange in Horses

"I have a horse which for the past two or three years has been bothered with an itch. His hair next to the skin is full of dandruff and his coat is rough. I have washed him all over with soap and water during the summer months for a few times. This seems to do good for a few days but at the end of that he is just as bad as ever again. In the stall he rubs and bites himself most all the time. He is in good condition and has always been kept in a well ventilated and clean stable. If there is anything I can do to rid him of this ailment I would be much obliged to you."—W. A. O., New York.

IT would seem from the symptoms of your animal that he is suffering from an itch or mange caused by a parasitic mite. Probably the reason your treatment was not successful was that although you killed a large number of them a few escaped and multiplied rapidly again. The treatment which is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture is as follows:

"The treatment consists in the removal of the scabs by soapsuds, and, if necessary, a brush and the thorough application of tobacco 1½ ounces and water 2 pints, prepared by boiling. This may be applied more than once, and should always be repeated after 15 days, to destroy the new brood that may have been hatched in the interval. All harness and stable utensils should similarly be covered with a whitewash of quicklime, containing one-fourth pound of chlorid of lime to the gallon."



Don't Pay for 4 Months After You Get the Harness!

We will ship you an Olde-Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness and you need not pay us until 4 months after you receive it. We give you a 30 day free trial. If not satisfied, just return at our expense.

Above are shown four Olde Tan models, all made with old fashioned Olde Tan leather, and all with Metal-to-Metal construction, not only at the point pictured above, but in every other part of Olde Tan where there is great strain, wear or pull. Olde Tan also has the famous "Buckleless Buckle" that stands far greater strain than the ordinary buckle and positively cannot slip. Here is the Harness for the man who wants absolute dependability—long life—and no repairs! **Read what users say:**

"If I Were to Buy 100 More Sets They Would All Be Olde Tan!"

That's what Lewis Hunter, of Prescott, Kansas, writes. And he adds: "My work is most trying on harness, such as logging and strip pit work. In my 3½ years of use, *I have not been out a cent for repairs* and my harness still looks like new. I bought another make at the same time of a local harness shop and they are now pretty well shot to pieces."

"Not One Penny for Repairs"

"Olde Tan has been in use 5 days a week on the same team ever since I bought it. I have used it nearly two years and have not paid out a penny for repairs. I bought another make of harness the year before I bought one from you, and it went to pieces, so I had to do something."—Clyde Mellinger, La Grange, Ind.

"4 Years and No Repairs"

My Olde Tan has been in use 4 years and I have never spent a cent for repairs."—R. H. Grady, RR1, Wall, S. D.

New Olde Tan Models at New Low Prices

Write for Complete Information

Send for Free Book!

Why wait until your old harness breaks down? The delay caused in your spring work by a broken harness may easily cost you MANY times the price of Olde Tan! Get an Olde Tan—and get it NOW! Write for catalog and learn all about the real leather that goes into this harness. Also get our unusual offer—Don't Pay for 4 Months. See for yourself how metal against metal saves wear. Note the fine appearance and extraordinary strength. After 30 days, you keep Olde Tan or send it back as you choose. No obligation to buy, no questions asked. Send coupon.

BABSON BROS., 2843 West 19th Street Dept. 90-61 Chicago

BABSON BROS., 2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 90-61 Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your Olde Tan Harness Book telling all about your "Don't Pay for 4 Months" offer on Olde Tan Harness.

(Print your name and address plainly)

Name _____

Address _____

Treating Teats That Leak

IN your issue of July 31st I noticed a clipping about cows losing milk from udder, to which you say you know of no prevention. So am giving you my experience without any guarantee of cure. When I have had like trouble I wait until the cow is dry, then take a good sweat blister and apply to end of teats. This will make a sore and when it heals there is a tendency for the opening in teat to pucker or contract a little. Where a cow leaks very much blister should be applied two or three times, being careful to blister in the opening of teat as much as possible. Second or third application should be at least two weeks from previous application.—A. C. P.

Covering Water Stains on Walls

Could you tell me of some kind of sizing to use on lime plaster walls before applying Alabistine or Muresco that would cover water spots in the ceiling? The people who lived here before us left the windows open upstairs when it rained, and the water had leaked through the floor and ceiling. It seems to me no difference how many coats of calcimine we put over these spots, as they soon show through again. Would appreciate any help you can give us.

MOST decorators cover such water stains with one or two coats of thin shellac varnish or knotting varnish as it is often called. This usually will keep the spot from showing through.

Another method is to cover the stains with hard oil finish, reduced with enough turpentine to make it dry without gloss. For very bad cases, a little paint of about the color of the calcimine may be used in the hard oil finish and turpentine.

more distance on your old set

If you have a 201-A in the detector socket, just change that one tube to an RCA super-detector, Radiotron UX-200-A. Instantly—you have bigger distance reach. And if you are sure to get a genuine RCA Radiotron, that special detector will have a good long life.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
New York Chicago San Francisco

RCA Radiotron

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

Caring for the Radio

Hints for those Santa Claus Remembered

PERHAPS you had something to do with persuading old Santa to present your family with a radio outfit. If you did, it wouldn't be a bad stunt for you to get on speaking terms with the various parts of the radio outfit with the idea of learning better how to handle them—take care of them—and save money in keeping up the radio.

A radio "set" as installed has a number of separate parts to it. These are usually:

The cabinet and internal apparatus.
The loud speaker.
The tubes.
The "B" batteries or "B" eliminator.
The "A" battery.
Aerial and Ground.
Possibly a charging device.

Parts that wear out in service and require replacement now and then may be listed as:

Tubes.
"B" batteries.
"A" batteries, if of dry cell type.

Parts of the ensemble requiring attention, other than mere replacement with new parts:

The aerial and ground system.
"A" battery of the storage type.
Charger for "A" battery.
"B" eliminator, if any.

With regard to the tubes, it may be stated that the best way to maintain sensitiveness of reception so far as tubes affect this is to keep on hand one extra tube—brand new standard-make tubes, tested by a *reliable* dealer. Avoid cut-rate tubes. The new tube need not be bought when the set is purchased, but should be obtained in about two or three months.

Now, tubes are very delicate—not as rugged as electric light bulbs. Hence handle them with great care. Jarring a tube may seriously spoil its sensitiveness, even though not likely to break the filament. Keep the tube in the box. Preferably put a sticker or some identifying mark on the new tube. When you suspect that something is wrong with the set, try exchanging one of the tubes for the new tube, taking each one in turn and noting any marked improvement. Remember—a tube that will light may not be a good tube. Tubes very seldom lose their usefulness by mere burning out—but mainly by the disappearance of the vital "thorium" in the filament.

When it is necessary to substitute the good tube for a defective one, get one more tested tube for the testing purpose. A tube that will not function well in the "radio frequency" sockets may work well in the other end of the set, however, for several weeks or months more.

Installing and Testing "B" Batteries

A voltmeter good enough for testing "B" batteries costs little. Better have one. When the 45 volt battery falls below 38 volts, get a new battery. Get a large size. Even though more costly at first, the cells don't dry up so rapidly and besides, more actual power is bought for your dollar in a big "B" battery than in a small one.

It is well to have a "C" battery installed in your set if there is not already one in it, as this, while costing little in itself, improves tone qualities while cutting down the drain on the "B" battery considerably.

Use great care in connecting up "B" batteries, as an incorrect connection—even for a second, may burn out all the tubes.

Dry Cell "A" Batteries

A special voltmeter is best for these batteries. In fact, it is very useful to have a voltmeter of high quality permanently connected into the set—on the panel perhaps—so that you will never run the risk of lighting the dry cell tubes too brightly and thereby ruin the sensitivity. When a 1½ volt battery goes below 1 to 1¼ volts a new one should be bought.

Care of Set Itself

Never bear heavily on the dials—acquire a "light touch" on them. The bearings may be worn or the tuning condenser strained out of form. If a dial ever rubs against the panel, loosen the set screw holding it by means of a small screwdriver and reset it with the dial a little farther removed from the panel.

Keep the cover closed at all times. Better throw a cloth over the set while the room is being cleaned to prevent the entry of dust to the interior. Now and then inspect binding posts at rear to be sure each one is tight. Avoid jarring the set for fear of damaging the tubes and if possible allow it to rest on rubber feet or a soft table cover. Jarring the set or tubes may cause the elements to become loose inside the tubes and the loud speaker may then "howl".

Aerial and Ground

One might think that the aerial—once put up—was trouble-proof. However it may be interesting for you to know that dust and grime collecting on the insulators, lead-in insulator and lightning arrestor will weaken signals and particularly interfere with successful long-distance work. Therefore the aerial should permit of being lowered now and then so that the insulators can be washed clean.

The ground wire should be tightly attached to the ground clamp and the latter, in turn, to a clean spot on the water pipe in the cellar. Be sure the ground clamp is not attached over aluminum paint but to the metal pipe itself.

"A" Battery of Storage Type

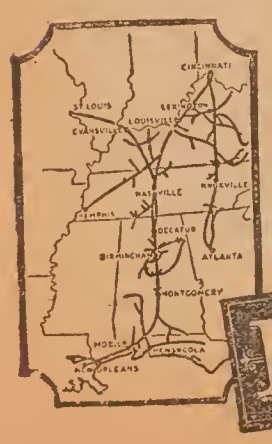
If your battery is provided with a trickle charger the problem of keeping it up to the mark is not difficult. Normally, the charger is turned on all the time. Readings of the gravity of the liquid in the battery should be made every month at least with a hydrometer, and sufficient distilled water added at that time to cover the plates over well. If you have difficulty in filling the hydrometer in a cell of the battery you can be sure there isn't enough water in it. Even if your battery has a float indicator on the side don't overlook the need for distilled water.

It is better not to let the storage battery get so "dead" the tubes light but dimly. Use the hydrometer often enough to warn you before this occurs. Put the battery on charge. The hydrometer is

FARM Relief *in sight*

"The Lord helps him who helps himself". And farmers *can* help themselves in the South—many of them *are doing it*—farmers who have moved from "the frozen North" to "the sunny South".

All kinds of farming can be made pleasant and profitable in this Southland—a land of all-year growing season; of low-cost labor and living conditions; of ample home markets; of fine schools, churches and good neighbors. *And fine farm lands in the South can be bought at moderate prices.*

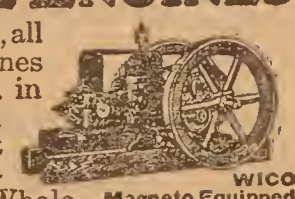


Full information will be sent, free, on request; but this Railroad cannot undertake to find employment for anybody. Write G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. R. R., Dept. AA-8, Louisville, Kentucky.

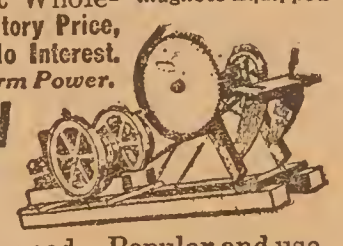
L&N

WITTE ENGINES

200,000 all purpose, all fuel WITTE Engines from 1½ to 30 H.P. in daily use. Sold all over the world, but to honest American farmers at Wholesale, **DIRECT Factory Price, Easy Terms and No Interest.** ***The Standard Farm Power.***



BUZZ SAW



One of the 11 WITTE Power Plants. Saws from 3 to 6 inch wood. Popular and useful. Other Log and Tree Saw Outfits.

PUMPERS All sizes, for every need. Have water all the time for stock, home, irrigation, etc. Direct gear or belt driven.

Lifetime Guarantee

FREE Big New illustrated Catalog just out — shows complete line. How to make money with WITTE Outfits. Solves all farm power problems. 57 years practical experience. Send name—no cost—no obligation.

3 hour Shipping Service.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1803 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo.
1803 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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AS LOW AS $10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed backed by $10 000 bond.

HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H & Z all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

Guaranteed

Write today for **FREE CATALOG** showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence. Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

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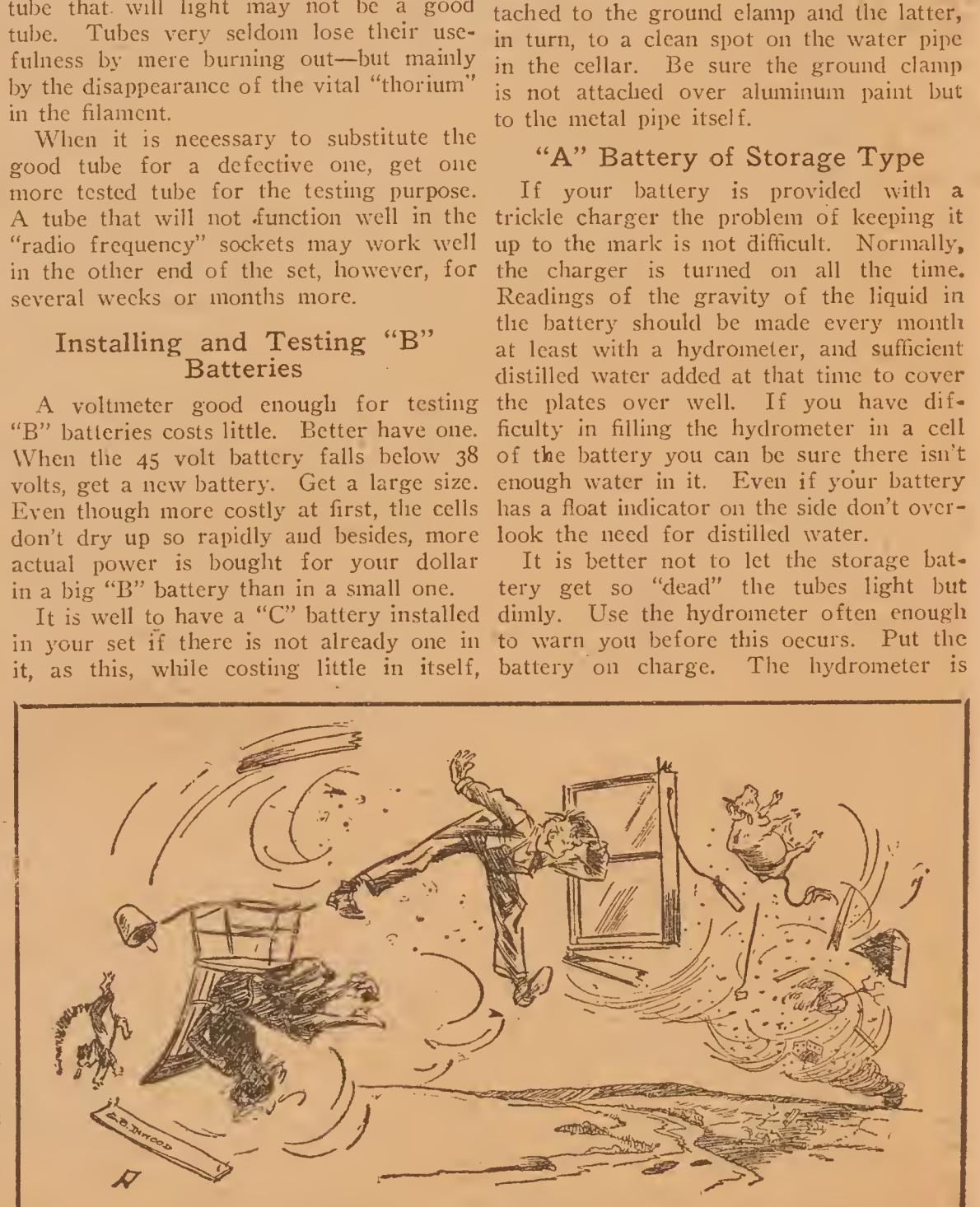


Kansas Farmer—My gosh! Mary, Just look out of this window!—Judge.

the best indicating device to tell you the state of charge and discharge of your storage battery.

Clean the terminals now and then and do not let the "green stuff" collect on the positive terminal, as it will try to do. After scraping any corrosive material off, replace the wire, tighten the post and give the terminal a good coating of auto grease or vaseline to prevent acid action. Don't stand the battery on the floor or rug. Use a hard rubber or glass tray where the battery is not already in a protective housing.

Charger

The charger for the storage battery will require little attention for the first six or eight months. If it is of the vibrator type a new set of contacts will be needed then if badly worn and you cannot file them so that they have smooth flat surfaces for contact. Bulb type chargers require new bulbs once in a long while but otherwise they are foolproof.

Loud Speaker

If you have a cone type speaker with an external thumbscrew at the apex, loosen this every couple of months and then tighten it again. This permits any change in the paper, due to atmospheric conditions, to equalize itself by a slight movement of the driving pin. Other speakers will need no attention.

Questions About Radio

How can I calculate the cost of battery charging? My father thinks I use a great deal of power when I charge the radio battery.

No, you do not. Electricity is charged for at so much per "kilowatt-hour". Perhaps you pay 9 cents. You must find out how many kilowatt-hours you use. A kilowatt is a thousand watts. Volts multiplied by amperes equal watts. If your 6 volt battery is charged at 4 amperes the wattage equals 24. If you charge for 25 hours, you have 600 watt-hours or six-tenths of a kilowatt-hour. As a little energy is lost in heating the charger (it is not 100% efficient) you may require .8 KW-Hr. At 9 cents per KW-Hr., the cost amounts to about 8 cents.

What Motorists Were Doing When They Became Involved In Crashes

HERE is what motorists throughout the nation were doing during the past year when their machines became involved in accidents that caused the deaths of more than 21,000 men, women and children:

Contesting for the right-of-way caused more crashes than any other circumstances. (This includes accidents at highway grade crossings.)

That exceeding the speed limit is dangerous is shown by the fact that this is second on the list.

Driving on the wrong side of the road resulted in thousands of accidents in which people lost lives, limbs and property.

Failure to give the driver behind the proper signals was another outstanding cause of crashes.

Cutting left corners and cutting in and backing helped to add to the toll.

Thousands of motorists who drove off the roadway were involved in accidents.

Hundreds of automobile drivers became involved in jams with street cars as a result of passing trolleys that were standing and being struck by vehicles approaching on the other side.

Several hundred machines continued running without drivers after their owners had left them before taking the necessary precautions to see they were parked securely.

Driving through safety zones resulted in hundred of accidents.

Passing on the wrong side and passing on a curve or hill also proved the need of caution and courtesy.

Untold thousands were intoxicated while behind the wheel.

Conflicting habits, confusion and fatigue, following other cars too closely, defect in vehicles, inexperience and mental and physical incompetency were among the other conditions responsible for automobile accidents.

"Fuel Savers" Not Always Profitable

THE Pennsylvania State College of Engineering has been conducting tests of a number of so-called fuel savers for attachments to smoke pipe or feed door of household furnaces. Only one of the four devices which sold for as high as $60 was found to give any saving in fuel, although they were put on the market with claims for saving from 10% to 33%. The one device which did show a saving registered 7% saving in laboratory tests at which rate it would require 10 years to save enough to pay for the device. Professor Hechler suggests that the savings may have been obtained in actual practice due to the directions for efficient operations of the furnace which accompanied the apparatus. The college has published a bulletin summarizing these experiments which may be obtained free by residents of Pennsylvania by writing to the State College for it. The bulletin also contains some suggestions on the economical use of coke and coal.

In spite of the haphazard management they receive, farm woodlands of the United States Produced $394,321,828 worth of forest products in 1919.

* * *

Too much talk and wasted time when farmers get together in town. Use brevity in talk, be careful what you say and hustle business before rain or a storm hurries you.—C. E. D.

* * *

If you don't believe that time flies just watch the second hand of a watch for a few moments ticking off that much time less to live, then remember that by losing no time you can pack a lot of labor into the odd hours.—C. E. D.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

The receiver illustrated is the extra-powerful Model 32, with ONE Dial; price, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $140; Speaker, Model H, $21.

"ONE DIAL —just what I was waiting for"

"I WAS minded to buy a radio set, but those I had seen were too complicated. My wife and I didn't want to fuss over a thing that looked like the dashboard of an automobile. We didn't want *work*—we get plenty of that. We wanted to *listen*.

"Well, a couple of weeks ago, over at a neighbor's, we found what we were looking for. It was one of those Atwater Kent sets, with only ONE Dial. It looked simple, and was simple.

"When I got my fingers on that ONE Dial, it seemed as if I could go anywhere. I heard a lecture, a fiddling contest and a band concert in the first ten seconds—just by turning that ONE Dial. The band concert suited both families, so I let go the dial and stayed with it until they signed off.

"Then we rounded out the evening by getting the latest news from Omaha, and the next day's weather forecast from Des Moines. All we had to do was to shift the ONE Dial.

"The next Saturday I went to town and got a set just like it. It is even better than I thought it would be. It's what I call the real thing in Radio—just what I was waiting for."

That's what a Middle Western farmer told us. It's the same sort of story we are hearing from farmers everywhere. If *you* thought Radio was complicated—try *your* fingers on an Atwater Kent ONE Dial.

EVERY SUNDAY EVENING:—The Atwater Kent Radio Hour brings you the stars of opera and concert, in Radio's finest program. Hear it at 9:15 Eastern Time, 8:15 Central Time, through:

WEAF	*New York*	WGN	*Chicago*
WJAR	*Providence*	WFI	*Philadelphia*
WEEI	*Boston*	WCAE	*Pittsburgh*
WRC	*Washington*	WGR	*Buffalo*
WSAI	*Cincinnati*	WOC	*Davenport*
WTAM	*Cleveland*	KSD	*St. Louis*
WTAG	*Worcester*	WWJ	*Detroit*
WCCO	*Minneapolis-St. Paul*		

Write for illustrated booklet of Atwater Kent Radio

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING CO.
A. Atwater Kent, President
4769 WISSAHICKON AVENUE PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATWATER KENT ONE Dial Radio is *the* Radio preferred by farm families. Surveys made by your own farm papers prove it. Drop in at any Atwater Kent home and see why. Mark the ease, speed and certainty of Atwater Kent ONE Dial operation. Note that this is a *real* ONE Dial—no secondary adjustments are needed—ONE Dial does it all. Note the true, natural tone of Atwater Kent Radio Speaker. Let your dealer show you how reliable Atwater Kent Radio is. Tested 159 times in our factory so that when it reaches your home it works and keeps on working. That's the way it's made.

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies and in Canada

Model 30, six-tube ONE Dial receiver, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $85.

Model 35, six-tube ONE Dial receiver, shielded cabinet, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $70.

Model L Speaker, dark brown crystalline finish, $16.

"Beau Geste"—By C. P. Wren

"IT *can't* be true," I said. "It's impossible."

"Of course it is, fat-head,' replied Digby. "'He's off on the romantic task. Taking the blame and all that....Shielding his little brother."

"But I didn't do it," I said.

"Nor did I," said Digby, and added, "Let's say! Taking the blame and *thinking* he's shielding his little brother' then."

"But, Dig," I expostulated, "do you think Beau seriously supposes for one moment that you or I would steal a valuable jewel—and from Aunt Patricia of all people?"

"Somebody has stolen it, haven't they?" said Digby. "And I tell you what, my lad," he added; "you say that Beau would never seriously suppose that you or I would steal it—but you yourself seriously supposed Beau had!"

"How do you know?" I asked, aghast.

"By the way you looked at him—oh, half a dozen times."

"I had reason to suspect him," I said.

"What reason—except that you caught hold of his wrist in the dark, when he was probably doing just what you were doing, trying to catch Gussie in the act of putting it back?" asked Digby.

"I'd rather not say any more about it, Dig," I replied. "It's Beau's business after all, and...."

"Don't be a colossal ass," interrupted Digby. "Of course it's Beau's business, and that's what we are talking about. The more we both know, the more we can both help him—either to get away, or to come back....If we knew he is guilty, which, of course, he isn't, we could draw red herrings across his trail; and if we knew he is innocent, which he is, we could lay for the real thief and catch him out."

"Beau doesn't want him caught out, evidently," said I.

"What—not if it's the miserable Gussie?" asked my brother indignantly.

"It isn't," said I. "A Beau knows it."

"Well—let's have those reasons, and we'll get to work," said Digby. "You needen't feel as though you were giving Beau away. There is no more harm in my knowing than in your knowing, and there may be some good. I am not asking you to tell Aunt, or the police, am I, bun-head?"

This was true enough. No harm could result from Digby's knowing all that I knew.

Moreover if, as Digby assumed, Michael were shielding somebody else, presumably he would welcome any evidence that strengthened the case against himself.

"Well," said I reluctantly, "it's like this, Dig....Beau went down to the drawing-room last night. I met him with the key in his hand...."

"And what were *you* doing, if one might ask?" interrupted my brother.

"Going to see if the 'Blue Water' had been returned," I replied.

"Anyhow, *Beau* hadn't returned it, had he?" grinned Digby.

"No—but at the time I, naturally enough, thought he had," said I, "and I suppose that fixed the idea in my mind. I first got the idea—naturally enough, again—when I caught his hand hovering over the glass cover in the darkness."

"Anything else?" asked Digby.

"Yes, the third reason I had for suspecting Beau—though I put my faith in him before all reason—was that I found his going to the brass box with a leather and duster to rub out the finger-marks he had made in taking and returning the key."

Digby whistled.

"Ingenious," he murmured. "As artful as our Auntie, if she had the idea.... Detectives would have the idea anyhow."

"I think she did have the idea," I said. "I believe she went straight from the drawing-room and polished all the finger-marks from the lid and front of the damned thing."

"And how do you know that Beau was on to the dodge?" asked Digby.

"He said so. He came into the hall with the cleaning-things in his hand, just as I was doing it myself."

Digby stared.

"Doing it yourself?" he said. *"Why?"*

"Oh, can't you see?" I groaned. *"If* Beau had been playing the wild ass, I didn't want his finger-prints to be found there, on top of the fact that I had been seen clutching his fist in the drawing-room."

"Yours were there as well as his," observed Digby, "if you went to the box for the key."

"Yes—they were," said I, "and they are there, alone, now."

"Stout fella," approved Digby. "I'll go and shove mine on too, and fog the Sherlocks....But you really are a goat," he went on. "Don't you see that Beau was probably going to do precisely what *you* were doing? He was going to polish the beastly thing clean of all foot-marks, and then jab his own on."

"Why?" I asked.

"To shield the real culprit, of course," said Digby patiently.

"Yes—but *why?*" I repeated. "Why should Beau be a gratuitous ass and take the blame instead of—Gussie, for example? He'd have been more likely to nose him out and then slipper him well."

"Because he knew it wasn't Gussie," replied my brother solemnly.

"Who then?" I asked.

"He didn't know," answered Digby. "But isn't it as clear as mud, that since it wasn't Gussie or Isobel, it was you or me—or else *Claudia?*"

I was silent.

"Now look here, John," went on Digby. "'Nuff said, and time to do something instead. But first of all, do you still suspect Beau?"

"I have never suspected him," I replied. "I have only realised that I caught his hand, met him with the drawing-room key and know he was going to rub finger-prints off the brass box."

"Plain yes or no," said Digby. "Do you suspect Beau?"

"Absolutely not," I said promptly. "No. No. *No!*"

"Very good then. Now—Did *you* do it?"

"I did not," said I.

"Nor did I. Very well! Since Isobel and Augustus mutually prove each other innocent, as she was holding his arm, yards from the table all the time—who is left?"

"Claudia?" said I unhappily.

"Now d'you get it?" smiled Digby, leaning back against the bottom of the bed, and clasping his hands round his knee.

"Good God, man," I cried starting up. "You don't mean to tell me you suspect *Claudia* of jewel-stealing?"

"Keep calm," he replied. "I am not talking about whom I suspect. I am asking you who remains if you eliminate me and yourself as admittedly innocent, and Isobel and Augustus as proven innocent."

"Michael and Claudia!" I murmured. "Which idea is the more ridiculous?" I said aloud.

"Equally impossible," answered Digby. "Also the fact remains that it was one of those two—*if* it wasn't you. Furthermore, the fact remains that Michael has bolted for one of two reasons—because he is a frightened thief, or because he wished to shield the guilty person—you or Claudia.

A silence fell between us.

After a time he rose.

"Got to get a move on," he said.

"What are you going to do?" I asked.

"Dunno," he replied.

As he was leaving the room I said, "Do you think Michael suspects either me or you, Digby?"

"No," he replied. "He *knows* we didn't do it."

"Do you think he suspects Claudia, then?"

"Er—*no*—of course not," he answered.

"Then?"

"He only *knows* that one of us three *did* do it," he replied and went out, leaving me staring at the door.

I lay down again to think.

* * *

Dinner that night was an extraordinary meal, at which only Isobel, Claudia, Augustus, and I appeared.

Lady Brandon, said Burdon, was dining in her own room; his Reverence the Chaplain was, by Dr. Warrender's orders, remaining in bed; Mr. Michael was not in his room when David took up his hot water; and Mr. Digby had been seen going down the drive soon after tea.

"Shocking bad form, I call it—Michael and Digby going out like this—after what Aunt said," remarked Augustus as the service-door swung to, when the servants went out for the coffee.

"You're an authority on good form, of course," I said.

"Where has Beau gone?" asked Claudia.

"He didn't tell me," I replied.

"Don't suppose he told anybody," sneered Augustus.

"Come into the drawing-room soon," said Isobel, as I held the dining-room door open for the girls to go out.

"I'm coming now," I replied. "As soon as I have had some coffee."

I did not want a *tête-à-tête* with Augustus, and I was more than a little disturbed in mind as to the meaning of Digby's absence.

I drank my coffee in silence, and in silence departed from the room. I could not forgive Gussie for being innocent and forcing Michael to suspect Claudia, Digby, or me; me to suspect Claudia, Digby, or Michael; and Digby to suspect Claudia, Michael, or me.

Most unjust of me, but most human, I fear.

In the drawing-room Isobel was at the piano, playing softly to herself, and Claudia sat staring into the fire.

I strolled over to the huge piano and sat down near it.

"Where *can* Michael be?" said Claudia.

"And Digby," added Isobel.

"I don't know," said I.

"Really and truly?" asked Claudia.

"Yes," said I. "I honestly have not the faintest idea as to where either of them is."

"I wish they'd come in," said Isobel.

"Oh, I cant bear this room," cried Claudia suddenly and springing up, went out. As I opened the door for her, I fancied I caught a glimpse of tears on her half-averted face, though I was not prying.

As I closed the door, Isobel rose from the piano and came towards me. She looked very lovely, I thought, with her misty blue eyes, misty golden hair, as fine as floss-silk, and her sweet expression. How gentle and dear she was!

"Johnny," she said, laying her hands on my chest and looking up into my eyes, "may I ask you a silly question? Just once and for all? I know the answer, but I want to hear you say it."

"Certainly, dear," said I.

"You won't be angry, Johnny?"

"Have I ever been angry with you, Isobel? Could I be?" I asked.

She looked into my eyes steadily, for a few moments.

"Did you take the 'Blue Water,' John?" she asked.

"No, my dear, I did not," I replied, and drew her to me. And then Isobel threw her arms round my neck and I kissed her on the lips.

She burst into tears, and lifting her up in my arms, I carried her to a sofa and sat hugging her to my breast and covering her face with kisses. It had suddenly come upon me that I loved her—that I had always loved her. But hitherto it had been as a charming darling playmate and companion, and now it was as a women.

If this knowledge between us were a result of the theft of the "Blue Water," I was glad it had been stolen.

"Darling! Darling! Darling!" I whispered as I kissed her. "Do you love me, darling Isobel?" I asked, and, for reply, she smiled starrily through her tears, put her arms round me, and pressed her lips to mine.

I thought my heart was stopping.

"Love you, dearest?" she asked. "You are just my life. I have loved everything you have said or done, since I was a baby!"

"Don't cry," I said, ashamed of my inarticulate inadequacy.

"I'm crying for joy," she sobbed. "Now you have told *me* you didn't do it, I know you didn't."

"What made you think I did?" I asked.

"I *didn't* think so," she replied with feminine logic; "only it was you who were against the table, John; it was you whom Michael caught; and I saw you go down in the night—to put it back, as I thought."

"Saw me?" I asked, in surprise.

"Yes, dear. I was awake and saw a light go by my door. It shone underneath it. And I came out and looked over the banisters."

"I went to see if the wretched thing had come back," I said. "And it was rather I who caught Michael than Michael who caught me, when you turned the lights out. We were both expecting to catch Gussie, and caught each other."

"And, oh, I have been so wretchedly unhappy," she went on, "thinking appearances were so against you, and yet knowing I was allowing Gussie to remain under suspicion when I knew it wasn't he.... But when it seemed the thing was actually stolen, I couldn't keep quiet any longer. It was bad enough when it was only a practical joke, as we thought..... And then I seemed to be helping to bring suspicion towards you when I cleared Gussie....."

She wiped away a tear.

"I don't care now," she smiled. "Nothing on earth matters. So long as you love me—I don't see how I can have a care in the world..... You're sure darling?"

I endeavored to express myself without the use of halting and unfluent speech.

"When did you first love me?" asked my sweet and beautiful darling, when I released her.

"I don't know," I said. "I have always loved you, and now I worship you, and I always shall," and again she gave me a long embrace that seemed to stop the beating of my heart and lift me up to an incredible heaven of ecstasy and joy almost unbearable.

The sound of footsteps and a hand on the door brought us back to earth. We sprang to our feet, and when David entered, Isobel was putting away her music, and I was consulting a small

(Continued on opposite page)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a mervelous sapphire.

Lady Brandon listens attentively, neither admitting nor denying that the "Blue Water" has been stolen and when Lawrence leaves she asks him to do nothing further about it.

Part Two takes up the story of John Geste, beginning when he and his brothers were boys at Brandon Hall.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

The lights were turned off to give the thief a chance to return it and later the key to the room was left where the thief could find it during the night without result. Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing and a servant delivers a letter to Digby in which he confesses to the theft of the Blue Water.

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

WE have not received the response that we expected from our last contest, which is for the best map drawn by a scout of some territory near his home.

This contest was announced in the issue of Nov. 6th. Refer to pages 75 and 76 in the first degree handbook for help. Draw the map on 8 x 10 white paper in ink. A waterproof match box is the first prize and a mess kit the second price.

We are extending the time of this contest to Feb. 1, so get busy now and send in your map for this contest.

How To Organize a Mail Tribe

(Continued from last week)

Sign letter and make it even better than before; remember you are now climbing the famous ladder of Scouting to business achievement.

Fourth to Thirtieth letters should be written every tribe meeting night on same plan as Letter No. 3 except we will want you to vary the interest, add jokes, poems, stories and reports of hikes and fun escapades of your week.

The other ten letters will be special letters for special occasions such as:—

1. Thanksgiving week letter.
2. Labor Day Letter.
3. Christmas letter and greetings to tribesmen.
4. New Year's letter.
5. Birthday letters.
6. Mothers' day letter.
7. Fathers' day letter.
8. Church day letter.
9. School day letter.
10. Letter in honor of someone you love and admire.

With a program like this for Lone Scout members of a mail tribe—great achievement and constant fun will await the farm boy, the shut in and the boy who, for good reasons, cannot belong to a troop, local tribe or patrol. Progress in scoutcraft, fidelity to Oath, Laws and Principles or Scouting will be just as valuable.

Every mail tribe member gets a good 10c or 25c note book—prints his name on cover and calls it the "Lone Scout Trail Book"—in this book he keeps a record of his own progress as a scout and notes down the most interesting things he finds each week from the letters received before he passes them on to the next name on the list of members.

Rules Governing Mail Tribes

First. Members agree to join the Lone Scout Division—Boy Scouts of America and send name, address and membership fee to nearest scoutmaster or executive.

Second. Scout agrees to write one letter a week to all tribesmen—see form letter to be furnished by your Tribe Guide or Scout Executive.

Third. Scout agrees to forward all letters received from other members of tribe to next name on list within 24 hours after it has been received and notes made from same in Trail Book.

Fourth. Scout agrees to repeat his scout oath before parents each week before writing letter; "Do a Good Turn Daily" at home, on the farm or in the community.

Fifth. Scout agrees to obey the scout laws and train in all the forms of first aid and "preparedness" work each day so as to help him to become one of America's great citizen scouts like Edison, Daniel Boone, Lewis, Clark, Roosevelt and farmers of greatness in American life.

Sixth. Since farming is one of America's greatest and most enabling vocations, every Lone Scout agrees to *boost farming and farm people,* demonstrate better methods of doing things on the farm and to help, at all times all people to have a greater appreciation of farming and the farm home—in short, to be Edisons in our farm work and Luther Burbanks in our enthusiasm for plants, animals and the agricultural pursuits.

Come join our Mail Tribe now, is the Challenge of your Lone Scout Director.

O. H. BENSON.

Home-Made Baits And Scents

By FREDERICK R. TEPPEN

MANY trappers, especially amateurs who otherwise are not very successful with their trap lines, would increase their seasons catch greatly by the use of proper baits and scents, placed in the proper places. Baits and scents are very

A stone cubby set; place bait in rear of pen beyond trap. Good for several animals.

helpful and necessary in attracting animals off their regular trails and into your traps.

Here bait will be considered as what it really is—meat, vegetable or other substance, and scent as what it is— a liquid odor. These should not be confused with what fur houses commonly sell as bait which is really scent in liquid or paste form.

Scent used during the fall and winter should have the odor of food, while in the spring different odors may be more attractive. Bait is not always a food; though it usually is. However, an object which attracts may properly be termed a bait, and a piece of paper in bright contrast to the surroundings often attracts a muskrat. In general, baits should be fresh meat, as bloody as possible for flesh-eating animals. A generous bait is likely to be better than a small one.

Baits should be placed in a natural manner so as not to arouse suspicion. If bait consists of a whole animal for a much larger one, such as a rabbit for coyote bait, make it appear as if alive and hiding. If part of a bait should look as though hidden there by some other animal; the secret is that it must not appear to be bait. Scent may often be used with bait to advantage. Following is a list of baits best suited to the different animals.

Mink.—Fish, muskrat, rabbits, mice, small birds, chicken, crawfish and similar food.

Muskrat.—Vegetables, fruits and water roots and grasses. Carrots, corn, apples, parsnips, cabbage, etc.

Fox.—Wild bird's eggs, wild fowl and small birds, mice, rats, rabbit, poultry.

Skunk.—Chicken, rabbit, eggs, birds and small pests such as grasshoppers.

Opossum.—Native fruits, small birds and animals, meats of several kinds as favored by skunk.

Weasel.—Fresh meat, the bloodier the better, poultry, rabbits, mice, gophers and similar.

The following formula is good for making fishoil, which is a good scent for nearly all animals, especially mink, fox and weasel. Catch several small fish, cut up fine and fill a large mouthed bottle or jar about two-thirds full. Place cork in very lightly and set in a warm place in the sun. Let rot and ferment for several weeks until the oil can be drained off and the odor is strong. A small amount of oil of anise may be added if desired.

A good scent similar to the above may be added if desired.

A good scent similar to the above may be made by using almost any kind of meat cut in small pieces in place of fish.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scouts:

I am going to school at the Camden High School. I am taking History A, Commercial arithmetic, English II and design. I have been doing a little trapping this fall and I caught a 'coon. I sold it last Wednesday and got seven dollars for it. I also have a trap set for a fox but am going to take it up soon and set the rest of my traps for muskrats. I think there are a few on our creek. John Parry, a Lone Scout who lives near me has finally succeeded in getting a fox after trying for two winters.

I am a raiser of rabbits. I have twenty-eight Belgian hares at present. There is money in them if you can have the time to spend on them, but when I am going to school, I do not have much time. I have passed the first degree, but have neglected to send it in yet.

We have enough members around Camden to form a tribe but they do not seem to take much interest in it. Last year we tried to form a tribe but could not get more than three out of seven members to attend. We are going to attempt it next year and start earlier. I read W. Norton Danielson's letter telling about his trip to New York and thought that it was very interesting. At my place we have an old muzzle-loader musket which belonged to my great-grandfather. It is over 100 years old. I think it is quite a relic as it might have been in the war of 1812.

I wish some Lone Scouts would write to me.

Scoutingly yours,
ARTHUR JOHNSON,
Camden, N. Y.

Model Making

THOSE of our readers who have a knack for working with tools and like the construction of small articles will find some very helpful suggestions in the book "Model Making" by Yates and published at $3.00 by the N. W. Henley Pub. Co., New York, N. Y.

This explains the construction of working models in considerable detail and has chapters the model engineer's workshop, lathe work and the construction of a small lathe, drills and how to use and care for them, soft and hard soldering, hardening and tempering steel, the use of abrasives, pattern making, electro-plating, construction of model slide crank steam engine, model twin cylinder engine, flash boilers and engines, hydroplanes, lake freighter, and various other small working models.—I. W. O.

Visits With The Editor

(Continued from page 5)

grateful and said that I would hear from him very shortly. However, that was over a month ago and I have had no word since.

I shall be sorry if the money is not returned, for I have none to lose, but I feel worse still to lose my faith in any man in whom I have put my trust. The question I would like to leave with my readers concluding this little story of human nature is: What would you have done in the same place? This is one of several times that I have tried to help strangers, always with the same results. If we cannot trust them, how is one of small means ever to help them?

I think some letters from our readers on experiences they have had of a similar nature, either good or bad, written without using any names, would be very interesting and we would be glad to pay one dollar for every one we can use.—E. R. EASTMAN.

Success Talks for Farm Boys

Sincerity, Loyalty, Thoroughness

To the Boys on American Farms:

SINCERITY lies at the basis of all true life. That is, there must be a complete unity between thought, words, and actions.

One of the great defects of American life is its instability, therefore I put *loyalty* next—loyalty to an ideal and loyalty to a task. Those who stick to their work and do it thoroughly without allowing their eyes continually wander enviously abroad are much more likely to arrive in the end than those who failed in this respect.

BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT

The third quality I should stress is that of *thoroughness.* The old saying that anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well certainly applies to farm work. Every man who succeeds must put as much into his work as he gets out of it.

—CHARLES H. BRENT

Bishop Charles H. Brent, who sends us this week's "Success Talk for Farm Boys", is one of the greatest religious leaders of our time. Besides serving as Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, he has served as Bishop for the Philippine Islands and as chief of the chaplain service of the American armies in France.

(*Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright, 1926 by Clarence Poe*).

Beau Geste

(Continued from opposite page)

pocketbook with terrific abstraction from my surroundings.

"Excuse me, sir," said David, halting before me. "Might I speak to you, sir?"

"You're doing it, David," said I.

"In private, sir, a moment," he explained.

I went to the door with him, and having closed it, he produced a note and gave it to me.

"Mr. Digby, sir. He very specially instructed me to give you this in private at ten o'clock this evening, sir, thank you, sir."

"Thank you, David," said I, and went along to the smoking room, opening the letter as I went.

I turned up the lights, poked up the fire, pulled up the biggest and deepest chair, and filled my pipe and lit it.

Had I come straight here from the dining room, and here received Digby's letter, I should have snatched it, and opened it with sinking heart and trembling fingers.

Now, nothing seemed of much importance, compared with the great fact of which my heart was chanting its paean of praise and thanks to God.

Love is very selfish I fear—but then it is the very selves of two people becoming one self.....

And then I read poor Digby's letter. It was as follows:—

"My dear John,

I now take up my pen to write you these few lines, hoping they find you as they won't find me. After terrific thought and mental wrestling, which cost me a trouser button, I have come to the conclusion that I can no longer deceive you all and let the innocent suffer for my guilty sin or sinny guilt.

I go to find my noble-hearted twin, to kneel at his feet and say,' Brother, I have sinned in thy sight' (but it was in the dark really), 'and am no more worthy to be called anything but what I am.'

No one knows the shame I feel, not even me; and, by the time you get this, I shall be well on my way to—where I am going.

Will you please tell Aunt that Michael's noble and beautiful action has wrung my heart, and I wish he had wrung my neck. I cannot let him take the blame for me, like this. I shall write her from Town.

When you find yourself in the witness-dock or prisoner's-box tell the Beak that you have always known me to be weak but not vicious, and that my downfall has been due to smoking cigarettes and going in for newspaper competitions. Also that you are sure that, if given time, I shall redeem myself by hard work, earn thirty shillings a week at least, and return the thirty thousand pounds out of my savings.

Write and let me know how things go on, as soon as I send you an address—which you will, of course, keep to yourself. Give my love to Isobel.

Play up and don't forget you've got to stand by me and make people reasize the truth that I actually am the thief—or suspicion still rests on Claudia (since Isobel and Gussie are out of it), if we three do not provide the criminal amongst us. And, of course, I can't let Beau suffer for me. Diretcly you hear from him, let him know by wire that I have confessed and boulted, and that he can return to Brandon Abbas and admit that he was shielding the real culprit (whom he knew to be me or Claudia!). Give my love to Isobel.

Ever thine,
Digby."

(To Be Continued)

The Delightful Extras

Are Part of Every Woman's Plans to Make Home More Livable

THIS year for the first time in many years I have a small income of my very own. The mortgage has been cleared off the farm and I feel I deserve to have more say in the disposal of a portion of the income. The novelty of it is very delightful and for this year anyway, I am enjoying myself by spending it all. Of course, I have my own clothes to get with it, but not being very extravagent in that line I delight in buying other things as well.

For instance, I invested in an egg-beater which is a perfect treasure. It has a deep brown carthenware dish along with a double beater and for the housewife who uses a good many eggs it is a great help. I use it every day.

Then I got a dozen muffin pans: no, I never had managed to get them before. Now I use them for lots of other things besides muffins. I like them for rolls, (they are nice and crusty and good for one's teeth), for gingerbread or ordinary plain cake recipes, for there are no crumbs afterwards. They are also very handy for pastry tarts.

Some of my spare dollars I invested in paint and enamels. I think with their help I can work great changes in the house. A fresh coat of enamel on the bedsteads makes them look like new and one can do wonders with its help on cheap little tables and chairs. There is always something needing paint in our house so it never has to stay long in its can and the great trouble is to decide who is to have the privilege of using it. My family seem to think painting is good fun. I let the boys do the outside work while the girls get the furniture, etc., to do. They are all very careful and are keen on making a nice job of it.

A little more went for a strong rope for a swing. The boys got four trees from the wood and dug holes to set them in and with their father's help a safe stand was erected for the big swing. I was proud to be able to contribute the rope.

Before the year is out I am hoping to manage an express wagon for the younger children. I know they will like that.

Then how rich I feel when I can send off a subscription to some delightful magazine or buy some book I have long wanted without asking anyone about it. I consider I get larger dividends in pleasure from the money I invest in these than from anything else—yes, even a becoming hat for it stays in its box hidden away a great part of the time but my books and magazines are enjoyed by all the family and my friends as well as by myself.—"Flora."

Boy Dreams

L. MITCHELL THORNTON

When I am old; I think I'll always have
  The singing of a kettle to make glad
My heart, because I love its strains so
  well
  These winters, when I'm just a little
  lad.
And too, a fireplace, in its ruddy glow
  One sees such pictures, artist never
  drew
Their like; and coals, red coals that turn
  to gray,
  These are the fairest things I ever
  knew.

When I am old; I'll have an easy chair
With soft, deep cushions, blue and green
  and red,
A little table, with some books laid
  there,
  Not study books; but story ones in-
  stead.
And best of all and all the rest above,
  What matters more than everything
  I've told,
I'll have, to comfort if my heart is sad,
  A woman, like my mother, when I'm
  old.

Something New in Foods

LOVERS of cane sirup will now be able to obtain the genuine sugar-cane flavor in an entirely new form. A new product called "cane cream" has been originated as a result of experiments by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and 1000 cases of this new product are to be made by a Louisiana sugar factory during the present season for trial distribution to retail trade.

The new product is made entirely from the juice of the sugar cane. Nothing is added and nothing is taken away. It has the color of cane sirup and the smooth, attractive consistency of the soft centers of chocolate-coated cream candy. In fact, cane cream is made by the same process as is used in candy factories for making candy cream centers.

Cane cream can be made of widely varying consistency, but it always has the same attractive smoothness. When made of thinner consistency it flows like thick sirup, and is used exactly like sirup on bread, hot cakes, waffles, etc. Cane cream fits the taste of those who like a thick sirup.

When made of thicker consistency cane cream is excellent in sandwiches and also makes an attractive ready-made cake icing with typical cane flavor. All that is necessary is to melt it in a double boiler and pour. Cane cream can also be used at soda fountains as a topping for sundaes. A limited amount of cane cream will be available this season through grocery stores.

Good Sense Not Laziness

IT'S no disgrace to take fifteen minutes in the middle of a busy morning or afternoon and deliberately forget about housework. To sit and visit or to lie down and relax for a short time is not a sign of laziness but a sign of good sense. The woman who knows enough to rest before getting completely exhausted is the one who can "carry on" the longest. Such a fifteen minutes out of the workday, even when dusting, darning, or dishes are waiting to be done, may prove a sound investment. The renewed vigor with which household duties may be attacked, and the peace of mind given by this "time to think," makes the rest of the work seem easier and is more likely to leave the homemaker in a cheerful mood to greet her family at the end of the day.

Wax Inlaid Linoleum

PREVENT wear on your inlaid linoleum by keeping the pores filled with liquid wax. As soon as the linoleum is laid, (cemented to prevent buckling) wash with warm soapy water (use a neutral soap) rinse with clear water, let dry, then coat with floor wax, rubbing in thoroughly.

A regular scrubbing is seldom necessary if water is mopped up as spilled and a daily going-over with a dry mop is given. However, the wax will have to be renewed on spots where the wear is greatest. Once every two or three months is often enough for waxing the entire surface.

Printed linoleum is best protected by a good coating of water proof varnish which should be renewed when it wears thin in spots. The varnish protects the pattern and therefore lengthens the life of the linoleum.

Rabbit Meat Like Chicken

WITH meat constituting such an expensive item in the householder's budget, it shows a move in the right direction when the United States Department of Agriculture seeks to show the public a good meat which is cheaper than beef and pork. The Biological Survey has been investigating domestic rabbit meat as a food and recommends it as tasting more like chicken than does wild rabbit.

Domestic rabbits are raised in hutches where they are fed oats, barley and alfalfa hay. Since they are cleanly in their habits and have sweet, tender, well flavored meat, rabbits could well be considered an addition to the menu.

Frosted Cake

1¾ scant cups light brown sugar.
1 egg
1 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon soda in the milk
1 teaspoon baking powder sifted in 2 cups of flour, salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup lard or any kind of shortening.

Put sugar, lard, flour, baking powder and mix like pie crust. Then take out one-half cup. Fill the cup with nut meats, save this to put on top after you mix up or stir up the rest with the milk. Put in square tin like other cakes. Then put the cup of nut meats and crust on top and bake.—E. B. S.

In this the process of combining the coating for a cake at the time it is made saves one process of making and cooking. For this reason and because too concentrated sugar is avoided this cake is good for the children. When cooked the appearance is very much like a rich coffee cake. The brown sugar imparts a characteristic flavor.

Red Devil Food Cake

½ cup butter
3 eggs
½ cup cocoa
½ cup hot water
2 cups sugar
½ cup cold water
2 cups flour
1 level teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, sugar and yolks of eggs. Mix cocoa with hot water, sift flour and soda together. Beat batter thoroughly for a few minutes then add beaten whites of eggs and bake forty minutes in rather slow oven.—E. B. S.

This cake is especially good when cooked in gem pans for the children's lunch. It is easily made and quickly done.—Mrs. E. B. S.

Colds

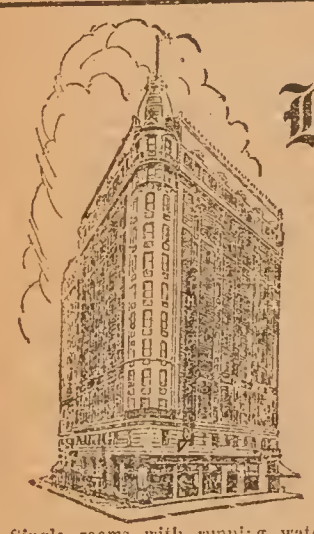
Do the utmost—tonight

A cold calls for quick help. Stop it at once. Open the bowels, check the fever, tone the system.

HILL'S is the best way known. It is so efficient that we paid $1,000,000 for it. Millions now employ it. It stops the cold in 24 hours, then does all else you need. Take it today, and tomorrow you will have that cold in hand. Don't rely on any help less complete, less effective.

Be Sure It's CASCARA QUININE (HILL'S BROMIDE) Price 30c

Get Red Box with Portrait



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A Modern Bathroom, $60

A wonderful Bargain consisting of Complete Bathtub, Toilet and Basin. We carry a full line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies at reduced prices. We Pay the Freight

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Basketry Materials 65-Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

Dresses for the Home Sewer

2958

Pattern 2958 *shows a novel two-belted arrangement for a very attractive sports dress. In addition the stylish collar and front closing give a very effective touch to the costume. The dress cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3 *yards of* 40 *inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 32 *inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

2959

2949

Pattern 2959 *is a charming little bloomer dress for the "littlest" girl. The side plaits give an added touch to the simple little garment. It cuts in sizes* 2, 4, 6 *and* 8 *years. The* 4 *year size requires* 2⅜ *yards of* 36 *inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 18 *inch contrasting and* 2 *yards of binding.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2949 *is very fortunate for full figures. The surplice waist front and slightly flaring skirt give an air of ease and grace to the frock. The pattern cuts in sizes* 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3½ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 32 *inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Pride In Possession

Makes Housekeeping Easier If Mother Is Clever

MORNINGS after children have left for school Mother usually has to go through the house and pick up their things that they have strewed right and left in their eagerness to get away.

This fall I was visiting one home where a mother had six children, one in an office and the others in school. After the children had left the house the mother went about her kitchen work; at first I thought it was company manners but after a week's stay I knew better so I asked her how she managed.

Each child has had its own clothes and playthings from the time it began to express a desire for ownership. When new stockings, handkerchiefs, underclothes or whatever it may be are brought into the house they are very plainly marked. I never ask one child to give its clothes up to another but I do not object if they want to lend or exchange as a matter of courtesy. I have gone so far as to mark their blankets and bed linen. They liked that and began embroidering and arranging their own rooms without an order from me.

It was eight o'clock in the morning and she asked me to go through the children's rooms with her. The girls' rooms were thoroughly clean and free from all mussiness and the two boys had the windows open in their rooms, the bedding turned back, soiled handkerchiefs and socks from the previous day were in their baskets and everything looked tidy and neat. There was no quarreling among the children about whom this or that belonged to. When rubbers were picked up the inside initials showed very plainly whether they were the delightful possessions of Mary or Mildred.—W. E. H., Maine.

Style is not a matter of money. The woman who spends the most money on dress is not necessarily the best dressed. Very often her neighbor, with much less money to spend, will be more smartly clothed. It's largely a matter of taste.

In our Spring Fashion Magazine, we present a wide range of styles that are new, smart and in good taste. For each one, a pattern is offered and the designing is so clever that the styles are easily made.

In addition to afternoon and evening frocks, there are styles for wear around the house, also lingerie, children's clothes, embroidery, and some picture dressmaking lessons that are of interest to anyone who sews and of real help to the beginner.

Send twenve cents today for your copy of this book. Its style value is much greater than the price you pay and will be saved many times over on patterns. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fouth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Making the Most of the Alarm Clock

AN alarm clock can be made into a real household reminder. I first learned this when our oldest little girl was a baby. Like lots of young mothers I fretted and stewed for fear I would not get to feed her regularly. I was afraid she would oversleep or I would forget to watch the clock close enough. Hubby relieve my mind when he suggested that I set the alarm clock every three hours all day to remind me it was her feeding time. And since then I have found many uses for my alarm clock. It is a real time saver and worry eraser.

When my chickens are hatched I feed them five times a day until they are two weeks old. I set my alarm clock at regular intervals. It saves me having to keep the feeding time on my mind.

When I work in the garden or when I wash, iron or do cleaning I set my alarm clock at regular intervals. It saves me having to keep the feeding time on my mind.

When I work in the garden or when I wash, iron or do cleaning I set my alarm clock thirty minutes before time to start dinner or supper. This gives me ample time to rest a few minutes before starting the meal.

There are endless uses for it to save worry. It might just as well shoulder a lot of those time worries and leave my mind clear for something else. I find it particularly handy when I wish to 'phone someone at a particular time. If I am to send a cold drink or lunch to the field, when my bread should be ready to put into the pan and numerous other little things—Mrs. B. F., Mo.

Keep Informed

DO you remember to tune in on the household talks sent from WGY at Schenectady every Monday afternoon? These talks are being given under the direction of Professors Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose of the State College of Home Economics. Matters of interest and information to homemakers will be presented by members of the staff who specialize in such subjects as household management, home decoration, clothing and special phases of nutrition, such as "Feeding the Expectant Mother," "Feeding the Baby," "Feeding the Two-to six year old child," and "Food for School."

Then too, there is the program of interest to all farm people broadcast from WGY every Wednesday evening at 7:20.

For Mothers of Young Children Before Baby Arrives

MAKING the world safe for democracy was a small undertaking compared with making it a safe place for babies and mothers. Until comparatively recent years, the very natural business of having and rearing healthy babies was kept veiled in mystery and, too often, in the most colossal ignorance of the laws of health and personal hygiene. But this is the age of the child and many agencies are at work to lift this veil and let in the light of understanding and scientific knowledge.

We of the A. A. staff know that this is not easy for people away from the large centers of population to get the advantages of clinics, of nurses or even doctors. Because of these lacks it is all the more necessary that the family keep informed from reliable sources as to how to keep well and how to meet health emergencies. Please notice that we say *reliable* sources—there are far too many people giving advice concerning health when they themselves are not qualified to give it. Just think over this little story: A nutrition expert was giving a talk on how to feed children. One woman in the back of the room remarked scornfully to her neighbor, "What does *she* know about raising children? Why, *I've* buried three!"

Health habits are started in the very earliest years of life and a child's future well-being largely depends upon getting a good physical start. And it devolves mostly upon the mother to give him this start. The A. A., as another phase of its service to rural people has assembled health bulletins produced by various agencies working for better health conditions. To the Division of Maternity, Infancy and Hygiene of the New York State Department of Health we are indebted for the following bulletins which we shall be glad to send upon request to those desiring them.

Suggestions for Prospective Mothers,

Things to Remember about Eating before the Baby Comes.

Hint For Knitters

WHEN knitting some heavy piece of work such as a shawl, men's jumpers or vests, a tin pail is very handy for holding the work when not in use—and just as handy when the knitting is in process—for securely holding the big, quarter-pound ball of wool. Pussy can't chase the ball over the floor then and get it entangled amongst the chairs.

For women who knit mainly in any odd minutes they can seize, this plan saves donning and doffing the sewing or work apron with the large pocket for holding one's work. The pail is easily lifted from its corner and set down by the chair of the knitted, and just as easily replaced when the odd minutes are up.—Mrs. H. MF., Canada.

Polish patent leather shoes with a soft cloth wet in milk, then rub with dry cloth, preserves the leather.

Number E 1306 is a pretty tangerine colored apron stamped for embroidery with very attractive designs. There is plenty of material so that the apron can be made large enough for most figures. Such an apron, when embroidered and made up is charming for the hostess, for the hope chest, or for the occasional birthday. It makes an ideal piece for "pick-up" work. Price 53 cents. Address the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

Easier washday with Fels-Naptha's *extra* help!

Plenty of dirt-loosening naptha and unusually good soap, working together in Fels-Naptha, give you *extra* washing help you'd hardly expect from any other soap.

It is safe, thorough help to make clothes clean more quickly, more easily!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Save 1/3 to 1/2 AT FACTORY PRICES

New FREE book quotes **Reduced Factory Prices.** Introduces sensational **5-Year Guaranteed Bond** on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges, Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms. 24 hour shipments. **30 day free** trial. 360 day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. 600,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

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3 DRESSES FOR ONLY $2.98

Send No Money

Simply state sizes and colors wanted and the postman will bring to your door three beautiful dresses. When the dresses arrive deposit $2.98 (plus postage) with the postman. Remember, you will receive three dresses, no two alike. The dresses are made from the latest style fabrics, suitings, heavy linens and crepes. If it is not the greatest bargain you ever had, your money promptly refunded. Sizes 34 to 52. Colors, green, brown, orange and rose.

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SEE what a difference this mellow, delicious Gulden's makes in your enjoyment of food. It's zestful—but not harsh or biting. Made from the world's finest mustard seeds, chock full of rare, distinctive flavor. Mixed in spotless kitchens. It sharpens appetite and aids digestion.

If your grocer hasn't Gulden's, send 10 cents for 2-oz. sample bottle and book, "Seasoning Secrets" with 53 new recipes. Or send for *free* recipe book only. Charles Gulden, Inc., Dept. A-58, 52 Elizabeth St., New York City.

GULDEN'S MUSTARD

It *is* better—taste it and see

READY TO USE

USE THIS CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITY PAGE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

AGENTS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, two and three months old, from heel driving stock, either color and sex. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, also old dogs. Good breeding, clear marking, smooth-haired. W. H. COOLEY, Albion, Pa.

"YOU NEED HELP"—You will milk cows 730 times in 1927, buy an English or Welsh Shepherd now, they will bring your cows home this summer, natural heelers from proven workers. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

SCOTCH COLLIES and Welsh Shepherds, 200 Pups and Dogs, Natural Heelers, Females $5, Males $8. Spayed Females $10, Trained Dogs $25. Prepaid Express Charges. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

TWO Extra well-bred Airedales, 4 months old, house broke. Male $10.00, Female $7.00, Good ones. GEORGE MASTERS, Middleboro, Mass.

BLACK & TAN American Fox Hounds. Priced to sell. CLAUD V. PARSONS, Moravia, N. Y., R. D. No. 7.

WHITE POODLE PUPS $10 each. S. C. BUSH, Heuvelton, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY

BIG, STRONG, Healthy Baby Chicks—Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds—from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write today for free catalog, price list and discounts. PORTLAND HATCHERY, 500 W. Walnut St., Portland, Indiana.

LARGEST WHITE LEGHORN Breeding Farms in the eastern states, established 1910. Write for free 80 page catalog describing our breeding stock and methods of housing, feeding, trapnesting, pedigreeing, etc. Large White Eggs, big egg production, and stock that will live and grow, standard type. There is more net profit for the poultryman whose pens contain Lord Farms Leghorns. Address LORD FARMS, 91 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Big Discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies, white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

SELECTED Snow White Rock Cockerels. Three lists and best display at big Utica Show. F. H. COVENTRY, Rome, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Mammouth Pekin Ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

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SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels. Pekin Drakes. Rhode Island Reds $3 each. W. BROCK, So. Kortright, N. Y.

PULLETS, "Schilling" Productive Blue Ribbon Strain ready to lay. THE RYMAN FARM, White House, New Jersey.

BRAHMA COCKERELS, Felches strain. Large, nice $4.00, Three $10.00. JENNIE YOUNG, Hamden, New York.

IF YOU KEEP COWS or HENS you should certainly write for our valuable book on Building, Equiping, Remodeling or Ventilating a Poultry House, Cow Barn, Horse Barn, or Hog House, free to you. JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. 792, Elmira, New York.

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FOR SALE—Five pairs each, Brown Chinese Geese, and African Geese, Good breeders, $7 pair. Crested White and Buff Ducks, six and seven dollars pair. Buy now. CHAS. McCLAVES, New London, Ohio.

BOURBON RED Turkeys, hens $8.00, toms $10.00, large purebred, healthy birds. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

BIG LUSTY BRONZE Turkeys, select breeders for sale. Also Embden, Toulouse Geese, Aylesbury, Muscovey, Pekin, Indian Runner Ducks. Buy your breeders now. CHAS. McCLAVES, New London, Ohio.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

TURKEYS—PUREBRED Mammoth Bronze Toms, and Hens, from best strain. Free from diseases. MRS. ARTHUR INGERSOLL, Route No. 5, Lowville, New York.

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IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

LARGE DAIRY FARM, equipped; good buildings; 100 acres timber; equity $10,000. Trade for truck or fruit farm in New Jersey or South. FRED JOHNSON, R. D., New Berlin, N. Y.

NORTH FLORIDA DAIRY FARMS—No tuberculosis. Lowest summer price for milk $5.80 per hundred. Beautiful, high, rolling country. Permanent all year around legume and grass pastures. No feed to buy. No blizzards or hurricanes. Cooler in summer, warmer in winter than your country. Improved farms ready for plow $25 to $50 per acre. Easiest terms. Splendid water, good roads, schools and churches. Many Northern farmers with pure bred herds now here. Land values rising. For details write CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Monticello, Florida. AA-1

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WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

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5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10 $2.00. Buckwheat $1.00, $1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here Buckwheat $5.50, Clover Blend $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—To close out, I offer pure maple syrup in 6 gallon case $1.80 a gallon, in gallon lots $2.00. JOHN J. KURTZ, Middlefield, Ohio.

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STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

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We have just prepared a very attractive book on barn and poultry equipment which we will be glad to mail you without cost. Address Department A 1, HUNT, HELM FERRIS & COMPANY, Harvard, Ill.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

NEW CROP Table Rice. Fresh and sweet. 100 pounds beautiful clean white Rice, double-sacked $4.50. J. ED. CABANISS, Box 48, Katy, Texas.

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Our booklet on Portable Page Milkers contains facts on milking machines that you should know. Let us send you copy free. BURTON-PAGE CO., Dept. 4501, 400 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

OLD COINS WANTED—Every home has a few old coins laying around. Will buy yours. What have you? R. W. LEWIS, 73 Hill St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

200 ENVELOPES, 200 LETTER HEADS, excellent quality, both neatly printed with name and address, postpaid, only $1.50. Extraordinary bargain. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES $5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. FREE catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

Our 1927 catalogue tells you how and why our seeds yield more and are most dependable. Send for this catalogue and we will quote you direct-from-grower prices on quality seed. S. M. ISBELL & CO., 383 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

WRITE FOR Burpee's Annual for 1927, now ready. It contains a wealth of valuable information and suggestions which you will find very useful in planning your garden this coming year. W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., Seedgrowers, Dept. 50-I, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maule Seeds are guaranteed. Our new 1927 catalogue is now ready for you. It pictures and describes more than 1,000 varieties of the finest vegetables and flowers. Write for it today. WM. HENRY MAULE CO., 101 Maule Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Stark's 1927 Fruit Catalogue is ready. Write for it today. STARK BRO'S., Box 192, Louisiana, Mo.

SEED POTATOES—Mountains. Russets. Hebrons, Burbank, Bovee, Rose, Peachblow and others. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

TOBACCO

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

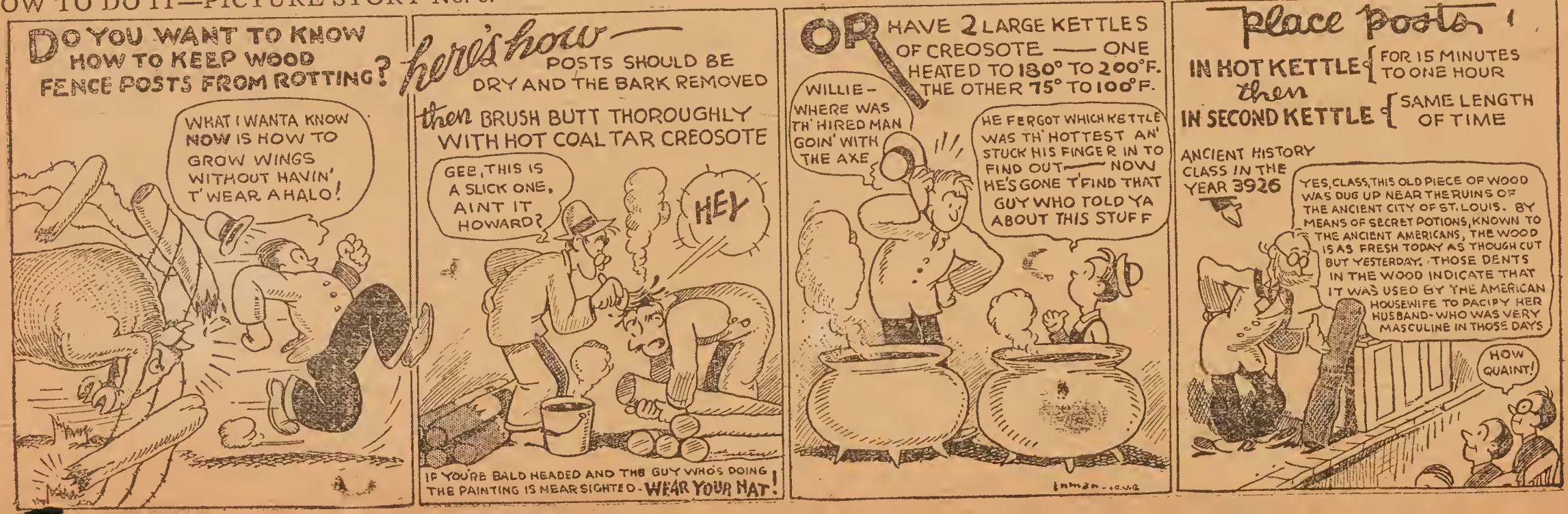
HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden, Conn.

SWITCHES, Flanelette dresses, Bargains. Booklet. E. MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No. 5.



Service Bureau

Commission Dealer Goes to Jail

FARMERS in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory who ship farm produce to New York City will be interested in the details attending the conviction of Harry Neugeborn of the bankrupt firm of J. Neugeborn & Son, a New York butter and egg dealer. This firm went through a very sensational failure during the past year which is said to have reached approximately $75,000. During the preliminary hearings as well as the criminal trial, it was brought out that Harry Neugeborn is the one who was responsible for much of the firm's difficulties. Finally early in December Harry Neugeborn pleaded guilty to filing a false financial statement with a bank in order to obtain a loan. Just previous to the Christmas holidays he was sentenced and committed to the New York County penitentiary and to serve an undetermined sentence which may run from six months to three years. The prosecution was pressed by two banks which were involved in the failure to the extent of $36,000 as well as members in the trade which were "taken in" for almost an equal amount.

J. Neugeborn & Son was a licensed and bonded commission house and at the time of the crash owed money to a number of farmers who had shipped produce to them. Approximately 80 shippers were involved. When the books were examined, the names of all of these shippers were obtained by the State Department of Farms and Markets and each was asked to file a claim. In all 78 farmers responded. Their claims totalled $2,807.12. Thereupon the Department of Farms and Markets proceeded to collect on the bonds filed by the bankrupt firm. Of the total $176.80 was collected on the bond filed during the year ending June 30, 1926, the balance, $2,630.32 was collected on this year's bond ending June 30, 1927. EVERY SHIPPER WHO FILED A CLAIM WAS PAID 100 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. He got every cent due him.

What about the other creditors—the men in the trade? It is reported that they will receive about 10 cents on the dollar. For once the farmer was not left holding the bag.

Here again we have a concrete example of the protcetion afforded to shippers by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets in the licensing and bonding of commission merchants. The Service Bureau only endorses commission dealers who are licensed and bonded for the very simple reason that in case something does happen the shipper is protected by the bond, which the receiver is required to file. Were Neugeborn not licensed and bonded, those 78 farmers who got their money would be getting 10 cents on the dollar and undoubtedly they would be lucky to get that.

Help in Time of Need

Hornell, N. Y. October 14, 1926

Dear Sirs:—We wish to thank you for being so prompt in sending the insurance on Clifford O. Tuttle, to the amount of $1000. We received the check some time ago and beg your pardon for not writing you before. Thanking you again, we remain

MR. AND MRS. FRED TUTTLE.

* * *

Lodi, N. Y.
October 12, 1926

Dear Sir:—I received your letter containing check for $130 due me from the North American Accident Insurance Company. I thank you and appreciate the promptness with which you sent it. It surely is some help to have this amount of money come to me, having been on my back with a broken leg since June 28th. Expect to have the cast removed in about two weeks.

HOMER KEADY.

Buying Baby Chicks

THE baby chick business during the last few years has grown by leaps and bounds. Hatcheries have sprung up all over the country. The industry deals in babies but it is so far from being an infant itself. Over night, you might say, it has grown from an infant to a giant. The business of selling day-old chicks has solved serious problems for thousands of farmers and poultrymen. For some it has eliminated the hatching of chicks with a small machine and its attendant hazards. For others it has opened up a new field—that of custom hatching. Many farmers have installed modern hatching plants that handle thousands of eggs at one setting. It has made possible an income from a new source.

Each year the Service Bureau is called upon to settle a great number of complaints involving hatcheries. If a few fundamentals were taken into consideration and fully appreciated, much less friction would result between buyer and seller. The following are a few of those fundamentals:

Ordinarily hatcheries guarantee 100% live delivery replacing all dead or dying chicks. It is unreasonable to expect a hatchery to go beyond the guarantee. It is unreasonable to expect replacements if chicks die a week or 10 days, sometimes two weeks after they have been in their new home. It is commonly understood once the live chicks are in the buyers' hands, they are his responsibility.

If the chicks are guaranteed to be free of white diarrhea then it may be a different matter. At that the hatchery can be held responsible for only a comparatively short period.

Be Prepared to Receive the Chicks

Baby chicks are shipped by parcel post. Usually the hatchery informs the purchaser a few days in advance when the chicks may be expected. Therefore it is wise to make provisions for receiving them. Brooders should be ready and in operation and some one at hand to receive the chicks upon their arrival to avoid delay in handling and unnecessary chilling. Chilling is possibly responsible for more mortality among baby chicks than any other single factor with the exception perhaps of white diarrhea. Sometimes it is claimed that chicks die from the ravages of white diarrhea whereas it is only a form of common diarrhea brought on by chilling.

Do Not Sign for Chicks Until Counted

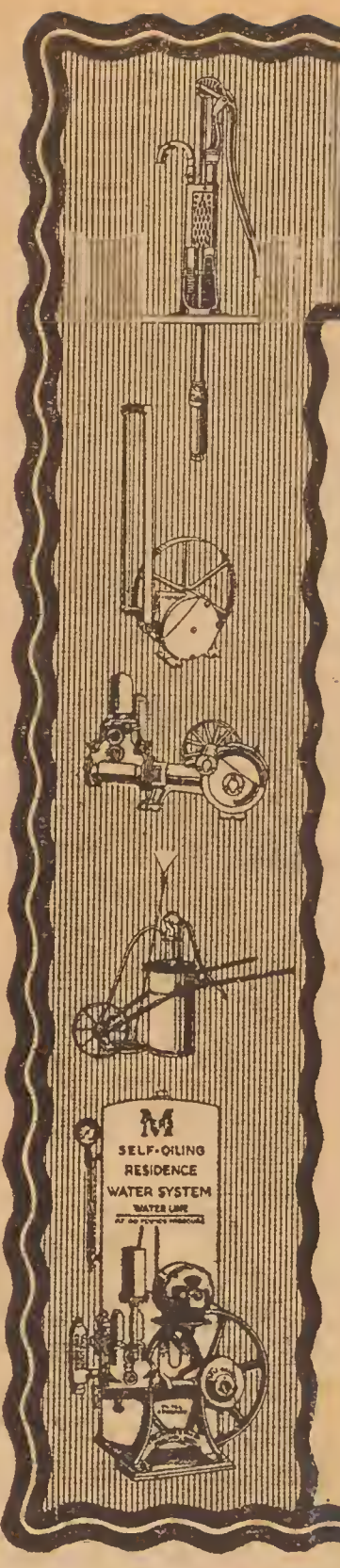
Obviously before the chicks are accepted and signed for the boxes should be opened and the chicks counted in the presenee of the post man.

If certified chicks are purchased make sure that the breeders have been certified by the proper authorities. Consult your State College of Agriculture if you are in doubt.

Any poultryman knows that there are a great many factors that will influence the hatching of eggs. The weather is one. Last year was a notable example. Hatches were poor and deliveries were unavoidably delayed due to no fault of the proprietor of the hatchery.

Orders should be in early. If the hatchery cannot make delivery when you want the chicks, do not place an order. The hatchery cannot be expected to cancel your order after your setting is in the incubator.

Do not wait a month or two to file a complaint, but do so at once to make possible an equitable adjustment.



MYERS

A Pump for Every Purpose!

THE MYERS LINE offers the most complete assortment of hand and power pumps made. Wherever water is required—there's a Myers Pump or Water System to deliver it—economically—efficiently—and with dependable satisfaction.

Take Off Your Hat To The MYERS
PUMPS — WATER SYSTEMS — HAY TOOLS — DOOR HANGERS

Quality built throughout—by an organization of over fifty years experience in pump making—the Myers Line enjoys a world-wide reputation for reliability that can be depended upon under the most trying conditions.

Myers also builds a complete line of Stayon and Tubular Door Hangers—"Honor-Bilt" Hay and Grain Unloading Tools—Spray Pumps and Power Spray Rigs. Your dealer will gladly show you the Myers Line and demonstrate for you its unquestioned superiority.

Write us today for his name—the Myers Catalog—and complete information about the Myers Products that interest you.

The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co.
261 Orange St. Ashland, Ohio
(C.5)

The Law on Debts in Pennsylvania

Does labor ever outlaw in the State of Pennsylvania and how long does a board bill run before it outlaws in the same state?

AN employee may sue for his wages and the boarding-house woman may sue for board any time within six years after payment was due and should have been made in the State of Pennsylvania. After that sixth year the debtor has a good defense if he wishes to use it. There is another provision that may interest you and that is that where the debtor is out of the state the six year period doesn't run until he comes back.

No Law Against Mailing Bills

Can a store bill be collected 16 years after goods were purchased when the merchant has never made any effort to collect it? A collecting agency is sending out such bills just now. The customer claims it is outlawed and refuses to pay the agency. They say, payment only at their office. A second notice is sent by them, threatening publicity, added expense and unpleasant complications unless money is paid to them in ten days. Is the bill collectable. If not, is the agency guilty of violating Postal rules by trying to extract money from a person when they have no right? Isn't it fraud?

SOME persons are almost religiously opposed to bringing a law suit no matter how honest their claim may be and on the other side there are some persons who don't start to think about paying a bill until they have been dunned for about ten years. But at least there is nothing fraudulent in corresponding with a person about an old debt. If it is an honest debt it should be paid no matter how old it is and the debtor's conscience ought to prick him, as it probably does, every time he gets a letter about it. There is no postal regulation against it that we have been able to find. It is not always true that the statute of limitations is a bar after six years. That only applies where both parties, buyer and seller, were in the same state; if they were in different states most states have statutes to the effect that the limitation doesn't run until the debtor comes into the creditor's state.

The Best in Six

I FULLY realize the value of your farm paper and do not want to miss a single copy. The articles by Mr. Cook, Mr. Van Wagenen, Mr. Morgenthau and others from time to time have been very interesting.

I regard AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as the best farm paper that comes to my house and I take six in all. I must say I have learned many valuable and useful things by reading your paper from start to finish week after week for the past several weeks.—F. L., New York.

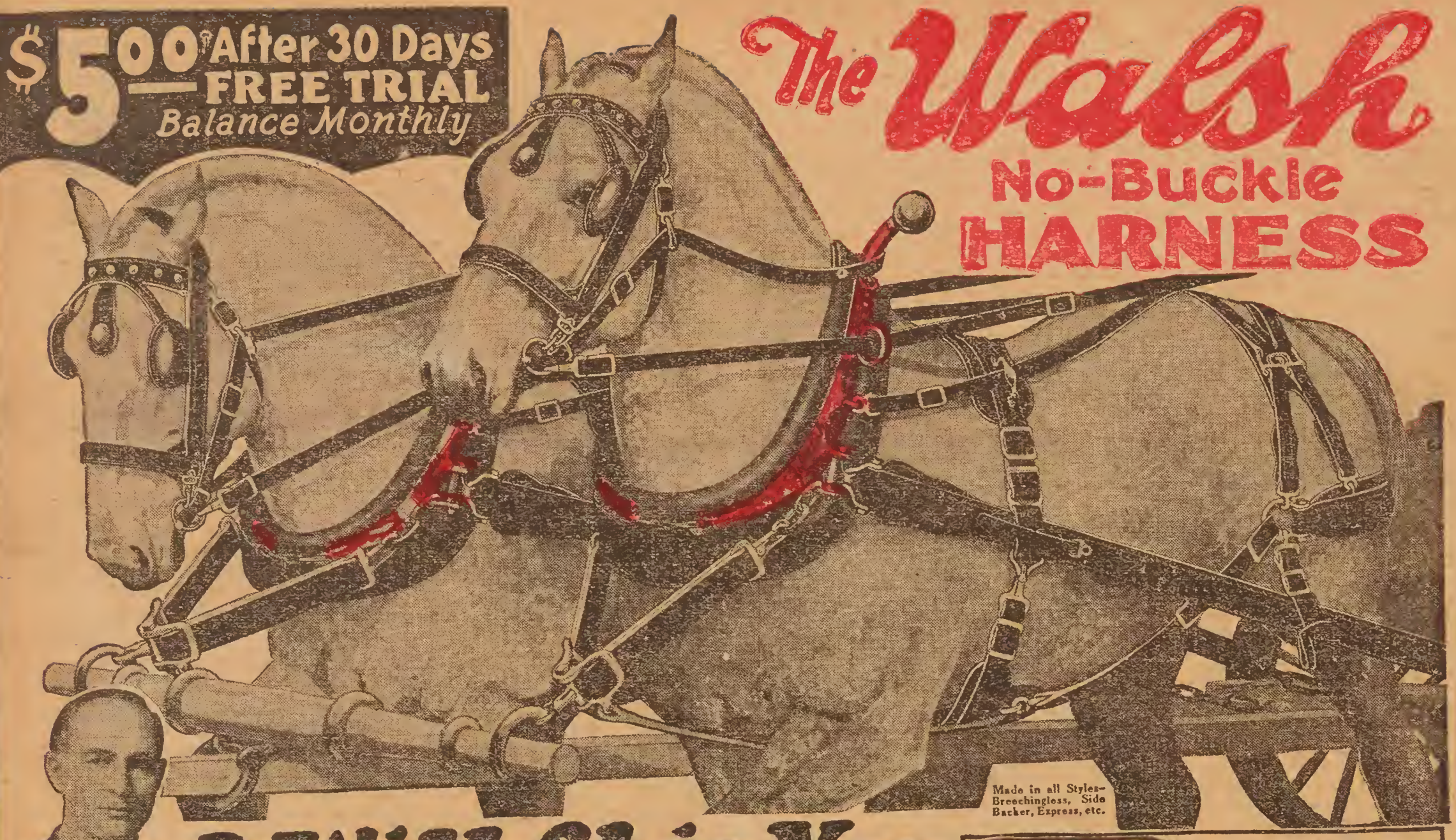
Not often do the farmers of New York have the opportunity of hearing two such noted men on the same program as Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, and Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University, who will speak at the New York State Agricultural Society annual old time supper in Albany on the evening of January 19. If you have not made reservations, write Charles H. Baldwin, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, c/o Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y., immediately and let him know you are coming. Space is limited and members of the Society will have first choice with the seats.

* * *

In localities that have severe winters raspberries and other bush fruits can be protected from winter killing by "laying down" the canes in the fall before the ground freezes and covering them with earth.

$5.00 After 30 Days FREE TRIAL
Balance Monthly

The Walsh No-Buckle HARNESS



Made in all Styles—Breechingless, Side Backer, Express, etc.

James M. Walsh

I Will Ship You

a Walsh harness for a 30 days' free trial on your own farm, on your own team. See for yourself that Walsh No-Buckle Harness is stronger, handsomer, better fitting, handier in every way than any other harness. Lasts so much longer that it is far more economical to buy. Write today for my big Free Book and select the style harness you would like to try.

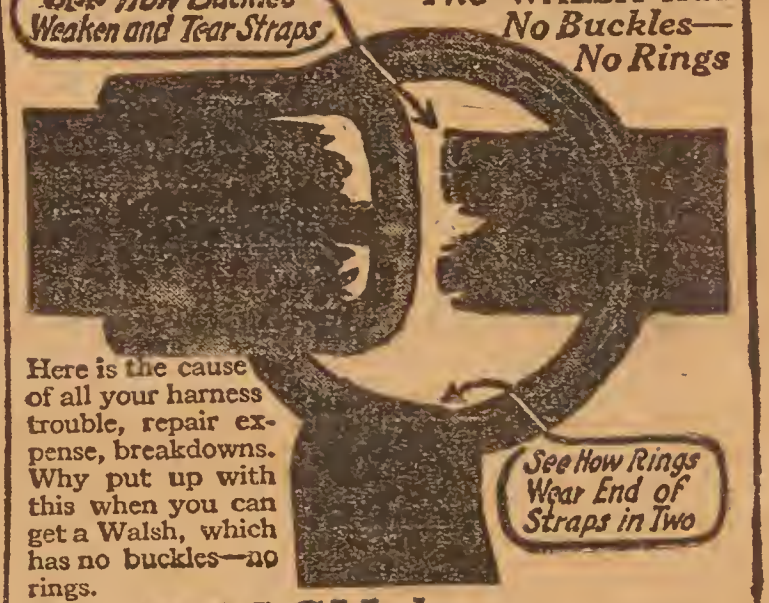
Examine your old harness—see where buckle tongues have torn straps, where ring friction has worn straps. Then let me send you without cost or obligation a Walsh No-Buckle Harness—see with your own eyes, by using it on your own team, why Walsh is the world's greatest harness value. This remarkable harness revolutionized the harness industry. In ten years it has won recognized world leadership. Thousands of farmers in every state, in Canada, and even in foreign countries use and praise the Walsh No-Buckle Harness.

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness

Buckles weaken and tear straps. By actual test in steel testing machine, a Walsh 1⅛-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckle will break at the buckle at about 360 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles—easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger. Rings wear straps in two causing early repairs. Ordinary harness has 275 places where there is ring friction. Walsh Harness has no rings. Walsh leather is given the most rigid inspection test known in the harness industry. Only the back, the choicest part of the hide is used. It is selected Northern Steer Hide, tanned by a special six months' process, explained in my free book.

See How Buckles Weaken and Tear Straps

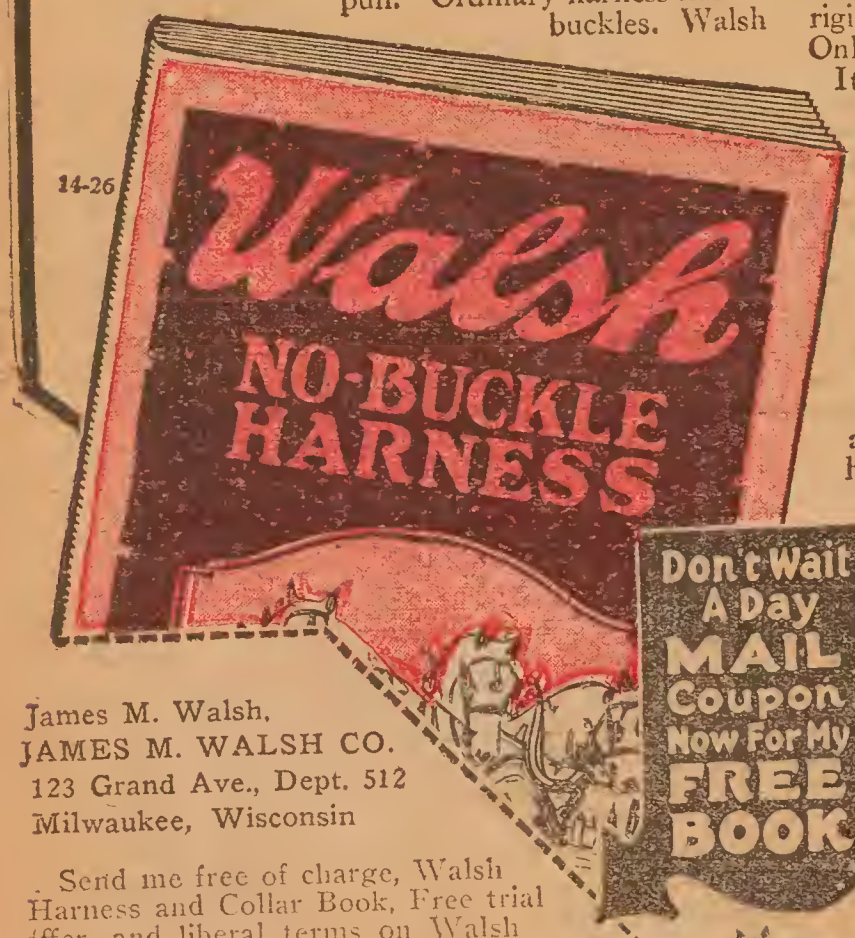
The WALSH Has No Buckles—No Rings



Here is the cause of all your harness trouble, repair expense, breakdowns. Why put up with this when you can get a Walsh, which has no buckles—no rings.

See How Rings Wear End of Straps in Two

The WALSH has—
No Buckles to Tear
No Rings to Wear



Costs Less—Lasts Twice as Long

The Walsh saves costly repairs and breakdowns. No stubborn buckles to bother with when winter cold bites the fingers and straps are stiff. Walsh patented adjustable strap holders do away with buckles and rings, and the harder the pull, the tighter they hold.

Easily Adjusted to Fit Any Horse

In ten minutes you can adjust a Walsh to fit any horse or mule like a glove. It's a comfortable harness, a handy harness, a handsome harness and it stays that way. Made in ten styles—Breechingless, Express, Side Backer, etc. All pictured and described in my free book.

Send No Money. Not a penny down is required until you try a Walsh No-Buckle Harness thirty days on your own team. Use it as if it were your own—give it every fair test you can think of. If it doesn't sell itself to you after 30 days' good, hard workout, don't keep it—just slip it in the box and return it at my expense.

$5 After 30 Days' FREE TRIAL

Balance in easy monthly installments. Otherwise return it at my expense. Pay cash after trial if you wish. My guarantee protects you. **Write today.** Fill out and mail the coupon. The free book explains everything including my user-agent plan whereby you can earn money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.

James M. Walsh Pres., JAMES M. WALSH CO.
123 GRAND AVE., Dept. 512, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Don't Wait A Day MAIL Coupon Now For My FREE BOOK

James M. Walsh,
JAMES M. WALSH CO.
123 Grand Ave., Dept. 512
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Send me free of charge, Walsh Harness and Collar Book, Free trial offer, and liberal terms on Walsh Harness.

Name _____

P. O. _____

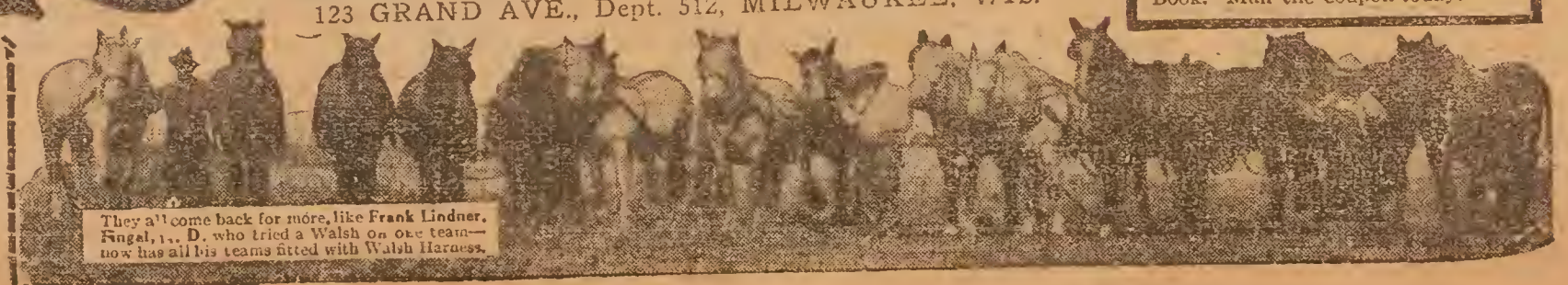
State _____ R.F.D. _____

Mail this Coupon or Post Card NOW!

A Collar as good as the Harness

Walsh No-Buckle Adjustable Horse Collar

A wonderful **new Horse Collar**—easier on the horse. As the horse loses or puts on flesh, collar can be perfectly adjusted to fit. Fine for growing colts. Allows room for sweat pad. Read all about this amazing new collar in my big free Harness Book. Mail the coupon today.



They all come back for more, like Frank Lindner, Engal, Ia., D. who tried a Walsh on one team—now has all his teams fitted with Walsh Harness.

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JANUARY 22, 1927

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Making Hay Without Sunshine

An Invention That Cures Hay Even Better Than Old Mother Nature

By W. J. SPILLMAN

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture

IN regions of heavy summer rainfall the making of hay presents great difficulty. For more than a century the problem of curing hay artificially has had the attention of both farmers and engineers in such regions. One could write a large book on the methods that have been tried.

This problem has apparently been solved by Mr. Arthur J. Mason, a retired consulting engineer, now living near Chicago. How he came to work on the problem is too long a story to tell here. The main point of interest is how he solved it.

It took Mr. Mason many years to develop all the features of his drier. Perhaps the best way to present the matter is merely to describe the operation from start to finish.

Cutting Is A Continuous Operation

Let us therefore go to the hay field, where a power driven mower is cutting the green alfalfa. The cut material falls onto an endless belt that carries it up to a revolving knife attached to the mower. Here the material is cut into eight inch lengths. The reason for this will appear later.

The cut material then drops onto an apron, which runs up an elevator, and is dumped into an ordinary two-ton truck bed. When the truck is loaded the mower stops for a moment and the truck drives off to the drier, an empty truck taking its place. It takes only a few seconds for this change. When the hay field is two miles from the drier it takes four trucks to haul the green stuff as fast as it is cut.

No Handling At Unloading

Arriving at the drier the truck backs up to the feeder belt, the front end of the truck is raised by a hand windlass, and the entire load is dumped onto the feeder belt.

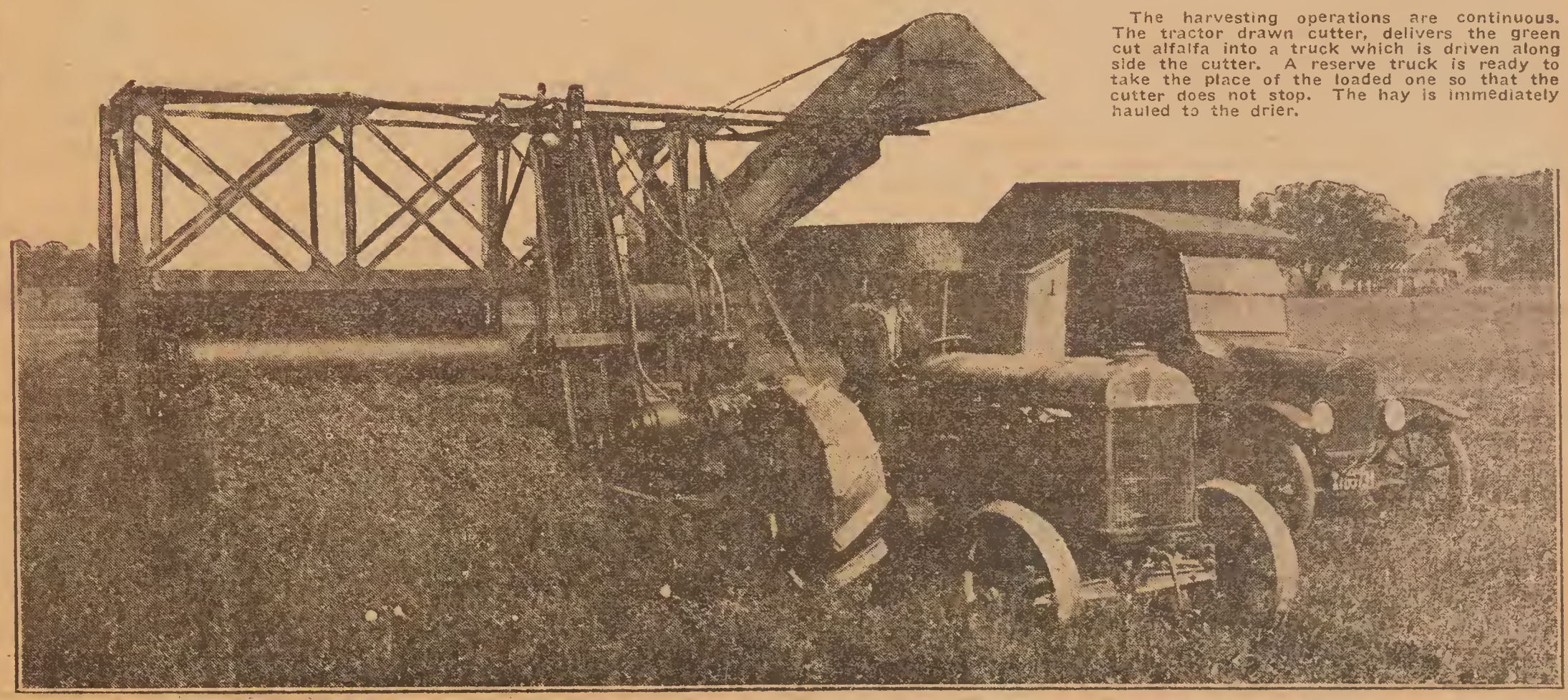
The feeder belt moves slowly up a steep incline at the top of which the green material is forced against a set of large revolving rollers from which project a number of teeth somewhat like the teeth on a threshing machine cylinder. These teeth jerk the green material between the cylinders and throw it against a vertical sheet of metal. It then falls into a vertical chute eight inches wide from front to back and ten feet from side to side. In this chute there is thus built up a column of the green material in which every stalk of alfalfa is in a horizontal position.

The vertical column moves slowly downward and at the bottom turns forward into a horizontal position. Every stalk is then in a vertical plane. On the long endless belt which carries the green material into the drier there is thus an evenly formed, dense mat of green alfalfa, eight inches deep and ten feet wide. Since all the stalks in this mat are in a vertical plane, the hot air in the drier readily passes through the mat and dries it evenly.

Dried Hay Retains Original Color

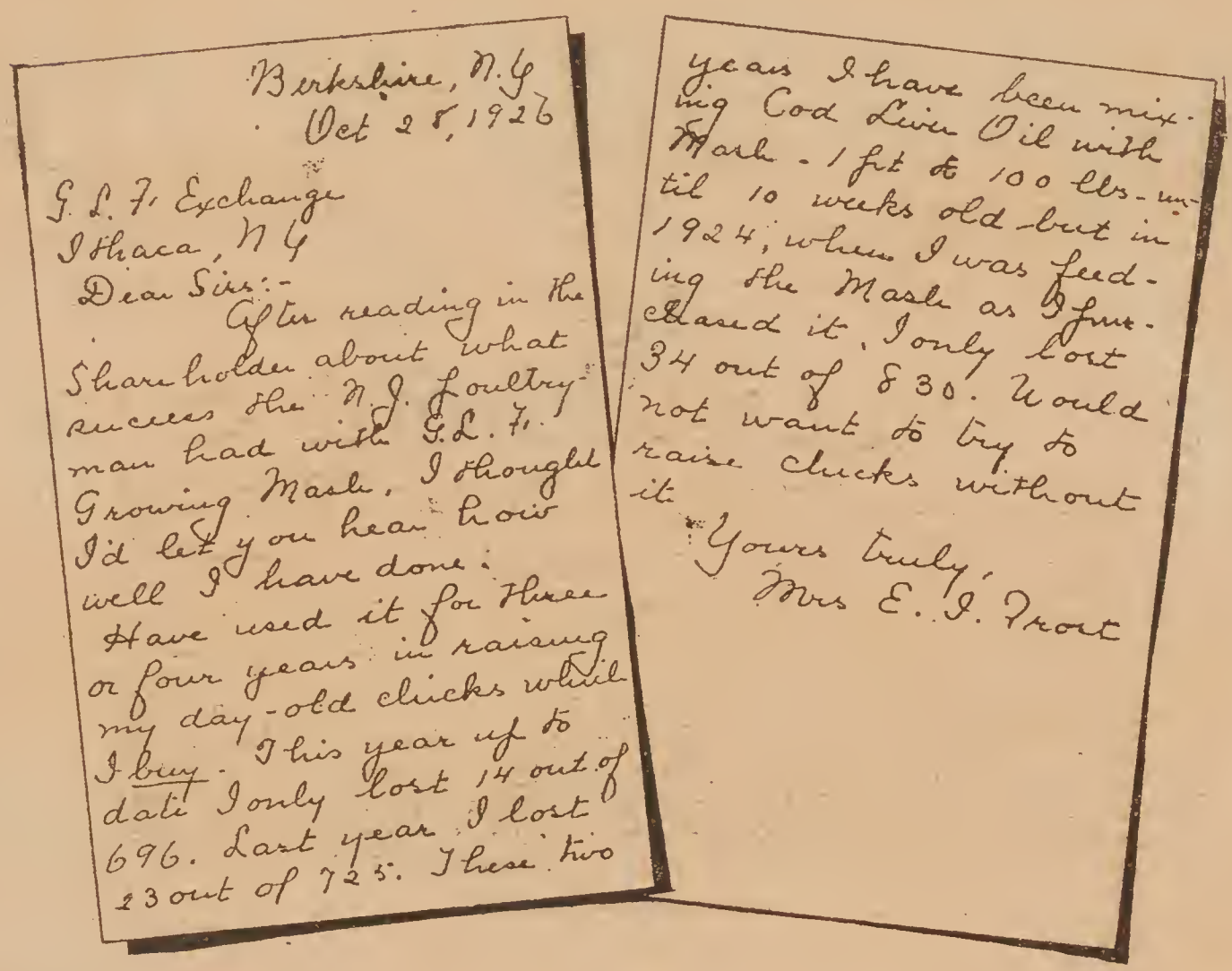
A few feet away the mat enters the drying chamber, which is 10 feet wide, inside, and 140 feet long. Above the mat there is a partition in the drying chamber. The hot air, at a temperature of about 270 degrees, enters the far end of the chamber and is blown down through the dry end of the mat. It then passes back and comes up through the wet end of the mat, after which it passes into the chimney and out into the air. The hot air thus passes through the mat twice. It takes about forty minutes for the hay to pass through the drying chamber.

(*Continued on page* 19)



The harvesting operations are continuous. The tractor drawn cutter, delivers the green cut alfalfa into a truck which is driven along side the cutter. A reserve truck is ready to take the place of the loaded one so that the cutter does not stop. The hay is immediately hauled to the drier.

Women-feeders like G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash for the young chicks



Berkshire, N.Y.
Oct 25, 1926

G. L. F. Exchange
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:-

After reading in the Shareholder about what success the N. J. Poultryman had with G.L.F. Growing Mash, I thought I'd let you hear how well I have done:

Have used it for three or four years in raising my day-old chicks which I buy. This year up to date I only lost 14 out of 696. Last year I lost 23 out of 725. These two years I have been mixing Cod Liver Oil with Mash - 1 pt to 100 lbs - until 10 weeks old - but in 1924, when I was feeding the Mash as I found it, I only lost 34 out of 830. Would not want to try to raise chicks without it.

Yours truly,
Mrs E. I. Frost

An unsolicited letter from a farm woman who has had good results with G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash.

THE average farm yard flock is raised by the woman of the family. She, or the children, feeds the chicks and takes care of them. She is usually a shrewd buyer and knows quality.

The letter reproduced above, written by Mrs. E. I. Frost of Berkshire, N. Y., is a fair statement of the experience which many farm women have had with G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash.

Many women who have followed college formulas in the past and mixed their poultry feeds at home have turned with relief to these open formula growing feeds which save them the time and labor of mixing while permitting them to follow college teachings.

Others who have bought ready-mixed poultry feeds are glad to find *one* feed which they can use both as a Chick Starter and a Growing mash, at a considerable saving in price.

G. L. F. Growing Feeds
Make Good with Commercial Poultrymen

G. L. F. growing feeds have also met the rigid requirements for economical production which prevail on a successful commercial poultry farm.

For example, in High Falls and Stone Ridge, Ulster County, New York, 90,000 chicks were raised last year on G. L. F. Growing Feeds, by over a hundred G. L. F. patrons. This is one of the most extensive poultry sections in the east and the poultrymen here purchase feed solely on its ability to produce results at a reasonable cost.

The 4 G.L.F. Growing feeds

FORMULAS APPROVED BY COLLEGE POULTRY FEED CONFERENCE BOARD

G. L. F.
CHICK SCRATCH

1333 lbs.	Fine Cracked Corn
667 "	Cracked Wheat
2000 lbs.	

G. L. F.
STARTING AND GROWING MASH

400 lbs.	St. Wheat Bran
300 "	Flour Middlings
680 "	Corn Meal
100 "	Fine Ground 40# Oats
300 "	Meat Scrap 55-60%
200 "	Dried Buttermilk or Dried Skim Milk
100 "	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	Salt
2000 lbs.	

G. L. F.
INTERMEDIATE SCRATCH

1333 lbs.	Int. Cracked Corn
667 "	Whole Wheat
2000 lbs.	

G. L. F.
GROWING MASH WITH MEAT SCRAP

400 lbs.	St. Wheat Bran
400 "	Flour Middlings
700 "	Corn Meal
100 "	40# Oats (ground)
380 "	Meat Scrap 55-60%
20 "	Salt
2000 lbs.	

G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash is light, easily digested by the chicks, and contains every ingredient needed by the growing bird, with the exception of cod liver oil which is best added not more than a few days in advance of feeding. (Cod liver oil of excellent quality is now available through the G. L. F. Mail Order Service at a distinct saving in price.)

G.L.F. Chick Scratch and Intermediate Scratch are two parts fresh, wholesome No. 2 cracked corn and one part first quality milling wheat.

High grade ingredients, mixed in a farmer-owned mill, on formulas specified by college authorities, and cooperatively priced: here are four big advantages which the woman who feeds a farm flock or the poultryman who operates on a big scale cannot afford to overlook.

The **G.L.F.**
POULTRY FEED SERVICE
ITHACA, NEW YORK

USE THIS COUPON

G. L. F. Poultry Feed Service,
Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Please send me free of charge copy of suggestions for the feeding and care of young chicks prepared by the College Poultry Feed Conference Board.

Name _____

Address _____

An Apple Marketing Program

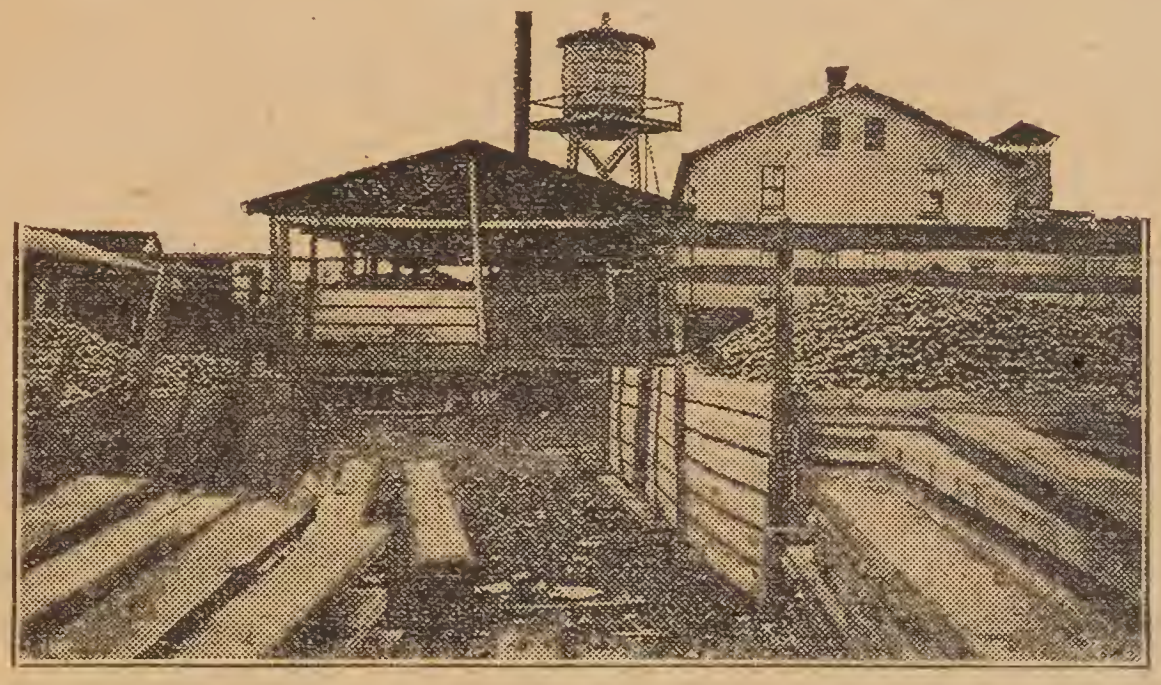
A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE apple market continues to be very inactive. The holdings of this fruit in storage in the United States are 371,759 barrels more than last year at this time. Taking into consideration a 25 percent shortage in Canada there are only 150,000 barrels more apples than last year out of total holdings of 13,485,126 barrels. The outlook is none too cheerful. In addition to large stocks on hand and little or no activity in the market, our people are not consuming as many apples per capita as formerly. On the other hand the export demand has been and is unusually good and the quality of New York and Pennsylvania fruit is much better than last year. Many western box apples seem to be overripe and not keeping well. In the face of these facts what is the outlook for better prices? Certainly not good. In my opinion there will be little gained by holding apples this season unless it may be some very choice lots late in the season after most fruit will keep no longer.

M. C. Burritt.

In the light of these continuing discouraging prices for apples the report of the Farm Bureau Fruit Conference held at Rochester in December, which has just been made public is of special interest. It makes no startling recommendations but does offer many sound constructive suggestions which will form the basis of long time community programs. Aside from the subject matter of its report this conference is especially noteworthy because of two facts (1). The State College of Agriculture presented to it the most complete statistical analysis of the condition of the fruit industry that I believe was ever gotten together and these solid facts form the background of the report, (2). the well organized and efficient machinery of the farm bureaus are available—in fact they are already planning—to carry these facts and the report itself into all the fruit communities of Western New York and to develop a program based on them, so that the conference is assured that constructive action will result and not merely another set of recommendations to be placed on file. Of the College analysis made by Dr. Warren's staff as well as of the content of the report itself I hope to have more to say from time to time as the season advances.



A canning factory that converts a part of the surplus crop into a marketable product.

Some of the outstanding recommendations made by the conference were:

(1). The definite elimination of a list of 105 varieties of apples by top working and pulling out "except where grown in the home orchard, for local market, or in sufficient quantities to be produced and marketed economically", and the approval of a list of fifteen varieties which "have proved themselves worthy of planting in Western New York."

(2). A growers organization to "own, control and promote a brand, maintain a standard pack and do some advertising of New York fruit". This was suggested by three different committees and was apparently an idea uppermost in the minds of most of the delegates.

(3). The extension as rapidly as practicable of shipping point inspection.

(4). The printing and dissemination of important facts and figures and of this report as an educational measure and as the basis of a sound program for the fruit industry.

The conference was also characterized by a saner view of coopera-

(*Continued on page* 9)

A Half Century of Work With the Patrons of Husbandry

How the First Pomona Grange Was Organized in Chemung County, New York

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

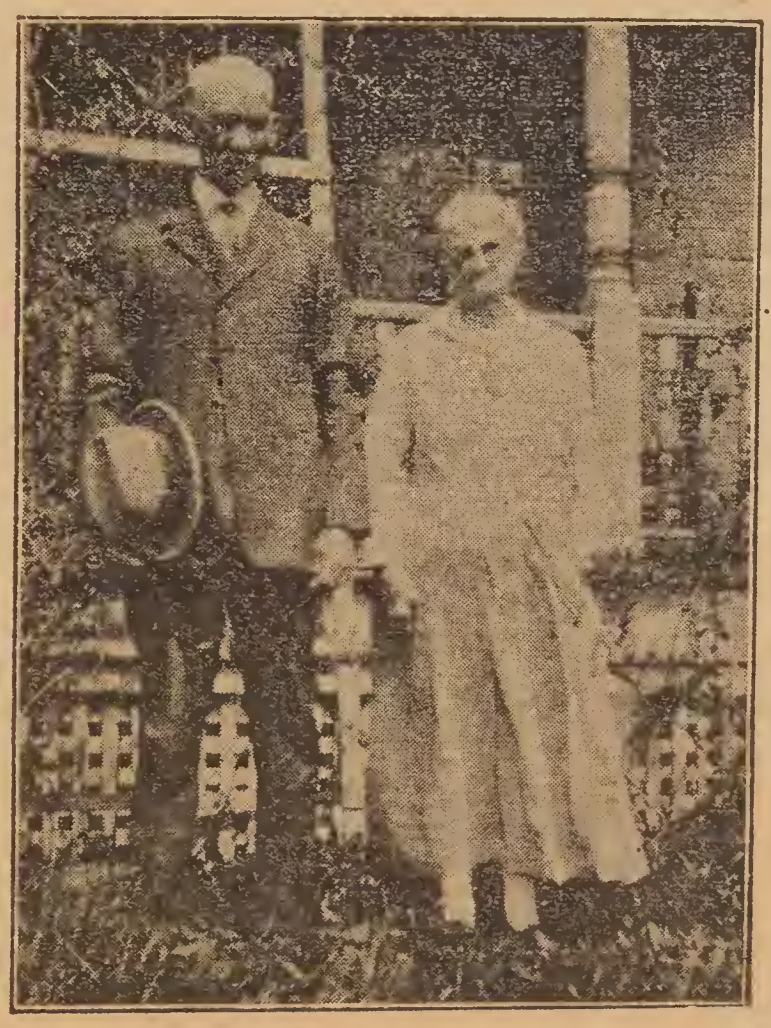
IT is not often that one has the privilege of visiting with people who have been active in any movement for over fifty years and yet this was my opportunity recently when I called on Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Wixon of Elmira, New York. Mrs. Wixon became a grange member in 1874, the year that the New York State Grange was organized and Mr. Wixon joined soon after. Since that time their interest in grange work has never slackened and they have given continually of their thought and time in their efforts to increase the influence and extend the benefits of the Patrons of Husbandry.

H. L. Cosline

In a certain sense, the grange was built from the top down. The National Grange was founded on December 4, 1867, with Wm. Saunders as master and J. R. Thompson as Lecturer. Subordinate Grange No. 1 was organized in 1868 at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, the home town of S. J. Lowell, formerly master of the National Grange. Chemung Valley Grange, of which Mr. and Mrs. Wixon are members is number 57 which shows that it was among the first granges organized.

"At that time, Mr. W. A. Armstrong was Master of Chemung Valley Grange", said Mrs. Wixon, "and to him belongs the credit for organizing the first Pomona Grange in the country then called 'The County Grange'. As Master of the grange, he, of course, attended the State and National Grange sessions and came back with the idea of a County Grange. Mr. J. R. Thompson, who was then lecturer of the National Grange came here to organize it with Mr. Armstrong as the first Master. So far as we know it was the first Pomona Grange. Later Mr. Armstrong was secretary of the New York State Grange for six years and master for eight years."

Mr. Armstrong was also prominent in forming the Elmira Farmer's Club the members of which were all grange members. This club was organized in 1868 and published the first grange paper in the state called "The Husbandman", with Mr. Armstrong as Editor. The publication continued until about 1882 and at one time had a circulation of 10,000 scattered all over the country. Mrs. Wixon's father was President of the Club.



Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Wixon of Chemung County who helped to organize the first Pomona Grange and who have been active in Grange work for over fifty years.

We, of the younger generation are prone to accept things as they are without much question and it is difficult for us to realize the difficulties of starting an organization like the grange. I was curious to know the ideals and aims of the organization fifty years ago. Mr. Wixon told me that the programs of the grange then were much as they are now. At one time a lot of stress was put on cooperative buying by the members. Perhaps this was overemphasized, at least the membership dwindled to a few faithful ones, including Mr. and Mrs. Wixon. A few years later a gradual growth began, which has continued to the present time.

Mr. Wixon served as county Deputy for twenty-six years, and had a prominent part in the growth of the grange in Chemung County. It is doubtful whether any person in the state has attended a greater number of grange sessions than he has. He started this work soon after E. B. Norris of Wayne County became State Master in 1898. At that time the grange membership in the state was approximately 30,000 but under the leadership of Mr. Norris for eight years the numbers increased to a little over 60,000. For instance the report of the state Grange in 1904 says that 26 new granges were organized during the year. During this time, Mr. Wixon, with the help of John N. Stowe, who came to Chemung County from Delaware County, travelled over the county

(*Continued on page* 10)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 119 January 22, 1927 No. 4

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight—***
Mockingly
On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths;
A swan-like form invests the hidden thorn;
Fills up the farmer's lane from wall to wall.
—"The Snowstorm" by
RALPH WALDO EMERSON

THE weather during the second week in January has been very cold but with a good deal of sunshine. There is good sleighing with snow blanketing the hills and valleys at least a foot deep. The zero weather has made fine quality ice and many dairymen are busy harvesting this winter crop.

* * *

"A Scrub Bull can multiply, but he never gets the right answer."

* * *

"Every added bushel to be sold reduces the price."
G. F. WARREN.

In his usual forcible style, Dr. Warren, the farm economist of Cornell, has put into one short sentence the one great fundamental cause of farmers' difficulties—over-production.

* * *

IN a recent message to dairymen, President Slocum of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association said:

"For generations dairymen have been thinking and planning only in terms of their individual farms. Now they are certainly definitely beginning to think in terms of the whole industry."

Mr. Slocum is right. So far as the public and the marketing ends of farming are concerned, the individual farmer can no longer contend with the great wall of organization on every side of him.

What Kind of Silage Corn Shall I Plant?

THIS is the time of year when farmers are beginning to plan for their coming crop season and to question themselves whether they are using the best of varieties for their different crops. It is interesting, therefore, to note a statement which has just been made by E. G. Misner on the study of the varieties of corn for silage grown on 95 farms in Chenango County, New York. Chenango County is in the heart of the dairy district and its climate is fairly typical of what may be expected in most of the New York milk shed. In certain southern sections of the milk shed varieties of corn can be used which take a little longer growing season and in the extreme northern part of the section it will be necessary to choose varieties requiring a shorter season.

In Chenango County, however, Professor Misner found that 26.7 per cent of the total silage corn acreage on 95 farms in 1923 was planted to Sweepstakes; 26.7 per cent was planted to West Branch; 18.1 per cent to Luce's Favorite; and the next in order with much smaller acreages were Leaming, Eureka, Pride of Nishua, Golden Ensilage, State Corn and Cornell No. 11. Professor Misner reports that the tendency seems to be changing from Luce's Favorite to Sweepstakes, and particularly to the strain of Sweepstakes known as West Branch.

The A B C of Alfalfa Growing

THE ever increasing acreage of alfalfa is proving that alfalfa can be grown on practically all farms in the East if the rules are followed strictly enough. Here are some fundamental alfalfa planting rules:

1—The soil must be well drained.

2—From 1 to 3 tons of limestone per acre must be applied, the amount depending upon how sour the soil is.

3—Five hundred pounds per acre of acid phosphate is recommended.

4—Care must be taken to get northern grown seed, preferably Ontario Variegated or Grimm.

5—The seed must be carefully inoculated.

6—The seed bed must be thoroughly prepared and free from weeds.

City Prosperity and the Farmer

ECONOMIC experts report that 1926 was probably the most prosperous year for the largest number of people in American history. This is true in spite of the fact that many farmers suffered a bad year on top of several other bad years. The general commodity price level was 6 per cent lower in 1926 than it was in 1925, but this slight decline was due to the largest sale of commodities ever known and was not any sign of inflation or unsafe credit situation. Not only are people buying more commodities than ever before, but the reports show that the bank savings and the investments in building and loan associations and in general securities were extremely high in 1926. There is every indication that prosperity will continue.

The great weak link in all these good times is agriculture. There was a decline in crop values in 1926 over 1925 of considerably more than a billion dollars chiefly in the prices farmers received for cotton, corn, wheat and fruit. On the other hand, producers of livestock, dairy and poultry products had a fairly good year, the best one since 1920, and many farm values are gradually improving.

It is interesting to New York State farmers to note that in the month of November the New York farm price index was 150 as compared to 100 before the war, while the United States farm price index was in November only 135 as compared to 100 before the war. The wholesale prices of all commodities including manufactured products were 151 in November as compared to 100 pre-war. The better prices in New York State and in the East are due chiefly to better prices for dairy and poultry products.

It is human nature to resent the other fellow's better condition. When we are floundering around in the sea, it is natural for us to want to tip the fellows over who are in the boat, so many farmers resent the prosperous conditions of the cities. But the way out does not lie in tipping the boat over, but rather in finding some way to get in also. What farmers need is not any decline in city prosperity, for when the city has no money to buy they will stop buying farm products to a large extent.

A letter that we have just had from a farmer well expresses this situation: "Whatever our plight is as farmers, it is to our interest to keep labor at work and we will have to be very careful indeed how we interfere with things that might upset our present prosperity. If we can retain it, the farm situation will gradually improve."

Time For Spring Planning

NOW is the time to send for the seed and garden catalogs in order to make plans for the coming season. If you have never planned your spring work ahead you do not know how interesting and valuable it is to lay out the work and to get the supplies on hand in plenty of time. Before you know how much lime, fertilizer, seed, new fencing, new machinery and other supplies you will need, it is necessary first to know what you are going to plant and how much.

If you wait until the last minute to buy your supplies, you will not get what you want at the time you need it. Many farmers have a diagram of their whole farm showing their crop rotation, the kinds of crop, and the acreage of each. It is very simple for anyone to make such a drawing of his farm and from this to estimate the supplies he will need for the spring planting.

If you need any help as to where and what to buy, consult the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In particular, we call your attention to the coming Reference Number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which will be our March 5 issue. This number will be a handbook, almost an encyclopaedia, on Eastern farming. We doubt if there is anything you will want to know in the way of fertilizer tables, seed calendars, and everyday working farm statistics of any kind that you will not be able to find in this number. Last year our Reference Number was so well liked by our readers that we had requests for hundreds of extra copies. Again we suggest that you get your seed catalogs, your statements from the fertilizer companies, and these, used with the Reference Number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will enable you to "plan your work and work your plan."

What Are the Tests of a Good Bull?

THE Hartford County (Connecticut) Farm Bureau in an interesting little statement says that before a bull can be classified as worth keeping he should have the following characteristics:

1—Come from high producing stock.

2—Have a dam and two grand-dams that are producers.

3—Be registered to prove his parentage.

4—Easily be worth more than any one cow in the herd.

Then when one is fortunate to possess such a bull, he should receive good care and management and be kept until his daughters prove themselves.

The same county Farm Bureau also states that every dairyman will obtain and keep a bull with the above qualifications

IF:

1—You want more milk per cow in the future.

2—You believe that "like produces like".

3—You admit that "the bull is half the herd".

4—You want more margin of profit.

5—You want heifers that will become good cows.

6—You expect to succeed as a dairyman.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THERE are so many good stories about Scotchmen that I cannot resist the temptation to tell one once in a while, although there are no people in the world for whom I have greater respect.

Two Scotchmen made a bet of a considerable sum of money as to which one could stay under water the longest. Accordingly, they went under. DIVERS ARE STILL SEARCHING FOR THEM!

Farm Values and the Assessors

A Page of Ideas Forcibly Expressed by A. A. Readers

ONE year and a half ago I started farming on my own account. I have lived on my home farm in Albany County, New York, practically all my life, and have worked with my father. Now that he is no longer here to help and I am alone with the responsibility of buying and selling, I have learned more about the problems of farm life and what goes with them and about outside influences vitally concerning the farmer.

I am seriously considering giving up the business; I will be twenty years old next birthday.

Thirty-three years ago my parents paid $5,000 for this place. The house and barn have been greatly enlarged. The brooder house and chicken houses have been built for several hundred fowls, and a large orchard of about four hundred trees set out. My mother says that in thirty-two years the town assessors have never walked over the farm to actually appraise it, but raised the valuation when we improved the buildings.

The value of my farm has so depreciated that it will not bring more than one-half of what was originally paid for it, yet the assessed valuation is more than it was at that time. The total tax then was about $16 and the school tax $3.50. There are nine houses vacant in this neighborhood that were occupied. My parents have paid taxes for state roads all over the state and now find our farm depreciated in value for the lack of these things, and our valuation is even higher on the assessor's books than it was at that time.

There should be and is a way to remedy this wrong. Legislation should be enacted providing for a reduction of assessment on all farm homes which are deprived of the use of electricity, telephone and state roads. Were legislation enacted, those remote farm homes would have this excess money to install their own lighting plant, improve their roads and put up their own telephone poles. Until every farmer can have these things there will be abandoned farms and there will be young men like myself dissatisfied with farm life and driven to leave the farm where they would much rather remain if conditions were more agreeable and encouraging.—A. M., New York.

* * *

Profits From Small Town Marketing

MUCH was printed in your paper last summer concerning roadside marketing but I am sure that there are many who would like to market some and do not realize that by delivering it to a small town near them two or three times a week they can work up a trade for garden stuff that will astonish them. At least, we have found it so. Many gardeners go farther to a larger market center and the small towns are left to get their green stuff shipped in when they much prefer the home grown stuff if they can get good stuff put up in nice shape. Last summer we sold over $100 worth of vegetables, flowers, and strawberries and we had only a very few berries. Orders were taken each delivery for next time so nothing is gathered that is not sold. Sometimes a note is left telling what we would have for next delivery day and the customer sent us a card the day before with her order, frequently giving a larger order than she might at the time she saw us.

We found we needed a succession of beets and light green curly lettuce for they sold the whole summer. String beans, peas, radishes and spinach came first for sale and all paid extra good for seed and time invested. After that cabbage, sweet corn, tomatoes, cauliflower, lima and pole beans, cucumbers, peppers and squashes were saleable. A few carrots sell but not nearly so many according as beets while a half row of parsley will supply a great number of customers.

We found the stores, restaurants, tea houses and hotels all ready to buy more or less from us while the last three named were eager to get sweet peas and later asters and gladioli. My flowers alone netted $25.

Since one is in constant touch with town people it is easy to work up a trade for your butter, apples, honey, early potatoes and numerous other things many farmers haven't good sale for or take a low price in order to sell.

We consider our sales last summer only a beginning since we will have some customers to start with and know more what the demand is likely to be.

Nearly everything was gathered the afternoon before delivery and after being prepared, washed, sorted and bunched as beets, carrots, green onions and flowers must be, were set down cellar and delivered the next afternoon. String beans and sweet corn were frequently gathered day of delivery.—Mrs. C. B. L., Pa.

* * *

Ventilation and TB

I AM only a farmer's wife, but am always interested in anything that goes to make farming better.

I was just reading the piece in your August 7th issue on "Do Close Stables Breed TB?" I have read quite a lot about this tuberculosis testing and I cannot understand how they are going to stamp it out by killing off cows that are infected. Surely some of these cows were infected when they were little calves. Thousands of calves are fed just enough to keep them alive and are kept in the filthiest quarters imaginable. I live on a farm where the buildings are counted very good, better than the average. The cow barn is about 85 feet long and one entire side has no windows at all. There is one window in each end and three on the other side. These are all kept tightly closed all winter so the cows are warm. There is a little ventilation from the hay mow above, but that is all. Just think of the lung capacity of a cow and there are around fifty stanchioned in there. They are let out about fifteen minutes a day to drink. Why wouldn't they have TB?

It seems to me if the government would use the money they are paying for cows that are killed to ventilate the barns and clean up they would be doing something.—C. B. R.

* * *

Why I Like the American Agriculturist

I ENJOY the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, it being the first paper for which we subscribed after starting house-keeping twenty-seven years ago. I always read the editorial page, Eastman's Chestnuts and all. I look through the entire paper reading all that is helpful and interesting to me. I get good information thereby. I advised a friend to use your Service Bureau, which he did with satisfying results. I, however, have never had any occasion to use it. Probably because I am no "sucker", thanks to A.A. When I read some advertisements I instantly think of A.A. advice regarding fake advertisers.

When I sell produce on the local market I look up prices in the A.A. I like to read Letters from Readers, thereby getting the viewpoint of others, which has a broadening influence on my life.

I like the contests even though I do not win. When one's mind is on the writing of a contest letter there is no room for evil thoughts to flourish.

I look up "What Readers Want to Know", sometimes I get just the information I want and need at that particular time. The Woman's page is almost always read first.

There are so many different helpful departments that it cannot fail to help a number of farm people, every issue.

While some departments do not interest me, they probably are the very ones which interest some other readers most.

It is a good farm paper, touching on all farm topics and suits me just so.—A. S.

* * *

Some Tax Increase!

I DO believe that taxes are not properly distributed or they would not be so heavy on the farmer.

My neighbor across the road says that about twenty-five years ago his taxes were 60 cents and

(*Continued on page* 18)

WE MAY JUST AS WELL BE GETTING USED TO 'EM

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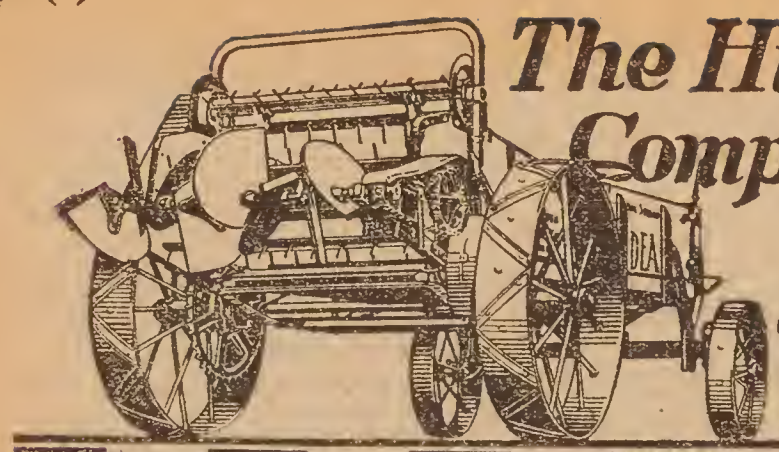

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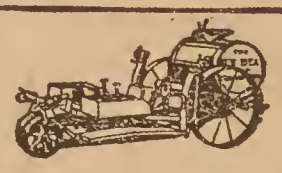

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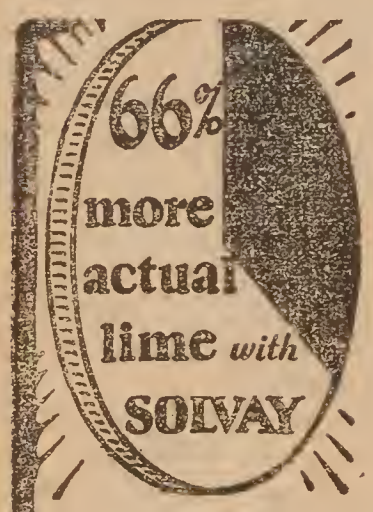

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For $125.00 you can buy, on an average, delivered to your station,
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Some Facts About Humus

Support the Land and It Will Support You

By A. W. BLAIR

"HUMUS" is a good term under which to hide a multitude of complex organic compounds about which we know very little. It is usually defined as partially decomposed organic matter which imparts a dark color to the top soil.

It is found in considerable quantities just underneath the covering of leaves in dense forests, and in fact wherever considerable quantities of organic materials—vegetable or animal—are allowed to decay in contact with the air. As a part of all normal soils it has many valuable properties. The amount in any soil may be increased by applying farm manures, growing green manure crops and plowing under crop residues, but supply it as we may the great problem is to get enough of it into the soil.

It disappears rapidly; more rapidly in a warm moist climate than in a climate that is cool and dry. We say it "burns out", by which we really mean that it is changed into simpler compounds some of which are used by plants in their growth.

Under normal humid conditions an application of 8 or 10 tons of manure per acre annually would scarcely maintain the supply of humus in a loam or sandy loam soil that is under cultivation. This means that with lighter applications—say 10 tons once in three to five years—the humus supply of the soil is gradually being lessened. The decline, however, is not noticeable from one year to another. A period of 10, 15 or even 25 years may elapse before yields decline perceptibly, but decline they will eventually except in cases where a special effort is constantly made to keep up the supply. Wheat lands in the Sacramento Valley which 30 or 40 years ago yielded 35 or 40 bushels per acre now yield less than 20 bushels. The continuously unfertilized and unlimed soil fertility rotation plot at the New Jersey Experiment Station yielded corn at the rate of 18 bushels per acre in 1908, and yields about 5 bushels per acre now. An adjoining plot which has been manured, limed and fertilized regularly produces at the rate of 50 bushels per acre.

The many abandoned farms in some of the older sections of the country drive this lesson home in a way that cannot be misunderstood. Yields decrease; the soil becomes thin and hard to work and washes easily. It lacks the loose velvety "feel" and good tilth of a soil that is well filled with humus.

But with good management it is possible to maintain a fair supply of humus, and there is encouragement in the announcement that artificial humus is being made. The process was worked out at the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, and according to Director Russell the conversion of straw into humus by microorganisms has been in actual operation on a number of farms. The production of humus from organic matter by microorganisms is not new, but the idea of its artificial production from straw is new.

One class of organisms must be supplied with nitrogen, in order that they may carry out the process. Another class may obtain a part or all of their nitrogen from the air if provided with organic matter, such as straw, and the necessary minerals—especially phosphorus, potash and lime.

In the West Indies waste molasses has been found to act like a nitrogenous fertilizer, the probable explanation being that it acts as energy material for the nitrogen fixing organisms.

Do we not foresee the day when the enormous piles of straw which annually go up in smoke in the great wheat sections of the Northwest will be artificially converted into valuable humus to be returned to a soil which for years has suffered from having everything taken off and nothing returned?

Raspberry Mosaic

MOSAIC is a disease of red and purple raspberries that has caused considerable loss in the last few years. This disease which causes a mottling and dwarfing of the bushes, is spread by aphids and by the sale of infected nursery stock. Partial control is brought about by a state law which prohibits selling raspberry bushes until they have been inspected by state inspectors.

The Geneva Experiment Station has found that fair control can be secured in Western New York on Cuthbert, Herbert, June and Ontario by planting mosaic free bushes and by digging out infected bushes the first and second seasons. The Herbert is the variety least affected with this disease while St. Regis or Ranese is easily kept free from it. An attempt is being made to breed plants resistant to this disease.

A new disease fatal to black raspberries has been identified as originating on red raspberries, being carried to the blacks by an aphid. It is thought to be identical with mosaic.

County Talks

To Make Oswego the "Cow County of the East."

THE Oswego County Farm Bureau is one of the oldest Farm Bureaus in the State. It was organized by a group of fruit growers with the aid of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce back in 1913; it has been at the beck and call of any farmer or group of farmers for the past thirteen years in the county every day in the year.

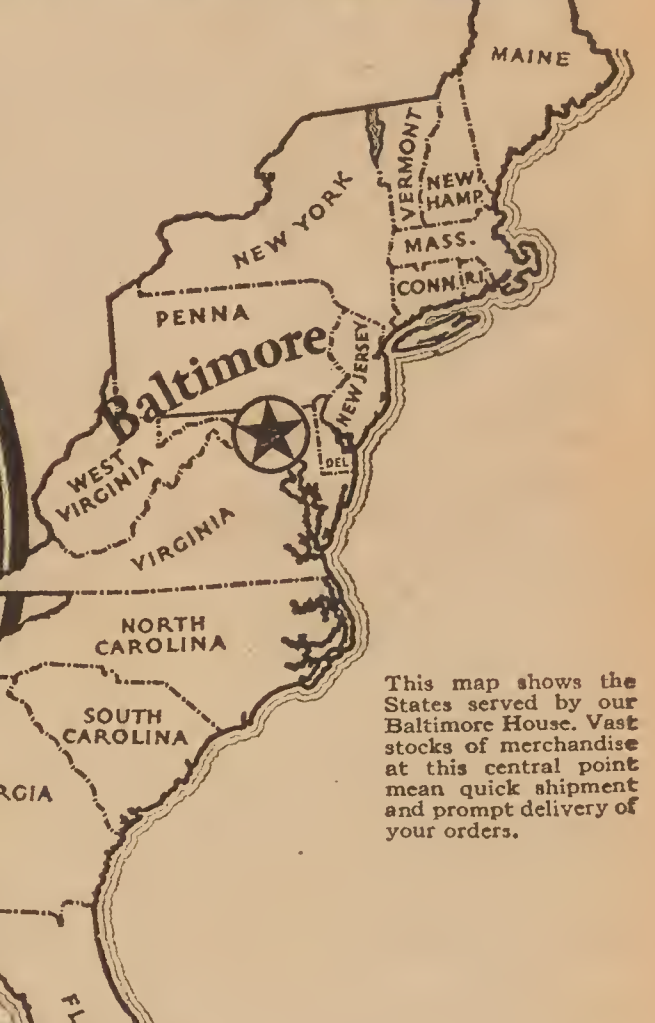
FRED. B. MORRIS

The aim of the Farm Bureau has been to render service by giving information and facts through demonstrations, meetings, letters, and personal contacts through the county agents and other farmers. The organization is purely an educational one. It has been instrumental in starting and helping to organize several movements that have been a decided benefit to the agricultural interests of the county such as the Dairymen's League, G. L. F., and other Cooperatives, the T B Eradication campaigns and the Oats Substitute and the Alfalfa Campaigns. In the last few years an average of 50,000 letters and bulletins have been mailed to farmers, poultry flocks have been culled, woodchucks gassed, ditches and stones blasted, drainage systems staked out, new seed secured, stock advertised for sale, pure-bred stock secured, cows culled through the Dairy Improvement Club, a timely spray service maintained for the fruit and vegetable growers, and fertilizers and crop practices changed.

It is expected that by the end of this year all the dairy cattle in the county will be tested for tuberculosis; and the farm bureau through its organization is now planning a long time program to follow this disease eradication work, which will materially raise the standard of the dairy stock of the county. All the agencies in the county will be enlisted to help; the banks, the granges, the League, the vocational teachers, and the newspapers, and the slogan back of this movement will be to make Oswego the "Cow County of the East."

Ward's Big Baltimore House

Serves the people of this Territory



This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders.

This big Baltimore House was built for *YOU*—you who live in the states shown on this map. It was built to bring *near to you*, vast stocks of fresh new merchandise—ready for immediate shipment to you.

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50-2

Lime Brings Back Clover

A Cropping Plan That Keeps the Land Fertile

IT is fifty-five years ago that I went to a farm about two miles distant with my father to get a load of hay for our minister to feed his horse which he kept to drive to his other appointment. It was in the month of September and yet there was haying to be done. Upon this farm there were three barns with sheds attached for hay and six or eight stacks in the fields. I mention this as being the general condition in this section. Clover was as natural to our soil as weeds and it would grow on land that had been plowed and no seed sown, even after a crop of potatoes. Before the Lehigh Valley R. R. was built the mules used in the coal mines were brought here in large droves to winter thus giving a market for surplus hay. The barns are still in use that were built to store hay and open sheds that were attached for the mules to run under. Meadows were known to produce good crops of hay for sixty years without plowing.

Some owners were particular to leave the after growth on the ground which helped to fertilize and protect the roots during the winter but the time came when clover would not grow and a stand of timothy was difficult to obtain as the newly seeded ground would heave up with freezing so as to kill the grass roots. One man plowed sixty acres of new seeding to try again. Such experience made it expensive and for years it was a study how to get hay.

Lime Need Indicated

I saw the statement in a farm paper that lime was needed on land where ashes gave good results. One year I noticed clover in rows on a newly seeded piece and the explanation was that I put ashes on potatoes there two years before. I also had noticed spots in the meadow producing clover and timothy for years after ashes had been spread with a shovel when hauling a load from the sugar cabin; these instances convinced me that our soil needed lime. Therefore I ordered a carload and offered to sell to the farmers at $3.20 per ton which was cost, but it came in June, a busy time and no farmer in this township would take a pound. I used a ton to the acre on corn ground applied with a manure spreader. The next year that ground yielded 75 bushels of oats per acre with a good seeding. Now the practice is to use lime when sowing grass seed with oats. I have not known of one failure in getting a hay crop where a rotation of crops is followed and lime used.

A Soil Improvement Program

Here I give the recipe for soil improvement, 300 lbs. per acre of 16% phos. acid applied on first crop corn or buckwheat following with oats and seeding using all the lime I can pay for up to a ton. If ground lime stone or lump lime is used applying in the fall or winter eight loads of stable manure per acre; then plow when there is still a good sod. At first I plowed after one crop of grass but later had one piece near the barn, which was topdressed several times, cut good hay for nine years and then a heavy sod to plow under.

Contrary to scientific teachings some are selling hay every year without keeping stock. The soil may last until their pockets are well filled and then they will let the other fellow do the work of stock raising. I haul and spread all manure direct from the stable as it saves work and as a rule get best results. I have followed this plan for twenty years and have had my farm fenced into small fields using one of them for a night pasture and rotating it as meadow. There is no better way to save manure and receive full benefit than this plan of pasturing during the warm months. My experience has been that with clay soil having a hard pan subsoil, manure does not leach away like gravel land and where wheat and rye are raised the plan for seeding may be different.

Here there is no such thing as worn out land and weeds and poverty grass are a blessing as they help to make clover and timothy by plowing under and following methods mentioned. Fifty years ago we pulled weeds and mowed thistles so they would not go to seed; now we raise clean timothy and clover by sowing the seed and they will choke out the weeds and thistles.—F. C., Pennsylvania.

Clean Cultivation And Rotation Kills White Grubs

Our meadows are infested with any number of white grubs. They are eating the grass roots and destroying things in general. What do you recommend to control them?—New York.

CLEAN cultivation is about the only recourse you have in controlling white grubs. They are most commonly found where meadows have been down for several years. Fall plowing will do a great deal of good, especially if you have got a nice flock of chickens to run along in the furrow and clean them up. Plowing during the fall breaks up wintering quarters of the insect and subjects it to the action of freezing and thawing.

White grubs represent the larva stage of the common June bugs or May beetles. The adult beetle lays the egg in the ground, from which hatches a common white grub. After the white grub reaches a certain stage it hybernates, emerging as the adult May beetle.

Good rotation where one or two cultivated crops are included, is usually sufficient to keep the infestation in check.

Fertilizer For Asparagus

What is a good fertilizer for asparagus and how much should we use?—R. T., New York.

THE New Jersey Station recommends a complete fertilizer such as a 5-8-7 applied usually before the cutting season at the rate of 1000 to 2000 pounds per acre. Sometimes a side dressing of 250 to 300 pounds per acre of a nitrogenous fertilizer is applied after the cutting season. The growth of tops after the cutting season stores food in the roots for the next season's crop so it is important to supply plenty of plant food, control weeds and insects at that time. The New Jersey Station publishes circular 99 on asparagus growing which is free to residents of New Jersey. The New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca publishes Mimeograph Bulletin U-2 which also covers the subject. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Washington puts out several Farmers' Bulletins on the culture of asparagus. There are several excellent books published on the subject of asparagus, from the origin of the crop right through marketing.

A Remedy For Apple Blotch

WE have found that by spraying with bordeaux mixture is a most effective method or remedy for eliminating apple blotch.

The first application of this mixture is made about ten days after the petals have fallen. The applications are continued at intervals for ten days apart until we have given at least three applications which is sufficient for results.

It is well to remember that the twigs are also infected. Since this is true that the blotch infests apple twigs as well as the apples, and as these twigs are a sure source from which this disease reoccurs and spreads almost every year, it is absolutely necessary that we treat these twigs and keep them free from infection as well as the fruit. There's no use to apply the mixture, unless it is done in a thorough manner. It merely represents a waste of effort and material as well.

As the canker remains alive for two or three years, and sometimes even longer,

Look Backward—Then Ahead!

BEFORE you start work on your next potato crop, look back a moment at your last year's results.

Were you satisfied with your yield per acre? Was your production cost per bushel low enough to give you a good profit? Did you get a lot of firsts or were there too many culls? Did your crop suffer badly from disease, insect attacks or frost injury?

If your crop was poor in any of these respects, *this* is the time to decide how to make your next crop a better one.

It will pay you to look into your rotation, your seed, and preparation of your seed bed, and also into feeding your crop plenty of potash in the form of a well-balanced mixed fertilizer. For potash helps to increase yield, strengthens the vines, aids starch to form in the tubers (a big factor in quality) and assists the plant to better fight disease and insect attacks, and to withstand frost.

It is important to check up on the actual number of pounds of potash which your crop receives. Good profits have been made when 80 to 150 lbs. of actual potash was supplied per acre. These amounts can be had in 800 to 1,500 lbs. per acre of a high analysis fertilizer containing 10% potash; in 1,000 to 1,875 lbs. per acre of an 8% potash mixture; or in 1,600 to 3,000 lbs. per acre of a 5% potash mixture. Many successful growers specify ***sulfate of potash*** in their fertilizer because of its favorable effect on quality of potatoes.

FREE—Lots of useful information about fertilizing on potatoes is contained in our booklet "Better Potatoes." Write for a free copy today.

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For nearly a half century, Isbell's have been developing yield, vitality and hardiness in seeds. Ceaseless experimenting, careful selection, better growing, sorting and cleaning methods have done this. 200,000 customers have proved this profit-building quality—they plant Isbell's seeds year after year and get bumper crops. We grow our own seed—you buy direct from us, saving money and eliminating all risk of substitution.

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Send your 1927 Seed Annual quoting direct-from-grower prices on Quality Seed. (91)

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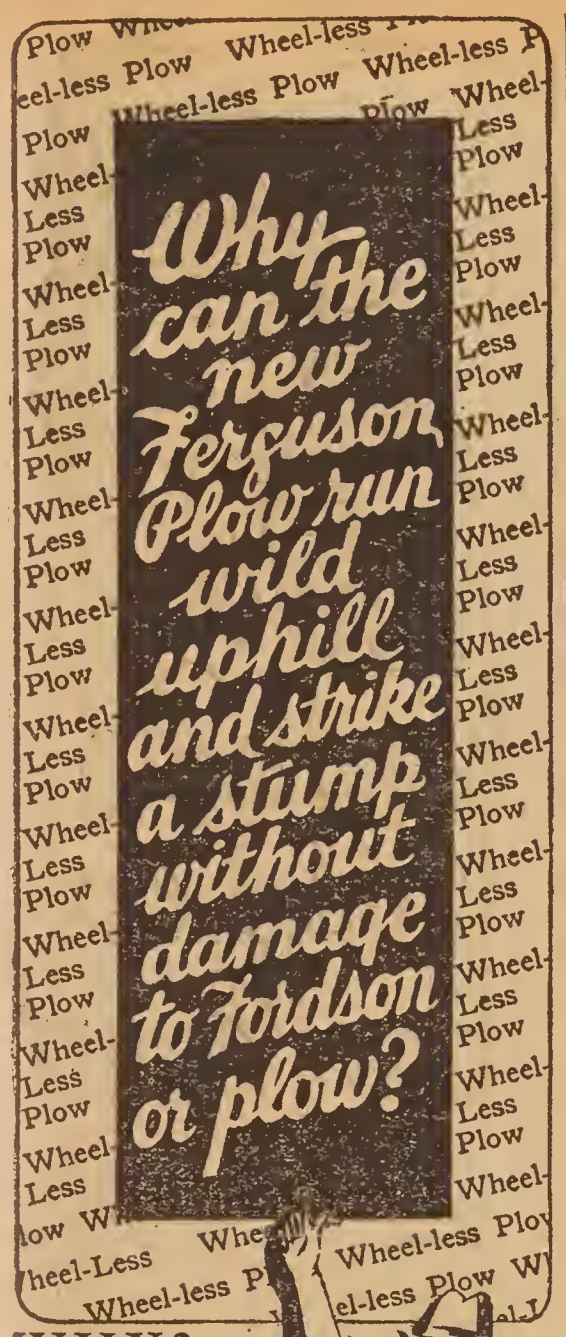

WHY? WHY?

—every month a new question

Everything and anything you can do with horses and a walking plow can now be done quicker with the new Ferguson Plow and the Fordson. Why?

"Marvelous! Astounding! Now I want a tractor!"—these sensational statements are heard from farmers everywhere the new Ferguson Plow is demonstrated. Why? WHY?

In the first issue of every month, this paper will display a new question showing you what you can expect the New Ferguson Plow to do on your land. Don't miss a single one!

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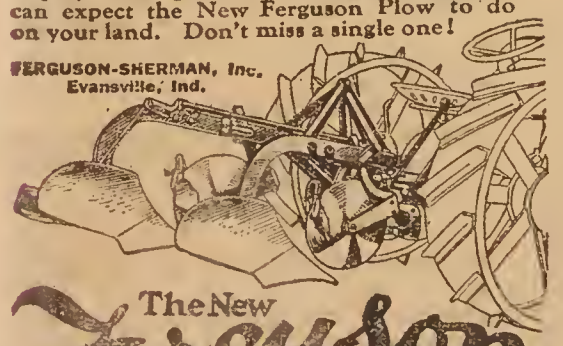


The New Ferguson Plow FOR FORDSONS

it will be necessary to continue the spray program for at least that long, although the fruit may be unblemished. If we do not do this, spraying in an effectual way, and keeping up the task until the canker is killed, we have in a large manner, defeated our purpose.

It pays to spray. One bushel of apples free from disease, is worth two or three in a commercial sense that are knotty and full of blotches and diseased. Such apples have little or no selling value today.—Mrs. E. O. S.

An Apple Marketing Program

(*Continued from page* 3)

tion. Heretofore cooperation has meant cooperative selling. Growers are now beginning to see that cooperative marketing is very difficult if not impossible without quality products of a uniform grade. They therefore declared that "it is evident from our experience that cooperative must follow rather than precede better standardization and grading in Western New York. Therefore the emphasis should be shifted from cooperation for sales service to cooperation for a packing service and for the voluntary establishing of a growers brand."

The basis of all improvement is the facts. That the apple industry has lost markets to other fruits and to vegetables can be indisputably demonstrated. The data also shows that eastern apple growers in spite of many natural advantages, have lost ground to western growers. Some of the reasons why these things are so apparent. It is evident too that eastern fruit growers must make certain important changes in their practices if they are to find any profits in their business. The report of this delegated deliberative body has made a distinct contribution to the improvement of the apple industry providing the growers are willing and ready to utilize it.

The past week in Western New York has been cold with considerable snow. Snow lies nearly a foot in depth quite uniformly over the territory. The past two days have been clear and bright and the thermometer has fallen to zero during the nights. It is fine winter weather though a little cold.

Spend a few minutes investigating the insides of the electric plugs in the house, and a screw driver may help you solve your difficulties later on when a fuse burns out unexpectedly.

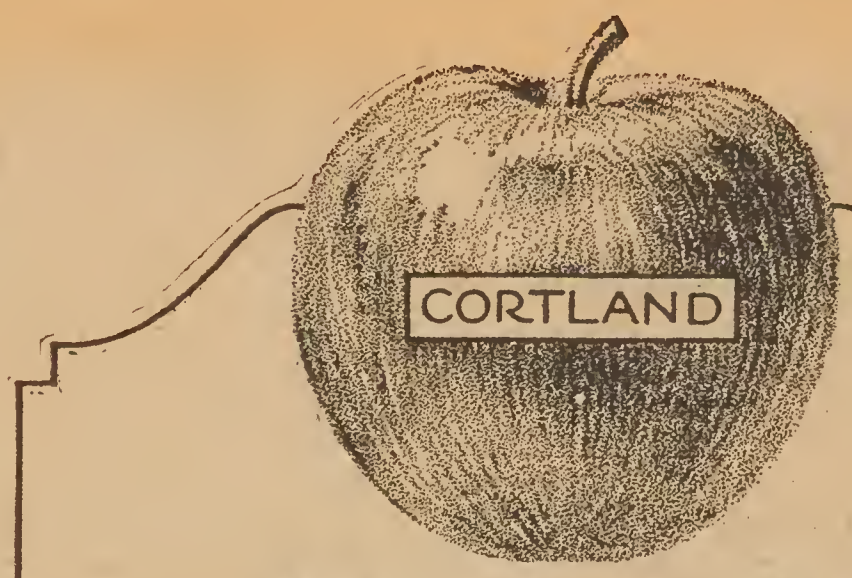
Reference Number Coming

THE March 5 issue will be the second annual Reference Number of American Agriculturist. If there is any handy information in connection with the everyday problems of Eastern farmers that you will not be able to find in this Reference Number, we would like to know what it is. Last year our Reference Number was so well liked and appreciated by farmers that there were requests for hundreds of extra copies. Many said that this one number alone was worth many times the subscription price for the whole year.

The March 5th issue will contain handy information and tables on the amounts and kinds of fertilizer, seed per acre, rations of all kinds, prices of all farm products for past years, breeding table for livestock breeders, diseases and their remedies for all farm crops and animals, insect control, fruit spray tables, recipes for fly spray, yield tables, leading breeds of farm animals and their characteristics, recipes and short helps of every kind and description for the farm women, and hundreds of other recipes and tables too numerous to mention here.

If you have any suggestions for any special tables or information that you would like to see in this number, we will be glad to have them.

The Reference Number will be the first issue of March. Watch for it.—The Editors.



Bred for Earlier and Larger Crops

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The Cortland apple is as large or larger than the famed McIntosh, bright red in general color and its flesh is fine and crisp, yet tender and juicy.

The Cortland's strength of stem withstands the attacks of wind and storms. Result, more apples on the trees and a bigger, saleable crop.

Write at once for your copy of this Catalog and order early.

And the Cortland fruits early and keeps like a late apple, which is another decided advantage.

To be fair, we must fill all orders in the rotation received. You should plan to order your selection of guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock early and let us hold it for you. So write today for your copy of our catalog. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

85,000 of Kellys' 1926 Trees carry this "True-to-Name" Lead Seal attached by Dr. Shaw and his staff from the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

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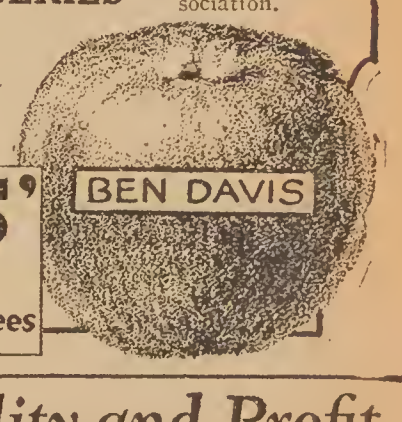
KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees



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You should by all means try these oats. Write for sample and circular.

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Contains valuable information on all the Clovers, Soy Beans, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Pasture Mixtures, Corn, etc. Its the best Seed Book we have ever offered Tells how to **Avoid Weeds.** Directs you in the way of better crops and greater profits. Tells you how to **Know Good Seed.** Plainly written so any one can understand it. Every farmer should have a copy of this book.

John R. Liederbach of Pa. writes: "Some time ago we received your Seed Guide and during odd times have read it with interest. You give more information on Field Seeds than all other catalogs combined".

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Save from 10 to 50% on your seeds this year. Write for catalogue giving detailed information about our complete line of superior quality field, garden and flower seeds.

Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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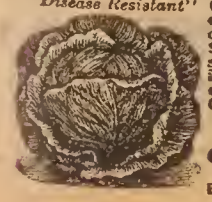

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Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.

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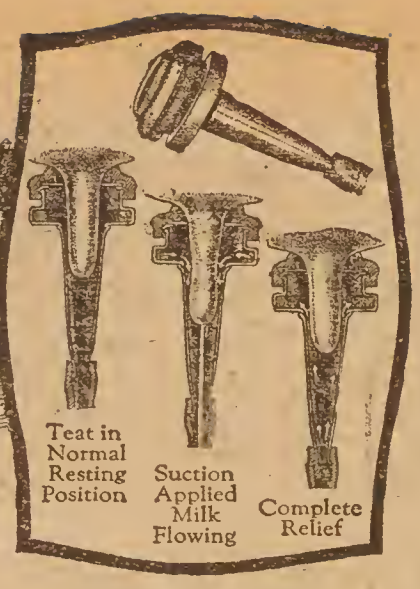
A scene sketched from a photograph taken on the farm of Jake Lahr, Eden Valley, Minn.



It Milks the Cows Clean

Dairymen Say It's the *Perfect* Teat Cup

"I have now used the Burrell Milker five years without missing a single milking. Under normal conditions, the Burrell leaves no hand stripping. And if there is a cow in the herd that has sore teats, she can be milked with the machine without trouble. It seems the Burrell Teat Cup is perfect."—*Jake Lahr, Eden Valley, Minn.*

THE strongest claims for the Burrell Milker are made by Burrell users. Thousands of them summarize their experience and express their praise of the Burrell Milker in the single sentence—*"It Milks the Cows Clean"*. And one of the reasons why it milks the cows clean is the Burrell *Air-Cushion Teat Cup.*

It Skims the Milk Clean

For many years, the wonderful Link Blades of the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator have made it famous as the *closest skimmer.* It has a greater capacity for the size of its bowl, for the speed at which it is operated, and for the power required to run it than any other separator. It is simple, light and easy-running. But, above all, *it skims the milk clean*—and that's what you want in a cream separator. Four sizes—350, 500, 750, 1000 lbs.—hand or power driven.

It Cushions Teats with Air

The vacuum suck pulls the air out of the air reservoir, at the top of the cup, over the square shoulder, creating an air cushion which supports the teat. Between sucks air returns to the air reservoir, thus giving complete relief. The Burrell Air-Cushion Teat Cup—made of pure nickel silver—has no dangerous rubber linings. It is simple, sanitary—and *comfortable.*

4 Exclusive Features

(1) The *Automatic Controller,* which regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (2) the *Air-Cushion Teat Cup,* which supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (3) the *Sanitary Moisture Trap,* which entirely prevents contamination of the milk from the pipe line; (4) the *Positive Relief Pulsator,* which gives complete rest between pulsations and assures natural circulation—these four exclusive features make the Burrell practically a *perfect* milking machine.

Send For Valuable Free Books

Here are two valuable, illustrated books that are free to dairymen. One pictures and describes the Burrell Milker and explains how *"It Milks the Cows Clean"*. The other tells about the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator—all about its simple, sanitary, rugged construction, and how *"It Skims the Milk Clean"*. Every dairyman should have both of these interesting, practical, helpful books for handy reference.

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D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC., 27 Albany St., Little Falls, New York.
Without obligating me in any way, please send me the two *free* books described above.

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BURRELL

MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

A Half Century with the Patrons of Husbandry

(*Continued from page* 3)

organizing granges and reorganizing others that had become inactive. That was before the days of automobiles and some of the trips taken developed into all night affairs before home was reached.

Mr. Wixon reminded me that the State Grange started the discussion which resulted in the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, that the National Grange deserves credit for the parcel post law, and that the local grange brought the Farm and Home Bureau into Chemung County. In fact practically every development that favorably affects Agriculture was first proposed in a Grange meeting. The Dairymen's League was born in Orange County, the home of Albert Manning who served Agriculture so well as Orange County Pomona Grange Master, Overseer and Master of the State Grange and Secretary of the Dairymen's League. The G. L. F. cooperative was practically organized at a State grange meeting.

Grange Work

Mr. Wixon served for years as Master of the Chemung Valley Grange and for a long period as Master of the County Grange, and for eighteen years was assistant secretary of the State Grange while Mr. W. N. Giles was Secretary.

Mrs. Wixon was secretary of Chemung Valley Grange for 25 years and of Pomona Grange for 26 years. She also served one term as Ceres in the State Grange.

It might be said that the first meeting of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Co., took place in the Wixon home. Mr. E. B. Norris, then State Master, Mrs. Norris and Mrs. B. B. Lord of Chautauqua County then State Lecturer stopped over the week end on their way to a National Grange meeting. The man who first conceived the idea of a Grange Life Insurance Company, whose name Mrs. Wixon can not recall, was also there and the idea was thoroughly discussed and was later adopted.

Mr. Armstrong, who has already been mentioned was very active in the formation of the Farmers' Reliance Fire Insurance Company, an institution for the protection of members on a cooperative basis against loss by fire.

National Grange Meetings

Mrs. Wixon's first trip to National Grange was in 1893 and since then she has attended three National Grange sessions. Mr. Wixon attended first at Rochester in 1912 and has attended once since.

Few grange members can show a better record of attendance at State Grange. Mrs. Wixon attended State Grange for the first time in 1887 and has missed but three sessions since that. Mr. Wixon has also missed three sessions during that time. His duties as County Clerk kept him at home in 1910, but Mrs. Wixon went and assumed his duties as assistant secretary.

"I suppose you are planning to go to Jamestown this winter for State Grange", I said.

"Oh yes", replied Mrs. Wixon. "We will be there if we are well. As I remember it was at Jamestown in 1888 that the sixth degree was first conferred in full form. At that meeting there were 165 delegates while there will be over 600 at the session this year. We surely will not miss State Grange this year if we are able to get there."

It might be said that the work of the grange has been Mr. and Mrs. Wixon's chief source of relaxation from the everyday work of life and a visit with them indicates that it has served them well. They are still vitally interested and enthusiastic and this enthusiasm has kept them both mentally and physically young.

The handiest thing on the farm!

The electric flashlight that slips so conveniently into your pocket is really the handiest thing you have on the farm. It serves a dozen uses every night, especially during the winter when it gets dark early, and it is so safe to use, not the slightest danger of fire. It is always ready for those after-dark trips to the barn, out into the yard, or to see what's the trouble in the henhouse.

Around the house it is wonderfully convenient, for you can instantly throw its strong rays of light in darkened corners, back in the clothes closet, or up in the attic.

Your "Farm Service" Man knows flashlights and you can depend on his having picked out good ones from the many different kinds on the market. He has sizes and kinds for every purpose. You should have one handy in the barn, one in the house, and another in the pocket of your car. See him about batteries and extra lamps, or any flashlight service you may need.

Go there too for electric equipment and supplies if your farm has electric power. He will be prepared to give you helpful service and advise you on the best kind of equipment to use. If you are planing to put in a power plant, get his opinion on different kinds. He will be glad to have you come in and talk it over.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. **FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK** gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

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Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.

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GOSSIP FROM THE BARNS

By H. W. BALDWIN

BEEF production in the eastern states continues to increase in interest among eastern farmers. Already the Aberdeen Angus breeders and the Hereford breeders have their individual breed associations, while the advocated of all beef breeds have united in the Eastern Beef Producers Association to further the production of beef on eastern farms. New breeders are continually added to the ranks. The Dinsmore Estate at Staatsburg, N. Y., with a foundation herd of eleven Angus females, has recently secured a son of Blackcap Revolution to head the herd. Mr. Hayes, manager of the Dinsmore Estate, purchased him at the recent International Livestock Show in Chicago.

* * *

A visit to Quonquont Stock Farm, Whately, Mass., will reward any breeder who appreciates good cattle in general and good Holsteins in particular. There will be found a herd of 85 animals of the milky business appearing type. They are headed by King Colantha Vanderlei, line bred to Colantha Johanna Lad, tracing six times to that noted sire. His first nine daughters to freshen have tested not lower than 3.6% of butterfat, Quonquont Stock Farm is producing certified milk whch is retailed in Northampton, Haydenville, Holyoke, West Springfield and Springfield, all in Massachusetts. For 1926 the bacterial count of samples taken from the delivery trucks have not exceeded 900, with an average of between 500 and 800. The business-looking appearance of the herd is backed by records which show that the average production of all cows in the herd are on yearly test at the present time, while between twelve and fifteen cows in the herd have completed tests on the farm with records ranging between 20,000 to 26,125 lbs. milk.

* * *

THE November monthly report of the cow-testing associations in New York State, recently sent out by G. W. Tailby, Supervisor of Testing Associations shows that a Holstein-Friesian cow, owned by George True of Monroe County, had the best milk production of any cow in the Association for November, with 2,280 pounds of milk. This cow was also second in butterfat production with 86.6 pounds of butterfat. A Holstein cow owned by W. E. Bruyn, of Ulster County, led the Association in butterfat production with 95.1 pounds. This cow was second in milk production for the month with 1941 pounds of milk.

A Holstein-Friesian cow owned by H. S. Van Deusen, of Chemung County, was third both in milk and butterfat, with 1770 pounds of milk and 79.7 pounds of butterfat. A Holstein-Friesian owned by Windsor Brothers of Chenango County was fourth in milk production with 1757 pounds while a grade Jersey owned by Frank Dibble of Delaware County was fourth in butterfat production with 76.6 pounds.

The Holstein-Friesian owned by Roy Munro, of Onondaga County, was fifth in milk and butterfat production, with 1750 pounds of milk and 75.2 pounds of butterfat.

The ten herds from amongst those associations reporting which had the highest records for butterfat for the month of November are as follows:

County	Owner	No. Cows In Milk	Average Production per cow in Milk (pounds)	Fat (pounds)
Madison	W. J. Smith & Son.	24	1321	43.3
Chemung	H. S. Van Duesen .	12	1144	42.8
Chemung	Hughson Bros.	11	1004	40.5
Clinton	Ralph B. Dodds ...	11	928	40.0
Delaware	James Murdock	3	800	40.0
Madison	M. H. Johnson	12	1099	39.9
Madison	J. W. Lamb	12	1122	39.8
Essex	W. W. Fortune	4	1214	39.6
Madison	G. S. Miller	13	1131	38.9
Wyoming	L. T. Hull	8	739	38.7

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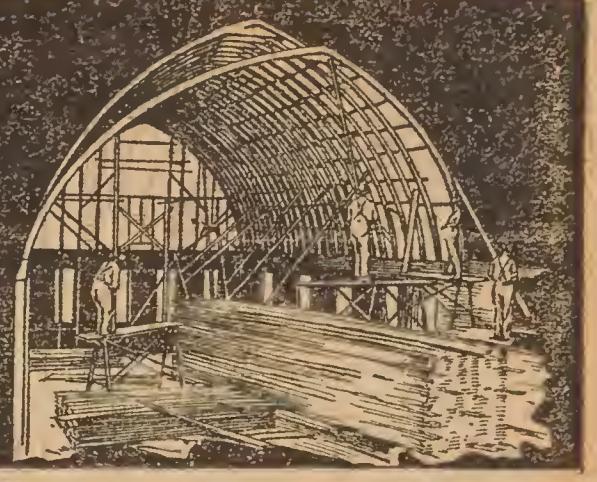

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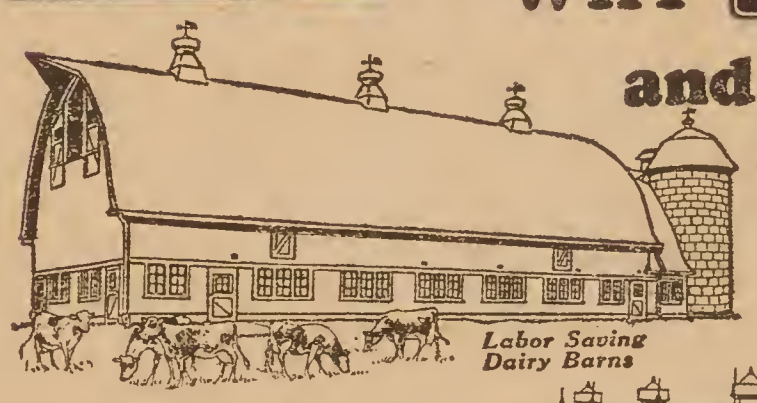

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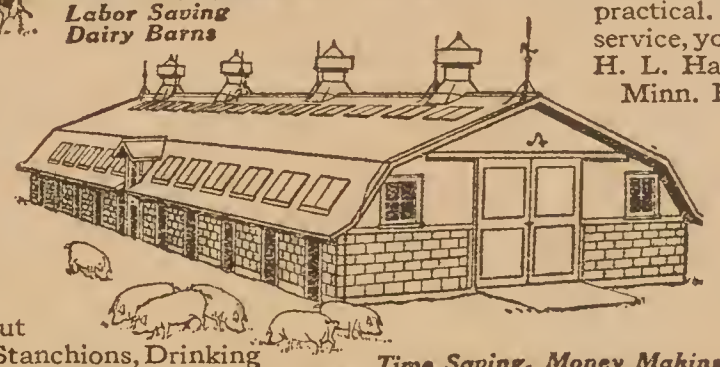

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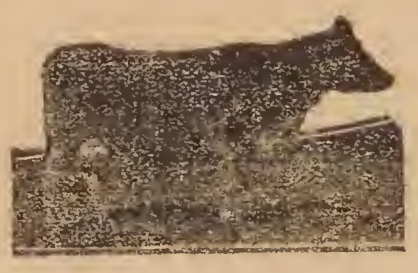

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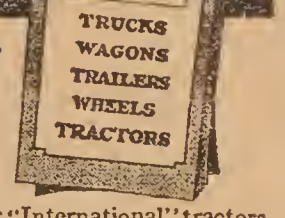

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the January prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.46	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.25	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21. 6c per 100 lbs. is to be added for each 1/10 of 1% butterfat in classes 2a and 2b.*

The Class 1 price for January, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia, for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

December Prices Announced

following December prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.862
Expenses	.062
Net Pool Price	2.80
Certificate of indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	$2.70

The net cash price to farmers in December 1925 was for 3% $2.33 (2.53 for 3.5% milk) milk. This is the second highest pool price on record, the highest being in December 1922 when it went to $2.95 for 3.5% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for December 1926 is $2.74 per hundred. This is equivalent to $2.94 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for 3% milk in December a year ago was $2.67½ for 3% milk.

BUTTER LOWER BUT FIRM

CREAMERY SALTED	Jan. 11	Jan. 5	Jan. 12 1926
Higher than extra	.51 -51½	52½-53	44-44½
Extra (92 sc)	.50½-	-52	-43½
84-91 score	.43 -50	42½-51½	41-43
Lower G'd's	.41 -42	41 -42	40-40½

The butter market is a cent and a half lower on creamery extras than it was at the time of our last report. The weakness that we reported last week continued to the point that 92 score butter broke to 50 cents. The sellers yielded to the pressure, following the reports of heavy receipts, both of domestic and foreign butter. At the same time the Chicago market had weakened sharply and this served to aggravate matters. The New York market has been on a higher level than other cities and consequently a lot of butter has been sent this way to gain advantage of the differentials. However, when the market settled at 50c operators felt that a safe level had been reached and since that time we have had a good steady market with fair trade. In fact the price recovered a half cent.

It is interesting to note that on January 11, a year ago, 92 score butter was selling for 44c, 6½ below the present market. When we consider this as well as the fact that cold storage holdings are approximately one half what they were a year ago, the outlook is most encouraging. On January 1, 1926, the cold storage holdings in the licensed warehouses in New York State, 140 warehouses reporting, there were 10,354,793 pounds of creamery butter. On January 1, 1927, 136 warehouses reporting there were 5,660,633 pounds. Although these holdings only cover New York State, they are indicative of the situation. On January 7 in the four largest cities the cold storage holdings were less than 18 million pounds, whereas on the same day a year ago there were almost 25 million pounds.

MORE ACTIVITY IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Jan. 11	Jan. 5	Jan. 12 1926
Fresh av'ge	—.—	—.—	—.—
Fresh av'ge	—.—	—.—	—.—
Fresh fancy	—.—	—.—	—.—
Held av'ge	25-26	25-26	26½-27½

Of late there has been more activity in the cheese market although prices have not changed. In fact in some sections there is talk of shading of prices on certain lines of goods to effect quantity sales. The cheese market since the first of the year has been particularly slow. State flats have been steady but there has been very little inquiry for them, consequently the extremely limited offerings are holding to previous price elvels.

EGGS TREND DOWNWARD

NEARBY WHITE	Jan. 11	Jan. 5	Jan. 12 1926
Selected Extras	.48 -50	52-53	49-
Av'ge Extras	-47	50-51	46-48
Extra Firsts	45½-46	49-49½	44-45½
Firsts	44½-45	48-48½	43-
Gathered	43 -46	45-49½	39-45½
Pullets	38 -40	42-45	38-40
BROWNS			
Fancy	49 -50	51-53	44-47

The trend of the egg market is downward, due to greatly increasing supplies. Up to a week ago weather in the western producing sections has somewhat encouraged production but of late it has turned extremely cold and collections have been on the decrease. At the same time a considerable part of the trade has turned away from storage eggs and this has helped to maintain the situation for nearbys, which helps the situation greatly. Receipts have been quite heavy of late and on the best selections clearances have been maintained fairly well. Medium grade eggs have suffered a little more. On the 11th and 12th it was getting a little harder to keep floors clear and in some quarters the situation began to look a little bit wobbly. It looks like another revision downward before the week is up. We are now entering the period when the into-storage movement begins. Prices are about on the same level they were a year ago. The Chicago market reports that on January 11, April storage packed firsts were 28⅞c. A year ago the same marks were 28⅝c. Active trading of goods intended for the chambers of hope has not become high pressure as yet. However, we look for about the same range of prices of a year ago because cold storage holdings are in close harmony with those of 1926.

POULTRY MARKET TROUBLES SETTLED

FOWLS	Jan. 11	Jan. 5	Jan. 11 1926
Colored	32-35	35-38	-30
Leghorns	28-30	-30	-28
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-28	30-32	25-30
Leghorns	25-27	-28	30-35
Broilers	33-40	35-40	30-40

The unpleasantness that we mentioned in our last report occasioned by the strike of crate handlers in the live poultry trade, was settled at the close of the week ending the 8th and trade got down to business again. When business was resumed, slaughter houses were naturally very short on supplies and buyers had to hustle for stock. During the strike live poultry cars were diverted away from New York by the freight shippers and as a consequence all supplies of live poultry were quite limited and the market developed unusual strength. There were all kinds of values reported on the 10th and 11th but it was not until the afternoon of the 12th that a market was actually established.

POTATO MARKET QUIET

The potato market is quiet. In fact trade during the past few days has been very dull. Your reporter interviewed one of the largest handlers of state potatoes in New York market and he reported that there is no question that at prevailing prices consumption is considerably below what it was a year ago when prices were higher. The explanation given was that although potatoes are cheaper this year, the quality does not begin to compare with that of last year. It was our informant's opinion from the facts that he gets both in the country and from the retail dealers, that under the circumstances we are going to have more than enough potatoes to go around and that there is very little likelihood of any better prices developing unless for short periods which may be brought about by the condition of the weather, etc.

He did express the opinion that we may see a slump in prices for a while before the recovery which often comes at the close of the old potato deal. Certainly a man doesn't want to hold too long for advices from Florida and other southern producing sections that specialize on early potatoes are planning an increase in acreage.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.38⅛	——	1.74¾
Corn	.80¾	——	.88½
Oats	.49	——	.45⅞
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.53¼	1.53¾	1.00
Corn No. 2 Yel	.90½	.88⅛	.98⅝
Oats No. 2	.57	.57	.54½

FEEDS	Jan. 8	Jan. 1	Jan. 9, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	33.50		32.00
Sp'g Bran	29.00		31.50
H'd Bran	31.50		33.50
Stand'd Mids	30.00		31.50
Soft W. Mids	35.00		37.00
Flour Mids	34.50		35.00
Red Dog	40.00		40.00
Wh. Hominy	32.50		34.00
Yel. Hominy	33.00		33.00
Corn Meal	33.00		35.00
Gluten Feed	33.75		42.75
Gluten Meal	44.50		52.75
36% C. S. Meal	30.50		36.50
41% C. S. Meal	32.50		39.00
43% C. S. Meal	33.50		41.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.50		49.00

No quotations due to holiday

EXPORT TRADE TAKES MORE APPLES

The one outstanding feature of the apple market this year has been the vast increase in the amount of apples shipped to European markets. A year ago it was thought that the peak of possibilities had been reached, but an analysis of this year's figures shows that last year's business has been increased by more than 50%. Up to January 8, the number of barrels exported to European markets totaled 3,295,018. Up to the same day a year ago 2,096,672 barrels had entered the foreign trade. In boxed apples 5,323,760 boxes have been shipped whereas up to the same day a year ago 3,552,681 boxes had been shipped.

The outstanding feature of the present European market is the continued satisfactory distribution of apples in central Germany. During early January the Hamburg market was overloaded with boxes of apples, while the barreled trade was holding up very well. The English market was not so very good and Denmark market (Copenhagen) is in rather bad shape. Scandinavian markets are fair.

The export trade has been experiencing difficulty of late due to the reluctance of the trade to take to the cold storage prices asked by growers. Most of the common storage is out of the way now with the exception of a few Baldwins and Ben Davis. Those who have apples in storage want to get their into-storage prices plus the cost of storing. Buyers are reluctant to listen to such a proposition. There are still a lot of other apples that have got to come out before the end of February, particularly Yorks and Staymans. These cannot be held any great while so that the trade is sitting tight until this stuff is out of the way. Once the February stocks are off the market and common storage is entirely cleaned up, there are prospects of getting slightly better prices for all held apples such as fancy Baldwins. However, one man's guess is as good as another's. It seems reasonable that a steady, uniform and sensible marketing plan should be followed. Any radical policies do not seem at this time to be very wise.

The domestic market is about the same as it has been right along. Prices are about on the same level. Occasionally a lot of extremely fancy stock will draw a shade premium. On the whole, however, the market is unchanged. In some quarters, McIntosh are not bringing as much as they did before the Christmas holidays.

Write WGY Radio Station

THE WGY Radio Station at Schenectady is strongly considering the discontinuation of their daily market reports which are broadcast each noon and again later in the evening. Whether or not these reports are dropped from the program will be determined largely by the amount of response received by listeners. We strongly suggest therefore, that if you listen to these reports and value them that you write immediately to WGY Radio Station at Schenectady, N. Y., requesting that the market reports be continued.

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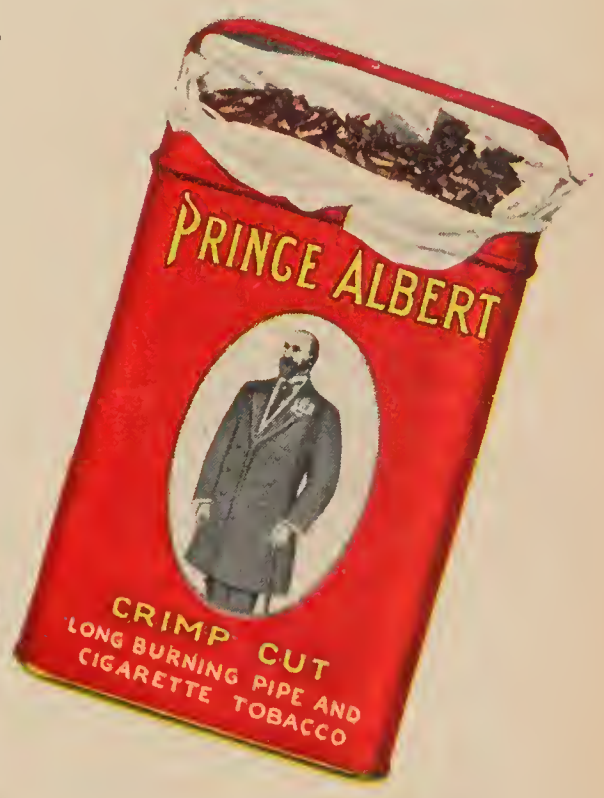
TAKE that any way you like. If you have always wanted to smoke a pipe, but felt you didn't dare, Prince Albert will convince you that you *can* . . . and enjoy it! If you are already a pipe-smoker, but don't know the joys of P. A., this tobacco will be a revelation.

Beginners and old-timers alike are amazed that any tobacco can be so mild and still have that satisfying body that men demand in a smoke. They revel first of all in its fragrance, promise of a wonderful taste to come. And when they light up and pull in—ah . . . !

Buy yourself a tidy red tin of P. A. today. You'll find it cool, as a dip in the surf is cool. You'll find it sweet, with a sweetness that never cloys. You'll find it mild as Indian summer . . . a mildness that lets you smoke to your heart's content.

You may think your present brand is the last word in pipe-tobacco. Don't stop there. Be inquisitive. It will bear repeating: P. A. revises all your pipe-ideas. Make the test today—the only test that counts: a tidy red tin, a jimmy-pipe, and a match!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



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slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would be cracked or broken

AN ideal overshoe for farmers. All rubber—water and slush-proof—husky every inch of it—that's the "U. S." Walrus.

You can kick around on that thick oversize sole as much as you like—it's as tough as the tread of a tire. And the uppers—they are made of rubber so strong, so live, it will stretch five times its own length!

And here's another big reason why "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes stand up at every vital point:—where wear is greatest, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements are *built in* to give *extra* strength.

* * *

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The Farm News

New York State Legislature Now in Session

THE opening session of the New York State Legislature was marked by the annual message of Governor Alfred E. Smith. Governor Smith was ill with a cold and unable to deliver the message in person, as he has in former years.

Farmers will be interested in the Governor's attitude and recommendations on important problems affecting the citizens of the State and we therefore very briefly review the Governor's statements on some of these problems.

TAXATION. The Governor recommended reductions the same as last year in both the income tax and in the direct tax on real estate. He called attention to the heavy rural tax burden and recommended that a considerable saving in local taxes could be made by consolidating unnecessary county government.

PROHIBITION. The Governor said he would strive to obtain from Congress a modification of the Eighteenth Amendment but that he would nevertheless "remove any police officer who failed to cooperate in the enforcement of the present law so long as it is on the statute books".

WATER POWER. "I therefore propose the creation of a Power Authority*** vested with ownership and control for the State of all water power resources belonging to the State." The Governor called attention that such authority would be similar to the Port Authority now working for the developing of the ports of New York and Albany and for the construction of bridges.

REORGANIZATION. The Governor asked that the reorganization work of the State functions of government be continued to include the establishment of an executive budget, a four-year term for State senators, and two years for Assemblymen, a four-year term for Governor, and that the State Legislature enact new laws only every other year. He pointed out that in the last five years in this State there have been nearly five thousand new laws added to the statute books.

Early in the session both houses of the Legislature organized. Assemblyman J. A. McGinnies of Chautauqua County was again elected speaker. Russell G. Dunmore of Oneida County was made majority leader in the Assembly. Lieut.-Governor Edwin Corning will preside over the Senate this year. Senator John Knight of Wyoming County is the Republican majority leader in the Senate.

Farm Organizations Urge Passage of McNary-Haugen Bill

FOUR large farm organizations have been busy in Washington since the opening of this session of Congress trying to obtain the passage of the McNary-Haugen Bill for farm relief. These organizations are the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Cotton Growers' Exchange, the Corn Belt Federation, and the Executive Committee of Twenty-two, representing leading farmers and business men of the Central West.

On January 11th, these organizations presented a petition to the House Agricultural Committee asking in no uncertain terms for the passage of this farm relief bill. There are several other bills for farm relief before Congress but the Committee reports that it is not giving much attention to the others because they do not command the support that the Haugen Bill does.

Our readers will remember that the McNary-Haugen Bill provides a plan for maintaining a good price in the domestic market for certain products including especially cotton, corn, and wheat and for disposing of any surplus of these crops through government aid for any price that they would bring in foreign countries. An equalization plan is provided whereby the loss on the surplus would be pro-rated back to the producers of these commodities on a basis of the amounts which they originally produced.

North Country Notes

"AS the days begin to lengthen then the cold begins to strengthen" is holding true for Northern New York as the mercury has been below the zero mark for four mornings in a row now. But such glorious days with bright snappy sunshine more than offset the cold, and should have a good effect in stopping the wave of colds, grippe and kindred diseases that have been sweeping over the country during the cloudy days and weeks that we had during December.

Now that so large a percentage of the fluid milk is being shipped to New York, most of the cheese being made only during the flush, the farmers have to plan on a supply of ice to last during the warm weather. The necessity for thorough cooling is made even more necessary by the long hauls by truck that the milk from many farms makes before reaching the receiving station. During warm weather there is a good chance for a considerable warming up in transit, and in standing on the trucks while waiting for their turn at the unloading platform.

With the continuing lower prices for feeds, and the apparently good prices for milk, a number of farmers are keeping their spring freshening cows milking right along, instead of allowing them to dry up as usually is the case at this time of the year,—a hold over of cheese factory days when a cow that wanted to milk in the winter was almost a nuisance.

The Jefferson County Farm Bureau has had a speaker from the Department of Farm Management at Cornell at a number of meetings this past week, discussing "Why some farms pay better than others", and putting especial emphasis on the farm inventory taken the first of the year, or at some specific time each year. There is more tendency toward this each year, and it develops that one learns a lot of things both pleasant and unpleasant that were not known or merely guessed at before. Most of those who are making a profit at farming are already following the methods used by the best manufacturers and other business men, in many ways.—W. I. Roe.

Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 17th—29th: Sherburne High School, Chenango County. Short course in Agriculture. Speakers, Prof. Hopper, Prof. Rice, W. F. Stoughton, H. L. Case, K. D. Scott.

Jan. 19th—21st: The Cattaraugus County Farm Bureau is holding some community meetings. On January 19th, at Allegheny, the speakers will be I. C. H. Cook and Mrs. Munroe. On January 20th, at Napoli, the speakers will be Prof. L. M. Hurd and Mrs. Munroe and the same speakers will be at Portville, January 21st.

Jan. 22nd: Somerville, N. J. Farm Loan Assn. Meeting at Court House. Speaker, Prof. Knowles of the N. J. State College.

Jan. 23rd to 26th:—Wyoming and Livingston Counties Farm Bureau trip to New York City to study markets.

Jan. 24th: Cumberland Co., N. J. Vegetable Growers Ass'n. meets at Court House, Bridgeton. Speakers, Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn, A. E. Young.

Jan. 25th: Erie County Community Meetings at Colden Masonic Hall and Elma Community Hall. Speakers, Prof. F. O. Underwood and Prof. R. C. Ogle.

Jan, 26-27-28: Wyoming County Farm Bureau and Grange Meeting at Warsaw, Hermitage, Varysburg, and Curriers to demonstrate a Grange Lecturers program. Speaker, Prof. R. A. Felton.

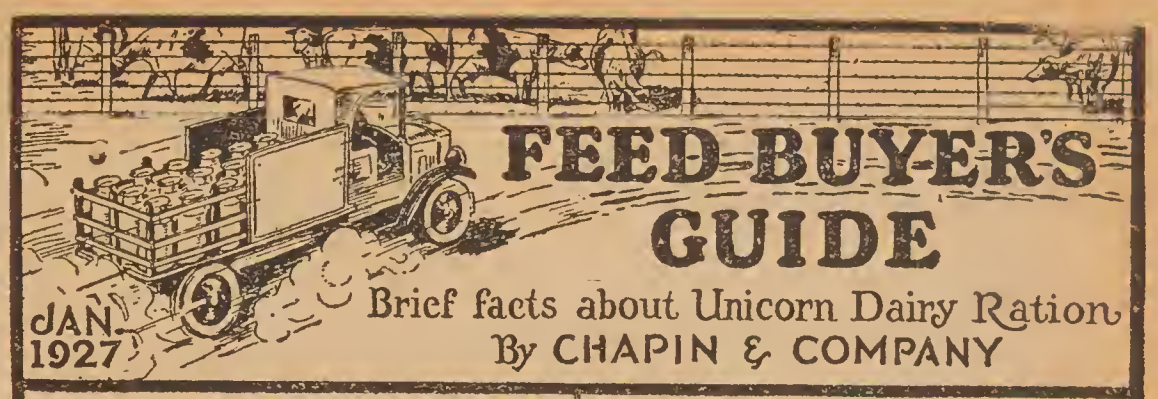
Jan. 26th. Erie County Growers and Shippers Assn. Annual Meeting at Orchard Park Grange Hall.

Jan. 24th—27th: Cayuga Farm Bureau will hold a series of Gas Engine Schools. January 24th, East Scipio Grange Hall, January 25th, Aurelius Town Hall. Farm Shop Schools will be held at Victory Town January 26th and at Sterling Center January 27th. H. K. Brokaw will be the instructor.

Jan. 24th: The Erie Co. Farm Bureau will hold a series of Community Meetings with Prof. F. O. Underwood and Prof. R. C. Ogle as speakers. January 25th at Colden Masonic Hall and Elma Community Hall. Jan. 26th Springville Grange Hall and East Amherst. Jan. 27th Collins Grange Hall and Holland M. E. Church. Jan. 27th Boston Ladies Aid Hall.

Feb. 1-4: New York State Annual Meeting at Jamestown.

Feb. 15th—17th: Short course in Farm Mechanics at the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale.



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One qt. (dry measure) of Unicorn, weighs 13.5 ozs.; 1 bushel weighs 27 lbs. Each 100-lb. sack contains 3⅔ bu.	No glass, nails or other refuse in Unicorn. Before sacking, it is run over a magnetic roll and given a final screening.
Unicorn is made of cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, linseed meal, corn gluten feed, dried brewers grains, corn oil meal, wheat bran, hominy meal, bone charcoal, calcium carbonate, salt.	Unicorn is always the same. No change ever made in analysis or ingredients. This means that fed straight, or mixed with your own grain, you always get the same results.
The analysis of Unicorn is: 24% Protein, 5% Fat, 50% Carbohydrates and 10% Fiber.	Cows take to Unicorn quickly; they like it's taste. Every bit of every feeding is eaten up clean.
Unicorn can be fed with your own grains—corn, oats, barley, corn-and-cob meal. No need to use any other protein or wheat feed.	With Unicorn, you can count on cutting your present grain cost 20c to 50c on each 100 lbs. of milk your cows produce.
Unicorn contains the right amount of lime to insure against shortage of lime in poor roughage.	Ask your feed store man for Unicorn. If he can't supply you, write us at Chicago for name of nearest Unicorn store.

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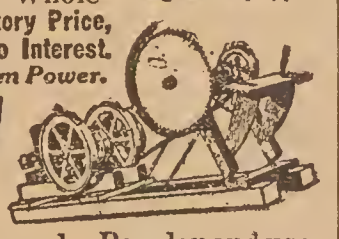

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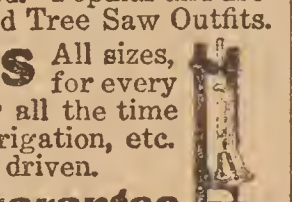

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These pigs are all bred from large stock. Easy feeders and fast growers and will all make large hogs. Will ship and crate from 2 to 50 pigs C. O. D.
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Cannibalism in Pullets

I would like to know if you can tell me what is wrong with my laying pullets. I have 275 in a coop 16 feet by 50 feet. They are laying good averaging 50% now, and for the past week or so when a pullet would lay a bloody egg so that there was blood around the vent the others start to pick on her and keep at her until they kill her. Also if any fluffy feathers fall they seem to eat them at once. As to ration we keep oyster shells and apple or cabbage greens at all times before them. We feed a wet mash once a day consisting of a small quantity of cooked oats or potatoes mixed with a mixture of equal parts bran, cornmeal, white midds, ground pulverized oats and beef scraps (100 pounds of each) also 2% protozyme and the grain consists of 2 corn, 1 barley, 1 wheat and 1 oats fed at 4 in the morning when we put the electric lights on and again at night. (They started to lay on October 10th when 5 months old). We keep fresh water at all times before them and deep litter. They are up in fine shape as to size and weight and appear to be in the best of health.—G. W. G., New York.

THE trouble you are having with your hens is one which is rather difficult to control. You do not say how many hours the lights are on your hens each day but it would seem that if they are turned on at 4 A. M. they should not be used at night, and I am wondering whether you were not forcing them a little bit too hard.

This trouble seems to be started by an eversion of the oviduct which attracts the hens and causes them to peck at it. This everted oviduct is caused in turn by forcing for egg production or by constipation.

About all that we know that can be done is to try to keep the hens busy all the time, keep close watch on them and remove any which appear to be having trouble and possibly to cut down a trifle on the mash and feed more scratch feed.

If you decide to put lights on them for a shorter period each day this should be done gradually to avoid throwing them into moult. Cut off about ten minutes each day. The wet mash you are feeding is also a stimulating food, but if you discontinue it, do so gradually to avoid a moult.

There is a possibility that one or two hens are the ring leaders in this vice and if you could catch them and dispose of them the trouble might be lessened. As the pullets become more mature the trouble is likely to decrease but all posttrouble is likely to decrease.

Cost of Growing Pullets

RECORDS kept by the New York State College of Agriculture on seven farms, show that when all items are taken into account the cost of growing 4,268 pullets to 6 months of age was $1.44 each. The figures are as follows:

	Price	% of T't'l Cost
Feed	$3,952.81	43.65%
Man Labor	1,422.27	15.70
Equipment and House Labor	122.13	1.34
Interest on Investment	357.15	3.94
Depreciation	329.20	3.63
Miscellaneous	729.92	8.06
Total Expenses	9,055.29	
Sale of Broilers and used at home	$2,907.39	
Balance	$6,147.90	which is $1.44 per pullet

Feed cost alone, according to these figures amounts to approximately 63 cents per pullet.

Watch Your Markets

WITH pullet production nicely underway, it is a good time to think about egg markets. You want all you can get, and can't get it by just throwing eggs at random on any old market. Think the thing over.

For instance, New York city may not be the best pullet market in the country even assuming that it is the best market for hens' eggs. New York is mighty particular about size as well as quality. There may be a town or city within fifty miles or so of you that will pay you a lot more for your pullet eggs

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In the Storr's 1926-27 Contest the Kerr pen was highest (week ending December 12th) for the entire 140 entries, with an 84% lay. A Kerr pen was high pen for three consecutive weeks at the Maryland 1926-27 Contest. In the New York State Contest a Kerr Plymouth Rock was high bird of her breed, tying for first honors in the entire contest.

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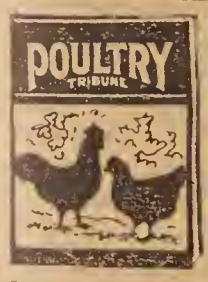

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LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs, low Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

BLACK LEGHORN DAY OLD CHICKS The Kind that Lay.
Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

than New York will do. Look around. Perhaps you can find a steady customer who will take one or more crates a week, and give you a good price for extra fresh eggs.

If you cannot get a good price wholesale perhaps you can take on a few customers at retail prices; it is a little more work, but a case sold retail can do a great deal in making up for the lower price you may be obliged to take wholesale on the rest of your eggs. In this connection, do not overlook parcel post as a means of retailing eggs. If you can secure one good customer he is sure to be a good advertisement, and the first thing you know you have a nice little business in this particular field of retailing.

Think the thing over. It is a good time to start. A cent or two more on every dozen eggs will mean a lot between now and next fall.

* * *

There is one other point that is closely allied with marketing eggs, and that is quality. Sometime there may be some way of finding out the direct relationship between good wholesome chicken feed and the interior quality of eggs. When I was retailing eggs in Syracuse a few years ago every now and then I lost a customer because they found they could buy eggs around the corner at a cent or two less than I would sell them for, and after a couple of weeks or so they generally came back satisfied that a cent or two less is not always the best of an egg bargain.

If you feed your hens good wholesome mashes and grains, if you are careful about the keeping and sacking of your eggs, the quality on the inside of the shell will be a big benefit to you in your sales, especially if you engage in any retail business. Treat the hens right and they will do the same by you.

L. H. HISCOCK.

How Much Mash Do Your Hens Eat

A FEW minutes spent in checking up the proportionate amounts of scratch feed and mash eaten by the hens may prove profitable. It is frequently reported, particularly by men just starting to feed mash that their hens will not eat it. It is undoubtedly true that hens prefer grain, especially hens that are not laying. Heavy producers do relish it if their actions can be taken as evidence.

The amount of mash eaten can be regulated to some extent by the amount and method of feeding the grain. In the first place the hens should not get more than 10 quarts a day for each hundred hens and most of this is usually given at night. Two quarts for each hundred hens in the morning is considered about right and the rest at night except during the winter when a small feeding at noon is often given to keep the birds exercising. When a flock is producing very heavily they may eat as much mash as they do grain. If production is lower than it should be for the time of year it will probably pay to regulate their feed so that they will eat at least 2 pounds of mash for every 3 pounds of grain.

There is a very close connection between the amount of mash eaten and the egg production. An exception to this is with hens that have produced heavily for some time until they begin to lose in body weight. Such hens need to eat more grain in order to maintain body weight or they are sure to slump in production later.

The future of the electrical industry of the nation lies in rural electrification, declares Frank D. Paine, of Ames, Iowa, assistant director of the national committee on relation of electricity to agriculture. Mr. Paine states that the 6,500,000 farms will require a total of 49,000,000 electrical horse power. At this time, he says, only 3.7 per cent of the possible rural electrification has been developed. To further such development, he announces, the national committee has organized twenty State bodies.

start 1927 right use FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

—and get More Eggs and Better Chicks

January is a good time to start feeding your hens Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. For if you resolve to do it this month you may be sure that you have a profitable New Year ahead.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is the excellent producing ration that contains Cod Liver Meal! This substance helps the rich oatmeal, minerals and other egg-making ingredients of the mash to do faster and more thorough work. Despite short daylight, and chill weather, or the absence of green-stuffs, the hens lay more regularly.

You get more eggs—*and better* eggs—eggs that are large, more uniform in size, and strong-shelled. Ful-O-Pep eggs are very desirable for their high food value and good flavor.

And eggs produced with Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash hatch into strong, lively chicks. The Cod Liver Meal adds greatly to the fertility of eggs, and the baby chicks are sturdy, husky little birds that can be developed into profitable market poultry, or layers.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is easy to buy and easy to use. Near you is a dealer who has it—also, Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains. Start now.

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1600 Railway Exchange Bldg., Dept. 2036 Chicago, Ill.

Send me, without charge, postpaid, a copy of your new 1927 Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.

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The Quaker Oats Company

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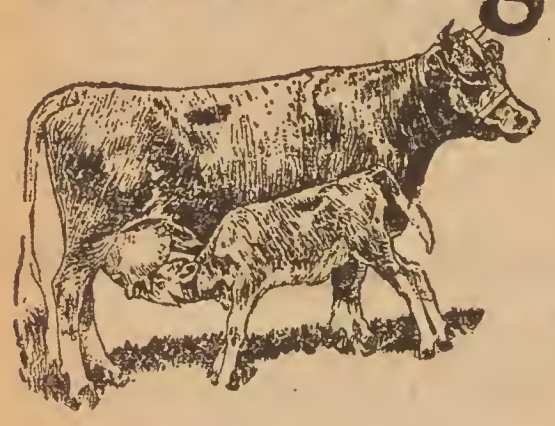
No More troubles at Calving



STOP dreading the time when your cows freshen! The troubles you've looked upon in the past as part of the hazard of dairying are no longer a menace to your profits. Dairymen without number are now using Kow-Kare at freshening because of its marvelous invigorating action on the reproductive organs.

Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic-medicine that has no other function than the building up of the digestive and genital organs. By using this famous cow medicine with the feed for two or three weeks before and after freshening you are assured a healthy cow—and a strong, vigorous calf. Retained Afterbirth and the other disorders you have learned to dread have no terrors for you if Kow-Kare is your reliance.

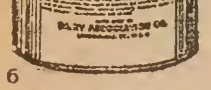
Kow-Kare, used sparingly with the feed helps your cows fill the pail under the most adverse conditions of winter feeding—when dry, heavy feeds put an added burden on digestion and assimilation. Try Kow-Kare when troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Its health-building action will give you a convincing demonstration of its money value to you in the business of dairying.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.

Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE

FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS



Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare — $1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor"

6

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HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

Producing Certified Milk

How We Started--Some of Our Present Troubles

By H. E. COOK

ALL of my early business experience had a chief plan, the production of a single article and its sale to a dependable buyer for a distant market. In fact I rather scorned the idea of supplying an individual with a pound of butter or cheese or a quart of milk. It didn't seem worth while. The fact that I did not like accounting probably had something to do with my feeling and I have not really gotten over the accounting weakness yet. The change which has come to our business came about as follows: something like thirteen years ago we made a contract to produce and sell certified milk to a large New York concern.

H. E. COOK

A Small Beginning

One day about five years ago a good friend of our family living in a nearby market town drove to our place revealing a pathetic story. He said, "Our baby a few months old is sick and our physician has told us that he has done all he can for the child." Advising as a last last resort to use our certified milk. I am frank to say that the humanitarian appeal did not easily over turn my objections to this quart a day disturbance to a wholesale business. We finally agreed to leave a quart each day at a certain point on the road as our team went to the station with the New York shipment and the new customer came for it each day. After a few days the sick baby began to improve and soon danger seemed to have passed and confidence in the family was restored. Babies that were not rugged or thrifty came along one at a time with similar results and we sought out a merchant who had an interest in little folks and was willing to take on the distribution of clean milk if people would come to the store for it. Towns and cities were added one at a time until the area covered was one of many miles. Not every town was entered because it was not easy to get a distributor.

The job was not a money making one and it was asking a good deal to go to a dealer and tell him that here was a baby milk better than the town afforded, when he had been telling his customers that he produced and delivered the best himself and so the job was a pretty slow one and is yet.

There has never been a question raised as to the quality nor its good effect upon the baby. If he was rugged the milk made him more sturdy. If he was weak he was soon made stronger and seldom have we left a town when once the business was established unless the distributor got sick of his job because his returns were light. Then for a time our New York demand absorbed all we could spare and we did not make an effort to keep up the local sales which were not as profitable as the New York business.

New York Market Lost

Largely because of our distance, over three hundred miles from New York and the frequent delay in getting our milk there on time for delivery the morning after shipment, we lost the New York business.

The New York County Milk Commission appreciating our fight to extend the use of certified milk in the small cities and villages up-state have continued to certify our milk by the payment of a nominal fee. The inspector for the commission, Mrs. C. H. Cocke, comes to us each month and the commission continues to issue the order for our bottle caps.

Our milk has gone into twenty-three different towns, more in the summer than in the winter. Health authorities in every instance have accepted the certification of the New York authorities.

Now our real problems have begun. We do not have the big New York business to help us out on the less profitable up-state business. We have put on a truck locally in nearby towns and have added to the certified, Grade A milk, cream and chocolate milk drink, in order to pay expenses and it is no easy job. To lose $100.00 a day in sales means a good deal to a farm and the question arises very forcibly indeed will we win out. It is some change from deciding whether or not we should sell one quart a day to a sick baby, to a necessity that we sell enough, around 650 quarts each day, to meet overhead charges of a business.

I am asked almost every day if we can win out. I don't know and many times I question will it pay? even if we do.

I am prompted to fight the battle through, largely by mothers who say hold on until I have no more babies to feed and I am writing about business matters because those who write for farm papers are supposed to have solved them and I want to tell you that one of them has his share of hard pulling, and also to emphasise a phase of farm operation in the east that needs emphasing viz that more of the food stuffs our villages consume should be raised on nearby farms at least not more than trucking distance away.—H. E. Cook.

Farm Values and the Assessors

(*Continued from page* 5)

this year they were $9.03. Of course things have changed in these twenty-five years, but his house is twenty-five years older too and in some ways it is of less value now than it was then. From 60 cents to $9.03 could be called some increase!

I am very thankful to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for its kind attention to all our problems.—A. N. M., New York.

* * *

Many Forks Save Steps

I THINK a nice thing about a barn is a fork. I have a three-tong fork in the hay mow, one in the straw mow and one on the threshing floor, all with long handles; a short handled one in the feeding room and a pitchfork in the horse stable and one in the cow stable. That saves a good many steps. Then here is another good way to save steps. I throw the hay down in the evening to feed in the morning. So you don't need to run around in the morning to get the hay, and having a fork at each place, you do not have to hunt in the morning for them.

If a man has everything ready in the evening it does not take long to feed his stock next morning, especially if he sleeps too long and wants to go somewhere next day.—H. J. S., Pennsylvania.

* * *

I AM heartily in favor of the plan of the A. A. for the reduction of taxes on the farmers farm. Four years ago when I moved into this state the taxes on my farm were $56. Last year they were $132. My school taxes four years ago were $28, this year they were $62. Expenses on the farm have doubles while the income has been cut in two. It is time for a readjustment.—G. E. D., New York.

* * *

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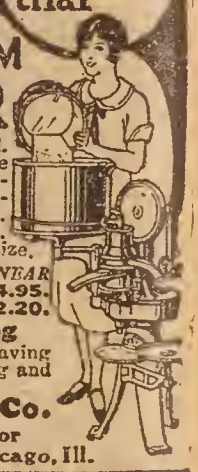

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when a prospective buyer wants your stock. J. B. S., Banker, N. Y., writes:

"I have been watching my A. A. every week hoping to see it (a swine adv.) appear again, but it has not appeared. Will you please send me his name and address."

IT PAYS TO KEEP YOUR NAME BEFORE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST READERS.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Making Hay Without Sunshine

(*Continued from page 1*)

At the end of this time the hay emerges at the far end of the chamber in a layer of perfectly cured hay, with practically the same color the green material had before it entered the chamber. At present the two driers that were in use the past season dried the hay down to six per cent moisture. This is much drier than it needs to be—twelve or fourteen per cent would be amply dry.

The reason for the low percentage of moisture is the fact that the amount of hay thus made is as yet small; it has more value when ground into meal than when left as hay. The dry material grinds very readily and makes a very fine quality of alfalfa meal, much better in fact that the best meal made from sun cured hay.

The hot air is obtained from a bank of furnaces in which coal fires are maintained. In the Illinois machine bituminous coal is used. In the one built this year in New Jersey anthracite coal is used.

The hot air is drawn directly from the furnaces, coal smoke and all, mixed with the proper proportion of outside air to give the desired temperature, and the mixture is blown by a powerful fan into the drying chamber.

Artificial Drying Saves All Leaves

Strangely enough, the smoke, which is blown right through the hay, does not injure the palatability of it. When bituminous coal is burned there is a great deal of smoke, but there is very little when anthracite coal is used. It takes about one-fourth of a ton of coal to produce one ton of dried hay.

When alfalfa hay is cured by ordinary methods, about one-third of the leaves are lost. In the artificial curing these are all saved.

In sun curing, about one-fourth of the protein and one-fourth of the mineral matter is also lost. The artifically cured hay has practically the same composition as the green material had when it was cut. The palatability of the artifically cured hay is practically the same as that of green alfalfa. The hay is thus much more nutritious, far more palatable, and considerably larger in quantity with artificial curing than with sun curing.

Advantages of the Process

The principal advantages of the artificial curing are as follows:

1. It renders the curing of hay practically independent of the weather. Rain does not interfere unless it makes the fields too muddy for the mower, and the trucks that haul the green material. The curing may begin after a hard rain just as soon as the land is dry enough for the machines to operate.

2. From a fourth to a third more hay is obtained with the artificial curing than is obtained by ordinary methods from alfalfa.

3. The hay is worth considerably more per ton. It is at least two grades above No. 1 hay cured by the ordinary methods. Mr. Mason has a standing offer of $5 per ton above the highest quotations for hay for all the alfalfa hay he cures by this process.

4. The palatability of the hay is so high that stock will eat enough of it to fatten on it or to give a large amount of milk without grain. Experience with this new kind of hay, however, is too limited to justify the statement that it would not pay to feed grain with it.

Cost of Installation Is High

The one unfortunate feature of the process is the high cost of installing the drying plant. As stated above, there are at present only two of these plants, one on Mr. Mason's farm near Chicago, the other on the Walker-Gordon farm at Plainsboro, New Jersey. The Illinois plant is the original experimental plant and is as neat a piece of engineering construction as I have ever seen. The plant includes a special power driven mower, four 2-ton trucks, the feeding apparatus which prepares the mat of green material, the drying chamber with its furnaces and fan, the grinding apparatus for converting the dry hay into meal, and a large barn built of metal for holding the cured product. The cost of the plant complete, including mower, trucks, and barn, was $22,000 for the New Jersey plant.

Require Large Acreage

Because of the high cost of the plant it is not practicable unless it is possible to cure something like 2,000 tons of hay a year with it. This means that it can only be used on a large farm, or by a group of farms which together can furnish some 600 acres of alfalfa to the drier.

The company that built the New Jersey machine offer to build these machines in localities where they can contract enough hay from nearby farmers to have at least 2,000 tons of cured product for the season's work.

Central Drying Plants Practical

Where there are good roads the green material may be hauled on trucks four or five miles without immoderate expense. The farmers then can haul their own hay home when they have time for it.

The capacity claimed for the drier is 2 tons of dry hay per hour. When the hay is dried to 12 to 14 per cent of moisture the capacity may exceed this figure.

In the West, where there is no difficulty with rain at haying time, the principal advantage of the artificial drier would be the prevention of loss of leaves, thus giving considerably more hay, and the notably higher quality of the cured product.

Has Possibilities on Atlantic Seaboard and in South

Along the Atlantic Seaboard, in the Mississippi Valley, and particularly in the Cotton Belt, it has all the above advantages and the additional very important one that it renders the process of hay curing largely independent of the weather.

Cotton farmers who are now buying California alfalfa hay, shipped by way of the Panama Canal, at $30 to $40 a ton, simply because they can't cure hay when they have a hard rain at 2 o'clock every afternoon sometimes for two or three weeks during the haying season, would profit materially by having one of these driers near enough to take care of their hay crop.

As stated at the beginning of this article, the mechanical problems involved in the artificial curing of hay appear to have been solved very satisfactorily by Mr. Mason. The problems that remain are economic. Experience with this drier is yet too limited to justify the assertion that it is entirely practicable. But after examining both of the plants that were in operation last summer, and making a study of their work, I am strongly of the opinion that this represents a very important development in American agriculture.

Filing the Horses Teeth

IN chewing his food, the horse has a sideways motion of the jaws. This results in an uneven wearing of the surfaces of the teeth, and filing to a smooth surface should be done about once a year.

When a horse is poor though well fed, and when he slobbers at the mouth when eating, his teeth should be examined. Run your finger along the outside edge of the back teeth, and you are likely to find an edge so sharp that it is no wonder the horse cannot eat. In many localities, a man makes a business of filing these teeth. In other sections a man travels from farm to farm at more or less regular intervals to do the work.

Failure to do this may cause indigestion and colic through failure to chew food properly, which in turn results in an unthrifty horse.

WHY take a beating every Winter?

Aside from Winter's discomfort and strain—do you realize that farmers in localities where winter is extremely mild, are giving you a beating? They get the big profit in the same markets that perhaps you are trying for.

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Send name and address and Ferry Wonder 3-ft. Telescope with free Carrying Case will come by return mail. Pay postman special bargain price of $1.85 plus few cents postage. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Supply limited, order today!

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a mervelous sapphire.

Lady Brandon listens attentively, neither admitting nor denying that the "Blue Water" has been stolen and when Lawrence leaves she asks him to do nothing further about it.

Part Two takes up the story of John Geste, beginning when he and his brothers were boys at Brandon Hall.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

The lights were turned off to give the thief a chance to return it and later the key to the room was left where the thief could find it during the night without result. Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing and a servant delivers a letter to Digby in which he confesses to the theft of the Blue Water. The next day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

FOR a moment this drove even Isobel from my mind.

It had never occurred to me for one moment that Digby had actually fled, as Michael had done. Could it be possible that he was speaking the truth in the letter?

Could he have stolen the "Blue Water" as he said, and had Michael's flight and shouldering of the blame forced his hand and compelled him, in very shame, to confess?.....

Or did he, in his hearts of hearts, think that Michael was really guilty and had fled rather than allow three innocent people to lie under suspicion with himself? Had Digby, thinking this, fled to divert suspicion from the guilty Michael, to confuse the issue and divide the pursuit, thus giving him a better chance to get clear away?.....

Probably neither. It was much more likely that his idea was to help to shield the person whom Michael thought he was shielding, and at the same time to share with Michael the suspicion thus diverted from the guilty person.

The moment it was known that Michael had fled, the world and his wife would say "The vile young thief!"

It dawned on me, or rather it was stabbed into my heart suddenly, as with a knife, that it was quite as much my affair to help in preventing suspicion, just or unjust, from falling upon Claudia; and that if they could face obloquy, poverty, hardship, and general wrecking of their lives for Claudia and for me and for each other—why, so could I for them, and that it was my duty to go too.

Moreover, when detectives and criminal experts go to work on the case, they would be quite capable of saying that there was nothing to prevent Isobel and Augustus from being in collusion to prove each other innocent, and would suspect one or both of them the more.

To us, who knew her, it was completely proven that Augustus was innocent, because she said so.

To a detective, it would more probably be a clue to the guilty person—the girl who produced this piece of evidence" which incidently proclaimed her own innocence.

Moreover, the wretched Augustus had most undoubtedly been surprised when Isobel said he must be innocent as she had been holding on to him all the time the light was out. If this came out, it would certainly fix the suspicion on Isobel, and if it did not, there was a strong probability that her declaration concerning Augustus would, as I have said, suggest collusion between them.

The more reason then for me to strengthen the obvious solution—that the thief was one of the Gestes

"But," said the voices of prudence, cowardice and common sense, as well as the voice of love, "two are enough to take the blame, surely? Let people say it was one of those two, or perhaps the two in partnership."

"And why," replied the voices of self-respect and pride, "should these two share the blame (or the honor)? Why should they shield Isobel and you, as well as Claudia, from suspicion?" and to the latter voice I listened.

I think that within two minutes of reading Digby letter, the question of my going was quite definitely answered, and only the minor one of questions of where I should go, and whether I should say anything to Isobel, remained to be settled. And one of these two problems was subconsciously solved, though I had not intentionally considered it and come to a decision.

From the moment that I had learnt of Michael's flight, I had had somewhere, just below the level of consciousness, a vague remembrance of the existence of a romantic sounding, adventurous corps of soldiers of fortune, called the French Foreign Legion.

When thinking of Michael, and seeing mental pictures of him in the setting of Brandon Abbas, our "Prep." school, Eton and Oxford, one of the clearest of these dissolving views had been of a group of us in the Bower, at the feet of a smart and debonair young French officer, who had thrilled us with dramatic tales of Algeria, Morocco, and the Sahara; tales of Spahis, Turcos, Zouaves, Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the French Foreign Legion of Mercenaries; tales of hot life and brave death, of battle and of bivouac. At the end, Michael had said:

"I shall join the French Foreign Legion when I leave Eton....Get a commission and go into his regiment," and Digby and I had applauded the plan.

Had Michael remembered this, and was he, even now, on his way to this life of adventure and glory, determined to win his way to soldierly renown under a nom de guerre?.... It would be so like Michael.

And Digby? Had he had the same idea and followed him? It would be so like Digby.

And I? Should I follow my brothers' lead, asking nothing better than to do as they did, and win their approval? ....It would be so like me.

Three romantic young asses! I can smile at them now. Asses without doubt; wild asses of the wildest; but still, with the imagination and the soul to be romantic asses, thank God!

* * *

The first fact to face, and it loomed largest and most discouraging of all, was separation from Isobel in the very moment of finding her. Paradoxically, however, the very exaltation and exeitement of this wonderful thing that had happened, this finding of her, carried me along and gave me the power to leave her.

I was beside myself, and above myself, abnormal.

I would show my love that I, too, could do a fine thing, and could make a personal sacrifice to ward off from women, one of whom was mine, "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," outrageous suspicion and annoyance.

To leave her would be misery unspeakable—but what a beautiful misery and poignantly delightful sorrow for the heart of romantic youth to hug to itself!

Also I knew that it was quite useless for such children as ourselves—she nineteen and I twenty—at present penniless and dependent, to think of formal engagements and early marriages. Love was all and love was enough, until I should return, bronzed and decorated, successful and established, a distinguished Soldier of Fortune, to claim her hand.

I would then take my bride to be the admired and beloved Pride of the Regiment, a soldier's star and stay and queen....(Twenty is a great age at which to be—with love in your heart and life before you....)

Should I tell her what I was going to do and have one last beautifully terrible hour, with her in my arms, or should I write her a letter to be given to her after I had gone?

I am glad to say that I had the grace to look at it from her point of view, and to decide according to what I thought would be better for her.

In the letter I could give the impression that this was only a short separation, and that I was writing to say "Au revoir" rather than "Good-bye."

Yes—I had better write, being careful to avoid the suggestion that this was any more a "separation" than my going back to Oxford for the next term would have been.

That question was settled.

The next thing to consider was the problem of procedure.

I should want sufficient money and kit to enable me to get to France and subsist for a few days, probably in Paris.

My watch, links, studs, cigarette case, and a good gold pencil which I possessed would provide ample funds. I had more than sufficient ready money for my fare to London, and could there raise enough to carry me on to Paris and keep me for a few days.

I would breakfast with the others, and quietly walk off to catch the ten-forty to Exeter, and take the eleven-forty-five thence to London, arriving about three o'clock. I would cross to France the next day, getting there in the evening; sleep at a hotel, as soon as possible, become a soldier of France.

And if Michael and Digby were actually there when I arrived—why, I should regret nothing but the separation from Isobel—a separation, albeit, during which I would qualify, in age, position, and income, for the honor of becoming her husband.

I think I had arrived at the position of Commander-in-Chief in Algeria and Grand Commander of the Legion of Honor when I fell asleep....

I awoke in the morning in a very different frame of mind from that of the morning before. My heart was full of pride that Isobel loved me and was mine. My brain was full of schemes and plans, and my whole being tingled gloriously with a sense of high adventure.

"If youth but knew...."

When David brought my hot water, with his inevitable, "Half past seven, sir, and a fine morning" (when the rain stops, or the fog clears, as the case might be), I told him I should give him a letter, after breakfast, which he was to give privately to Miss Rivers at the first convenient opportunity after eleven o'clock.

I thought it better to give it to David than to a maid. He had obeyed instructions in the case of Michael's letter to Digby, and Digby's letter to me, and a maid would be more likely to chatter in the servants' hall.

I could have posted my letter to her of course, but that would have involved delay, and an anxious night for her. It would also mean a post mark, and I thought it would be better for her to be able to say, with perfect truth, that she had not the vaguest idea as to where I had gone.

When I had dressed I put my brushes and shaving tackle into a bag, and crammed in a shirt, collars, and socks, and then went to the smoking room, and, after some unsatisfactory efforts, wrote to Isobel:

"My darling beautiful Sweetheart,

I had a letter from Digby last night. He has bolted because he thinks that Michael has shouldered the blame and disgrace of this theft in order to protect the innocent and shield the guilty person (who must appear to him to be Claudia, Digby, or my self, as it is not you nor Gussie). Digby told me that it was not he, and refuses to believe that it is Michael. I don't think he suspects me either.

Now, you'll be the first to agree that I can't sit at home and let them do this, believing them to be innocent. And if either of them were guilty, I'd want, all the more, to do anything I could to help. Were it not for leaving you, for a little while, just when I have found you, I should be rather enjoying it, I am afraid.

Anyhow, I should have had to leave you in a little while, when I went up to Oxford again, and that would have been an eight weeks separation. As it is, we are only going to be parted until this silly wretched business is cleared up. I expect the thief will return the thing anonymously as soon as he or she finds that we three are all pretending we did it, and that we will not resume our ordinary lives until restitution is made.

You know that I didn't do it, and I know that you didn't, and that's all that really matters; but you wouldn't have me hold back when the Captain and Lieutenant of the Band are out to divert suspicion from the Innocent and to shame the guilty into returning Aunt's property!

I'll send you an address later on, so that you can tell me what happens—but, just at first, I want you to have no idea where I am, and to say so.

You'd despise me, really, in your heart, if I stayed at home, though I know you'll miss me and want me back. I shall come, of course, the moment you let me know that the affair is cleared up. Meanwhile no ass of a detective will be suspecting you or Claudia, or poor innocent Gussie, since obviously one of the absconding three (or all of them) must be the thief. Aunt will go to the police about it of course, and they will soon be on our track, and trouble no one at Brandon Abbas.

And now, darling Isobel, darling Faithful Hound, I am not going to try to tell you how much I love you—I am going to do it before you get this. But everything is different since last night. The world is a perfectly glorious place, and life is a perfectly glorious thing. Nothing matters, because Isobel loves me and I love Isobel—for ever and ever. I want to sing all the time, and tell everybody.

..Isn't love absolutely wonderful?

Always and always.

Your devoted, adoring, grateful Sweetheart"

This honest, if boyish, effusion I gave to David, and repeated my instructions.

He contrived to keep his face correctly expressionless, though he must have wondered how many more of us were going to give him epistles to be privately delivered after their departure to other members of the household.

Leaving the smoking room, I met Burdon in the corridor.

"Can you tell me where Mr. Michael is, sir?" he asked. "Her ladyship wishes to see him."

"No, I can't, Burdon, I replied, "for the exeellent reason that I dont know."

"Mr. Digby's bed have not been slep' in either, sir," he went on. "I did not know the gentlemen were going away ....Nothing packed nor nothing."

"They didn't tell me they were going, Burdon," I said, putting on an owlish look of wonder and speculation. "They're off on some jaunt or other, I suppose.... I hope they ask me to join them."

There were only the four of us at breakfast again.

Isobel's face lit up radiantly as our glances met, and we telegraphed our love to each other.

"Anyone heard how the Chaplain is?" asked Claudia.

"I went to see him last night," replied Isobel, "but the nurse said he was asleep."

"Nurse?" asked Augustus.

"Yes," said Isobel. "Dr. Warrender thought he ought to have a night nurse, and Aunt Patricia telegraphed for one. He's going to get up to day though, the nurse told me."

"Where's Digby?' asked Augustus.

"Why?" I said elliptically.

"Burdon asked me if I'd seen him, and said he wasn't in last night."

"I know no more than you do where he is," I honestly assured him.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts—Boy Scouts

I HOPE you are all progressing fine, for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe is growing. I have passed my third degree and haye the 4th, 5th and 6th nearly learned. I started a local tribe and we had our first meeting December 3, 1926, The members are:

Thomas Donnelly—Chief, age 13.

William Marshall—Sachem, age 14.

George Stanton—Scribe, age 13.

Herbert Marshall—Wampum Bearer, age 11.

Arthur Stanton—other member, age 11.

I clipped all of the scout pages out and pasted them in a book. Then when I want to look up a scout address it is handy. We have had quite a lot of snow here and it is fine sleding and skiing. I sent a 1000 word story to the "Readers Page" in the *Boy's Life,* but they did not publish it. I am going to try again anyway. We have been unable to hold our regular meeting because of the snow and sickness. I certainly miss the page when it is omitted. I will close wishing you a successful year.

THOMAS DONNELLY L.S. 3.
R.F.D. 4, Waterloo, N. Y. (5 points)

* * *

We think Thomas has a good idea in keeping the A.A. Scout pages. Why not adopt it. We are glad to have a new tribe added to the fold.

LONE SCOUT EDITOR.

A. A. Literary Contest Announcement

WE are sorry to announce that due to lack of sufficient interest, the A.A. Literary contest must come to a close.

Thirteen scouts have joined and 75c has been received. The following are the names of the scouts chosen as prize winners.

Del Forkey (43 points)
Leo Kerst (10 points)
Harold Samson (10 points)

The prizes will be a year's subscription to any 25c tribe paper (winners tell us your choice).

Although the contest did not turn out as we hoped for we wish to congratulate the three winners for the efforts shown.

HARRY PHILLIPS
Averill Park, N. Y. (5 points)

Lone Scout News

FRED MUNICH, who has been re-elected Grand Council Chief of Council 2, says that "The Mohawk Scout", which was a mimcographed Lone Scout amateur publication, is to be discontinued and that starting with January 27th the Mohawk Scout is to appear as a press printed paper. The subscription price is to be 50 cents a year. The press address is 455 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. and as the Mohawk Scout is to be the official organ of Council 2, he asks for the support of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tribe. Your subscription will be appreciated and also any news items and stories that you care to submit to him.

* * *

WE notice among the title winners for December several Lone Scouts in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory, several of which are members of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tribe. The following boys have won the title of Lone Scout Organizer: Robert N. Cron, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., Earl Kyle, Box 117, Springboro, Pa., John Bachovik, Coaldale, Pa., Edwin Hanks, Springboro, Pa., Millard Hansen Buhlers, Pennsylvania Av., Cumberland, Md., Floyd DuBois, Walden, N. Y.

The following lists have qualified as 7th degree scouts: Arvid Molin, Box 84, Brightwater, N. Y., Andrew Gabor, 823 Virginia Av., Johnstown, Pa., Hilton Smith, Jr., P. O. Box 95, Jewett, N. Y., Granville R. Jones, 50 Grove St., Milford, Mass., Myron J. Stahlman, R. F. D. 1, Fairmount City, Pa., Oren Elmore, Richland, Pa.

* * *

WE are also glad to notice that a number of new tribes have been started as follows: Eagle Tribe, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., Mohawk Tribe, Randolph, Vt., Iroquois Tribe, Waterloo, N. Y., Shawnee Eaglet Tribe, Bellaire, Ohio, Shawnee Tribe, Springboro, Pa.

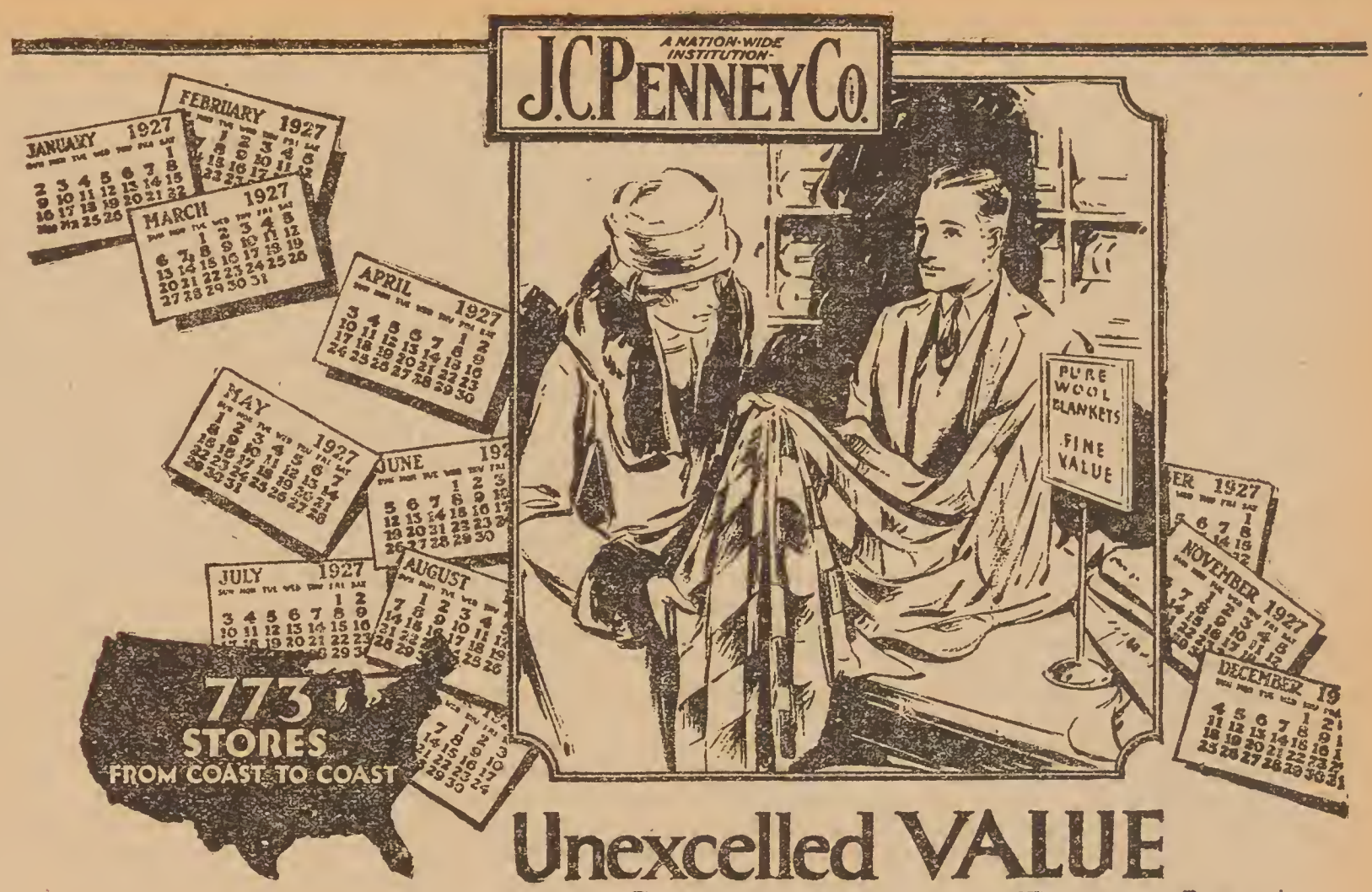
What Is Your Lone Scout Record

WE are anxious to get more definite information about the progress made by Scouts of the A. A. Tribe. We know that many of the boys who joined the tribe have not reregistered but we want to know how many have made progress and just how much. We wish to continue the Lone Scout Column if it is of value to a large enough number of boys to make it worth while.

We urge all scouts to fill out the following blank and send it to us at once:

When did you join the Lone Scouts? _____
What Degrees Have you passed? _____
_____
What merit badges have you won? _____
_____
What titles have you won? _____
_____
How many contributing points have you? _____
Have you reregistered or do you intend to reregister for 1927? _____
Are you a member of a tribe and if so what tribe? _____
_____
How many new members have you secured? _____

Lone Scouts—Please fill out and send to us at 461 4th Ave., New York City, so we can keep a record of your progress.



Unexcelled VALUE
from January to December

Some of Our 773 Stores

PENNSYLVANIA
Ambridge
Beaver Falls
Bloomsburg
Braddock
Bradford
Chambersburg
Coatesville
Du Bois
Franklin
Greensburg
Grove City
Hanover
Indiana
Lancaster
Lebanon
McKeesport
Meadville
Monessen
Mount Carmel
Mount Pleasant
New Kensington
Oil City
Pittston
Pottstown
Shamokin
Sharon
Shenandoah
Stroudsburg
Titusville
Warren
Washington
Waynesboro
Williamsport

NEW YORK
Amsterdam
Auburn
Cortland
Elmira
Geneva
Hornell
Ithaca
Little Falls
Newburgh
Olean
Oneonta
Rome
Watertown

MARYLAND
Frederick

OHIO
Alliance
Ashland
Ashtabula
Bellefontaine
Bellevue
Bowling Green
Bucyrus
Cambridge
Chillicothe
Circleville
Conneaut
Coshocton
Defiance
Dover
East Liverpool
Findlay
Fostoria
Fremont
Galion
Greenville
Hamilton
Ironton
Lancaster
Lima
Lorain
Mansfield
Marietta
Marion
Mount Vernon
Norwalk
Piqua
Salem
Springfield
Steubenville
Tiffin
Van Wert
Wash'gt'n C. H.
Xenia
Zanesville

W. VIRGINIA
Bluefield
Martinsburg
Parkersburg
Welch

FOR twenty-five years the definite purpose of J. C. Penney Company Department Stores has been to supply unexcelled VALUE for every shopping dollar — not in so-called "sales", but every day throughout the year!

People often ask us, "How can you offer such high quality merchandise at such low prices?" The answer lies in Volume Buying, in intelligent selection of the things we know are wanted by farm families and then in being satisfied with a Reasonable Profit.

Large savings can be effected when shoes, for example, are bought by the million pairs or when clothing, dry goods and furnishings are bought in similar large quantities. We buy in just such large quantities—for CASH! We effect proportionate savings—*and then pass them on to you!*

But these modern Department Stores offer you something more than mere savings. Convenient locations bring Personal Shopping within reach of millions of farm families. Thus, when you shop at one of these stores you can examine quality, you can judge color and texture and satisfy yourself on the important details of workmanship, style and fit. All these features, plus our low prices, are your assurance of unexcelled VALUE for every dollar you have to spend.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
J.C.PENNEY Co. INC.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from opposite page*)

"Funny—isn't it?" he sneered.

"Most humorous," I agreed.

"Looks as though they didn't want to consult the police, if you ask me," he snarled.

"We didn't ask you, Gussie," said Isobel, and so the miserable meal dragged through.

Towards the end of it, Burdon came in.

"Her ladyship wishes to see Mr. Digby," he said to the circumambient air.

"He's not here, Burdon," said I.

"No, sir," replied Burdon gravely, and departed.

"You next, my lad," Augustus stated, eyeing me severely. "I wonder if the detectives have come."

Burdon returned.

"Her ladyship would like to see you in her boudoir, after breakfast, sir," said he to me.

"Told you so," remarked Augustus, as the door closed behind the butler.

(*To Be Continued*)

Use Your Imagination

It Food Looks Attractive, It Is Sure to Taste Better

IT is not a waste of any home-maker's time to try to make her meals as attractive as possible. It does not mean a lot of extra work, either, or even extra expense to make a meal appeal both to taste and to sight. The simplest meal will taste all the better if it "looks" good.

In your mind's eye, see how the plateful of food will look when all is dished up. Will it be all yellow and brown, as with roast beef, fried potatoes, and carrots, or all white as with creamed chicken, mashed potatoes and cauliflower? In the first instance, mashed potato instead of fried, and in the second instance, a baked potato instead of mashed gives a contrast in color which appeals to the eye and consequently the appetite.

Natural colors in beets, carrots, spinach or other vegetables offer real opportunities for attractive looking meals. A dash of paprika is often the saving grace of a too-white meal. Boiled beets sliced in an egg slicer (cut three ways) to make little cubes decorate a dish of meat or of salad. Strips of canned pepper, a grating of yellow cheese over creamed vegetables or salads, a sprig of parsley add the "zip" which color affords.

Another phase of planning which requires the use of imagination is to get a contrast in textures of foods. Have some foods crisp, such as salads afford, others smooth such as potatoes or a squash, some solid, such as meats or meat substitutes and some which are more or less liquid such as stews, soups, light desserts, etc. The most common fault the country over in meal planning is to have at one time too many starchy foods. Here is a fair example; baked beans, potatoes in some form, possibly macaroni or spaghetti, and then a bread or tapioca pudding or a cake of some kind. All these are too much alike in texture and in food value to be either palatable or healthful.

Thinking ahead as to how things will look and taste will help a lot when it comes to planning meals.

Pots And Pans

WHO likes to wash the pots and pans? Women may not dislike to wash dishes, but, when it comes to greasy kettles or mixing bowls with egg hardened on the inside, they get discouraged and begin to say how much they "hate dishwashing." Pots and pans lose a good deal of their disagreeableness if they are put to soak as soon as they are emptied. If any good fat is in the pan, pour it out and save it. Wipe the greasy pans with a piece of paper, and then fill them with hot water; add a little soap powder or soda to cut the grease, and they will almost clean themselves. Scrape all pots and pans before putting them to soak. Hot water for the sugary dishes and cold water in the egg and milk dishes makes them almost as easy to wash as china. If food is burned on to them, steel wool or a stiff brush and scouring powder will usually take it off easily after soaking. Some of the pots and pans can be washed in the last few minutes before dinner is ready, leaving the kitchen almost clean for the dish-washing after the meal.

American Homes Congress

THE American Homes Congress, the first gathering of its kind ever held in America, will take place in Des Moines, Iowa, March 8, 9, 10 and 11, under the auspices of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of which Mrs. John D. Sherman is president. This is the largest national organization of women in this country with a membership representing every state in the Union.

For more than two years this vast body of women has stressed the study of the American Home with special emphasis on bringing up the standards of this great institution, the Home. The most outstanding work in this connection was the survey of American homes, a task never before undertaken by either the government or by other organizations. So astounding were the findings of this inquiry that this first Congress has been called in the hope of arousing an even greater interest in this vital problem.

"We are hoping for a large attendance of farm women and persons interested in rural life," said Mrs. Sherman, "for the survey revealed the fact that farm women do not enjoy the time and labor saving devices in their homes that farmers enjoy in carrying on their work. For instance, only 75 per cent of American homes have kitchen sinks, in only one-third of the homes are there stationary washtubs, and as for electricity equipment, with the exception of lights, the proportion of homes with such equipment is small. We feel that our information is worthy of serious consideration because in securing it nearly 8,000,000 families were canvassed."

"Better Farm Homes," will be the subject of an address to be given by Mrs. Charles W. Sewall of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, at the session March 9. Planning and building the home, financing the home, furnishing and decorating, landscaping, wall finishings, the pre-school child, child health, artistic expression and spiritual culture are among the subjects which will be discussed by experts.

A large and interesting exhibit of everything for use in the home, for service, comfort and beauty will be a feature of the Congress with daily demonstrations that in themselves will be highly educational.

Cooperation between the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, at whose invitation the Congress is being held in that state, with the leading merchants and manufacturers of the middle west will be responsible for assembling an exhibit which for interest and variety promises to surpass any household display ever before attempted in this section. Realizing the value of working demonstrations before women who do most of the nation's buying, manufacturers are anxious to display their wares.

You Will Want This Mother Goose Quilt

Last year we furnished patterns on the Roly Poly Circus Quilt and a large number of our readers ordered sets and there was unusual interest in the series. If you made up one of the Circus Quilts you will know at once how they make up and will likely want to do this new one.

This picture shows the Mother Goose Quilt in miniature. In actual size each block is 6 inches square, and the 20 set together in "sashwork" as shown here, make a quilt just the right size to fit a crib bed. If you want the cover for a larger bed, set the blocks together with alternate plain color blocks.

The 20 cunning little square line characters are on hot iron transfer patterns, all enclosed in one package, ready to be taken and transferred onto squares of white muslin. Then each one is easily embroidered in outline stitch and the blocks set together to make the most cunning little quilt imaginable.

The same patterns can be used singly for pillow tops, bibs, tray cloths, or wherever your youngsters have things to decorate. Girls of eight or their mothers or their grandmothers all will find this pleasant pick-up sewing and make delightful gifts when done.

The twenty hot-iron transfer patterns with complete instructions for making will be mailed postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.

Send orders to The Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

What To Do With Apples

HERE are some recipes which will help to use the supply of apples in very delightful ways. Plain baked apples and apple sauce soon get to be an old story if the farm is bountifully supplied with this fruit. Extension specialists from South Dakota suggest using apples in the following ways:

Apple Cobbler

A layer of the apples with juice are placed in the bottom of an oiled baking dish. Sprinkle with sugar (about ¾ c.) and dot with butter. Cover with a layer of biscuit dough. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in a hot oven. Serve with cream.

Apple Sweets

4 sweet mealy apples
¼ c. powdered sugar
1 c. whipped cream
1 tb. lemon juice
¼ c. fine cut walnut meats or peanuts

Peel, core and chop fine the apples. Add lemon juice. Cover with whipped cream to which sugar is added. Sprinkle with nut meats.

Cinnamon Apple Sauce

Add a few red cinnamon drops when beginning to cook apples for sauce. Add sugar to taste. Baked apples are excellent prepared with cinnamon drops.

Raisins with Baked Apples

6 apples
½ c. cooked rice
¼ c. seeded raisins
2 c. maple syrup

Prepare apples for baking. Set in baking dish. Stuff with rice and raisins. Cover with syrup. Bake until tender. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

From New York State College of Home Economics comes this recipe for the most popular of American desserts.

Apple Pie

A medium-sized pie needs pastry for two crusts, four or five medium-sized slightly tart apples, a cupful of sugar mixed with three tablespoonfuls of flour, a tablespoonful of butter, and cinnamon, nutmeg or any other flavoring.

After the pie plate is lined with pastry, one third of the sugar and flour is scattered over it. The apples, pared, cored, and cut in thin slices are heaped into the crust so that they round well on top. The apples shrink in cooking and unless they are heaped the finished pie is likely to be flat. The rest of the sugar and flour and the flavoring is put over the apples and the butter is dotted in little bits over it. The edges of the pie crust need moistening to make the top crust hold firmly. No water is needed on the fruit unless the apples are very dry. Dry apples however, will not make the best pies. When the top crust is laid carefully over the pie it should be sealed around the edges.

The pie should be baked in a moderate oven, between 300 and 350 degrees Fahrenheit. As there is a thick layer of fruit to be cooked, a medium-sized pie will take an hour to bake. Then it may be served hot or cold, plain, "a la mode", or with cheese.

The 700,000 boys of America, now learning, through organized Scouting, how to earn and own, play and work—with breadwinning projects of life, will compete with your boys in agriculture, industry, trades, commerce, and the learned professions. Life's pathway will be strewn with the defeated and bankrupt, chiefly because parents, teachers, and community neglected their most important work of training in boyhood habit building. Does your boy belong to the Scouts?—O. H. Benson.

Best Way to Loosen Stubborn Cough

This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, throat tickle, bronchial asthma, or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get a full pint—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Keeps perfectly and children love it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX for Coughs

How To Make a Porch Mat

And Other Winter Tasks For Women With Nimble Fingers

WHEN housecleaning comes one wishes to decorate the house with as many new bright things as possible. When we think of the cold blustery weather ahead of us we strive to make our living quarters as bright and cheerful as we can. When you come to the back porch why not decorate it with a new mat. This can very easily and inexpensively be done by making your own mat. I have an aunt that makes beautiful ones from corn husks. The work of making these mats is light and simple and they are very satisfactory too for they will stand hard and continuous wear.

Only the white soft inner husks should be used. These should be laid flat in a box until you are ready to commence work. Start the braid with six husks tied together with a stout twine halfway down their length. Divide off three strands, each having two husks in it and begin to braid.

Cross the left strand over the right and when you bring the third strand over the right, add two new husks to that strand. Take care to leave a good three inches of that part of the husks which was stripped from the cob projecting at the top of the braid. Add two husks to each strand in this same way, as each one is brought over the right side and held firmly by your thumb.

A little attention to your braid will soon teach you to keep the projecting stubs of the same length and to so wrap the short ends in the new husks added that the braid will be smooth on the under side. Every now and then coil the braid around itself upon the floor to determine the size you want it. When it is large enough, fasten the end with twine as you would the hair with ribbon.

The braid must be thoroughly dampened before the sewing is done as the dry husks would be too brittle to hold stitches. Let it stand in water overnight and then drain for several hours before beginning to work on it.

Use the largest size darning needle and rather fine linen thread. Do not take your thread too long as it may knot. Fasten each new thread to the old one with a good firm square knot. Take great pains at first to hold the braid rather loosely, so that the mat will lie flat instead of bulging upon the floor. After a few times around you will have no trouble. Fasten the end firmly and put the mat on the floor, with the smooth side down.—Mrs. B. F., Mo.

For Mothers of Young Children

Clothing for Mother and Babe

COMFORTABLE, inconspicuous clothing for the expectant mother, is what most people want. Dark plain colors are less obvious and are very generally becoming. A touch of trim about neck and sleeves will liven up the costume and give it a touch of "character". The dress and coat are most satisfactory when cut with straight line effect, having adjustable fastenings at waist and hips. Her lines too will need adjusting occasionally, and this has to be planned when the dress is made.

Underwear of the one-piece variety, combinations, either knit or otherwise, and princess slips are ideal for maternity wear as the weight of the clothing is then suspended from the shoulders. A maternity corset or a support of some kind adds much to both appearance and comfort. It also affords a means of holding up stockings instead of the round garters which are apt to hinder circulation.

Shoes are apt to cause more discomfort than anything else at this time unless chosen especially with an eye to supporting the arch and affording room for expansion, as many women are troubled with swollen feet.

The whole knack of maternity clothing seems to consist of making the wearer *feel* comfortable and the chances are that she will be, if not actually attractive, at least not conspicuous.

As for the clothing for the expected little one, the simpler the better. The main thing is to have materials that will not irritate the tender skin and that can be easily laundered. We have already printed in our columns the list of clothing needed for the baby's layette, so will not repeat it again now. However, we have on hand bookets from the Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene of the New York State Department of Health which lists not only the baby's layette, but other necessary supplies if the baby is to be born in his own home instead of the hospital. We shall be glad to send these phamphets upon request as long as the supply lasts. Ask for "Suggestions for Prospective Mothers".

Popular Styles in Dresses

Pattern 2957 *is ideal for giving a slenderizing effect. Its collar line and vestee give it a smart touch that is very becoming while the side pleats give adding walking room. It comes in sizes* 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 2¾ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 32 *inch contrasting, bias plaid.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2955 *show the straight back and bolero front so dear to the youthful figure. The whole dress radiates style and smartness and is bound to be becoming. It cuts in sizes* 14, 16 *and* 18 *years,* 36, 38 *and* 40 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3 *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 36*-inch contrasting and* ¾ *yard of binding.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2952 *is a modified bolero style for the young girl of* 6, 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. Made of dark silk or woolen material with a light contrasting front, collar and cuffs, the effect is lovely. The* 8*-year size requires* 1¾ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ⅝ *yard of* 32 *inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Spring fashion books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

To Freshen Mattress Covers

FALL housecleaning time disclosed the fact that some of the mattresses were shabby looking, stained with iron rust from the springs, and wearing out in places. New mattresses could not be bought at present so the worn places were neatly mended and a package of blue dye purchased for a dime. This I dissolved in a basin of hot water, added a handful of salt and set the color, using a much stronger dye than when placing goods in dye. I laid the mattress out where handy to work at and taking a new paint brush painted the entire mattress with the dye and it looked fresh and clean. It will do very nicely for another season at the cost of only a little labor and a package of dye.—Mrs. H. T. New York.

Allow For Growth

WHEN making up the supply of spring and summer clothing for the children, it will save future trouble if due allowance is made for future growth. Here are some very practical suggestions for doing so given in a new bulletin called "Children's Clothing," issued by the New York State College of Home Economics at Ithaca. If you wish the bulletin send the college a card and ask for bulletin E150.

To Lengthen Underclothes

Union or combination suits long enough for a one-inch tuck around the waist may be lengthened easily when necessary. Underwaists may have a similar tuck or may have reinforcements so the buttons may be lowered as the child grows. These, as well as rompers, dresses and suits for the small boy, should have a little fullness across the chest as garments narrow in the chest interfere with breathing and with correct standing.

Other Provisions for Growth

Other ways suggested for providing for growth include, generous tucks or hems in one piece dresses and, for two piece dresses, a tuck in the underwaist to which the skirt is attached. The overblouse or middy should overlap the top of the skirt at least six inches so they will still overlap when the skirt is lengthened.

If bloomers are made extra long between the belt and the crotch, a tuck may be put in half way between. This will give extra length when the child grows. Little boys' two piece suits should be long enough to have a tuck inserted on the wrong side in line with the buttons and a hem three inches wide below them so the buttons may be lowered when the child gets taller.

Covering For Doll Bodies

The life of the baby's doll may be lengthened by many weeks if the body is recovered with washable material. The unworn parts of delicate colored stockings make a splendid covering. Because of their elastic quality they are easily shaped to snugly cover the entire body. If the covering is just basted in place it may be easily removed whenever it requires washing.—I. M., New York.

Any way you use Fels-Naptha you get its *extra* help—in cool, lukewarm or hot water, or when you boil your clothes!

Unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working together in Fels-Naptha, give *extra* washing help you'd hardly expect from any other soap in any form!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha— or will get it for you

Colds

Be quick—be sure

Colds are dangerous. Stop them at once. Correct their damage. Open the bowels, check the fever, tone the system. You can do that in 24 hours with HILL'S. This way is efficient and complete. It is so well-proved that millions now employ it. It is so superior that we paid $1,000,000 for it. Don't rely on minor treatments. Deal with a cold in the best way known—and now.

Be Sure It's HILL'S CASCARA QUININE Price 30c
Get Red Box BROMIDE with Portrait

3 DRESSES $2.98 FOR ONLY

Send No Money

Simply state sizes and colors wanted and the postman will bring to your door three beautiful dresses. When the dresses arrive deposit $2.98 (plus postage) with the postman. Remember, you will receive three dresses, no two alike. The dresses are made from the latest style fabrics, suitings, heavy linens and crepes. If it is not the greatest bargain you ever had, your money promptly refunded. Sizes 34 to 52. Colors, green, brown, orange and rose.

SKYLIN MILLS,
104 Hanover St., Dept. H-41
Boston, Mass.

Basketry Materials 65-Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

You never tasted **MUSTARD** *like this*

SO MANY mustards have a harsh, biting tang. In Gulden's the choicest, sun-ripened mustard seeds are tempered by a blending of rare, delicate spices from the Far East. It's delightfully smooth and mellow. Buy a bottle—you will enjoy its more delicious appetizing flavor! Send 10 cents for 2-oz. sample bottle and book, "Seasoning Secrets" with 53 new recipes. Or send for *free* book only. Charles Gulden, Inc., Dept. A-59, 52 Elizabeth St., New York.

GULDEN'S MUSTARD

It *is* better—taste it and see
READY TO USE

USE THIS CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITY PAGE

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

AGENTS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, two and three months old, from heel driving stock, either color and sex. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

"YOU NEED HELP"—You will milk cows 730 times in 1927, buy an English or Welsh Shepherd now, they will bring your cows home this summer, natural heelers from proven workers. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

SCOTCH COLLIES and Welsh Shepherds, 200 Pups and Dogs, Natural Heelers, Females $5, Males $8, Spayed Females $10, Trained Dogs $25, Prepaid Express Charges. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

WHITE POODLE PUPS $10 each. S. C. BUSH, Heuvelton, N. Y.

FLEMISH GIANT Rabbits, all colors. Rose and Single Comb Ancona Cockerels. Pouter and Swallow Pigeons. FLOYD PULSIPHER, Martville, N. Y.

BLACK AND TAN female foxhound, 4 years old. JOHN M. MORAN, Barre Plains, Mass.

HOW TO SPEED FARM STOCK to market, and many other useful books, free to you. LINSEED MEAL, Dept. R-1, Educational Committee, 1128 Union Trust B'ldg., Chicago, Ill.

EGGS—POULTRY

CHAMPION HEAVY BREED Contest pen in United States 1926. Record 2347 eggs at Vineland. Circular. VAN WINKLE'S, Barred Rocks, Camden, New York.

SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels. Pekin Drakes. Rhode Island Reds $3 each. W. BROCK, So. Kortright, N. Y.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Big Discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604.

BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIAN Wyandotte Cockerels $3 each. MRS. BEN PUDNEY, Truxton, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Mammouth Pekin Ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One Cock, fifteen selected laying White Leghorn Hens. Foundation lot to start a flock. Bargain for you. Price $25.00. CHAS. McCLAVES, New London, Ohio.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS—Priced right. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Giants, 10c and up. Write for Circular and prices. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y., Box 12.

EGGS—POULTRY

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN Chix from a high class breeding farm. Large type. 8 weeks old pullets. Circular. MAPLE ACRES FARM, Box 227, Tiffin, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Purebred Rock Barred and White Rocks, priced cheap for this week only. E. L. EARL, Pennyan, N. Y.

PUREBRED Single Comb White Leghorn Baby Chicks from high producing stock. Write for catalog. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, New York.

NEW YORK STATE Certified and Selected chicks. Reasonable. THE DANIELS' POULTRY FARM, So. New Berlin, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN Cockerels $3.50 up, also Silver Campine Cockerels, hens, etc. $2.50 up. HYDE BROS., Monterey, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND Reds, famous Red Cherry strain. Choice cockerels a specialty. SPRINGDALE FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

PULLETS—200 Early White Leghorns, All laying, Fine Cockerels, $2.00. E. WALKER, Newfane, N. Y.

THOROUGHBRED CHICKS—Leghorns, Anconas 11c. Rocks, Reds 12c. Twenty breeds. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

PARK'S STRAIN, Barred Rocks, Selected Cockerels, $4 each. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IF YOU KEEP COWS or HENS you should certainly write for our valuable book on Building, Equiping, Remodeling or Ventilating a Poultry House, Cow Barn, Horse Barn, or Hog House, free to you. JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. 794 Elmira, New York.

GLASS CLOTH repays its cost many times a season. Much cheaped than glass, brings amazing success with Baby Chicks, and is Ideal for Hot Beds. Write for free illustrated catalog. TURNER BROS., Dept. 015, Bladen, Nebr., or Wellington, Ohio.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powbatan Point, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Five pairs each, Brown Chinese Geese, and African Geese, Good breeders, $7 pair. Crested White and Buff Ducks, six and seven dollars pair. Buy new. CHAS. McCLAVES, New London, Ohio.

BOURBON RED Turkeys, hens $8.00, toms $10.00, large purebred, healthy birds. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

BIG LUSTY BRONZE Turkeys, select breeders for sale. Also Embden, Toulouse Geese, Aylesbury, Muscovey, Pekin, Indian Runner Ducks. Buy your breeders now. CHAS. McCLAVES, New London, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys, Hens, Gold Bank strain, extra fine breeders $7.00 and $8.00. MRS. A. M. ANSTED, R. F. D. No. 1, Rodman, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH White Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys, free from disease. MRS. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys for sale. Write today to MRS. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, New York.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys For Sale. Selling-out prices. FREDERICK STETTLER, Bloomsbury, N. J.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Our new catalogue on Gasoline Engines is the most interesting book we have ever published. It tells you in complete detail our different models, their advantages, and price. This book will save and make you money. A post card will bring it to you. WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1803 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A PUMP for every purpose! Write for complete information. THE F. E. MYERS & BROS. CO., 261 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio.

FARMS FOR SALE

DAIRY FARM—Good buildings, plenty of water, large house, modern improvements, easy terms. ALDRET JANSEN, Pine Bush, N. Y.

NORTH FLORIDA DAIRY FARMS—No tuberculosis. Lowest summer price for milk $5.80 per hundred. Beautiful, high, rolling country. Permanent all year around legume and grass pastures. No feed to buy. No blizzards or hurricanes. Cooler in summer, warmer in winter than your country. Improved farms ready for plow $25 to $50 per acre. Easiest terms. Splendid water, good roads, schools and churches. Many Northern farmers with pure bred herds now here. Land values rising. For details write CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Monticello, Florida. AA-1

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get our paper, The Earth, free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

CHAUTAUQUA CO., N. Y.—250 acre dairy farm. 50 acres timber, 100 acres work land, apples, pears, grapes. Large house, suitable for 2 families, ¼ mile from school. Barns 40 ft. x 100 ft. and 45 ft. x 80 ft, swing stanchions and James drinking cups. Two 15 ft. silos. Sold to settle estate. MRS. MARY E. ALDRICH, Route 12, Dunkirk, N. Y.

84 ACRE FARM For Sale, State Road, nine miles from Dunkirk. Vegetables, Potatoes and Dairy. Good buildings, wonderful view. On account of death, will sacrifice for three thousand. B. R. BARTON, Mayville, N. Y.

114 ACRE DAIRY Farm, with stock and tools. Address Owner, G. J. FREIDELL, Scottsville, N. Y.

ALL YEAR FARMING in the Southland. Ideal living conditions. Fine farm lands at moderate prices. Write for information to G. A. PARK, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. RR., Dept. AA-8, Louisville, Kentucky.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

MORE POTATOES PER ACRE—Write for details as described in our catalog on IRON AGE tools. FRED. H. BATEMAN CO., 626 Chestnut St., Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT HERDSMAN WANTED. Man who has had experience in both A. R. O. and semi-official work. Give experience and references and also last salary received. Position open April 1st. BOX 400, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FARM MANAGER Wishes to make a change in position by March 1st. Charge of large farm on estate preferred. Long experience, expert livestock, thorough knowledge of all branches of farming, successful in management of help. Middle-age, small family. Record A-1. LOCK BOX 107, Poughquag, N. Y.

FURS—HIDES—SHIPPERS

WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10 $2.00. Buckwheat $1.00, $1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here Buckwheat $5.50, Clover Blend $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX INCH WHITE Pine Siding—$25.00 per thousand—5 thousand feet—$100. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW CROP Table Rice. Fresh and sweet. 100 pounds beautiful clean white Rice, double-sacked $4.50. J. ED. CABANISS, Box 48, Katy, Texas.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

We have just prepared a very attractive book on barn and poultry equipment which we will be glad to mail you without cost. Address Department A 1, HUNT, HELM FERRIS & COMPANY, Harvard, Ill.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OLD COINS WANTED—Every home has a few old coins laying around. Will buy yours. What have you? R. W. LEWIS, 73 Hill St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our booklet on Portable Page Milkers contains facts on milking machines that you should know. Let us send you copy free. BURTON-PAGE CO., Dept. 8501, 400 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

KILL RATS quickly, cheaply and surely, without any fuss or bother. They cannot dodge "Cyanogas A-Dust". Write for Leaflet 148. AMERICAN CYANAMID SALES CO. Inc., 511 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—Valuable Book (Free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

200 ENVELOPES, 200 LETTER HEADS, excellent quality, both neatly printed with name and address, postpaid, only $1.50. Extraordinary bargain. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

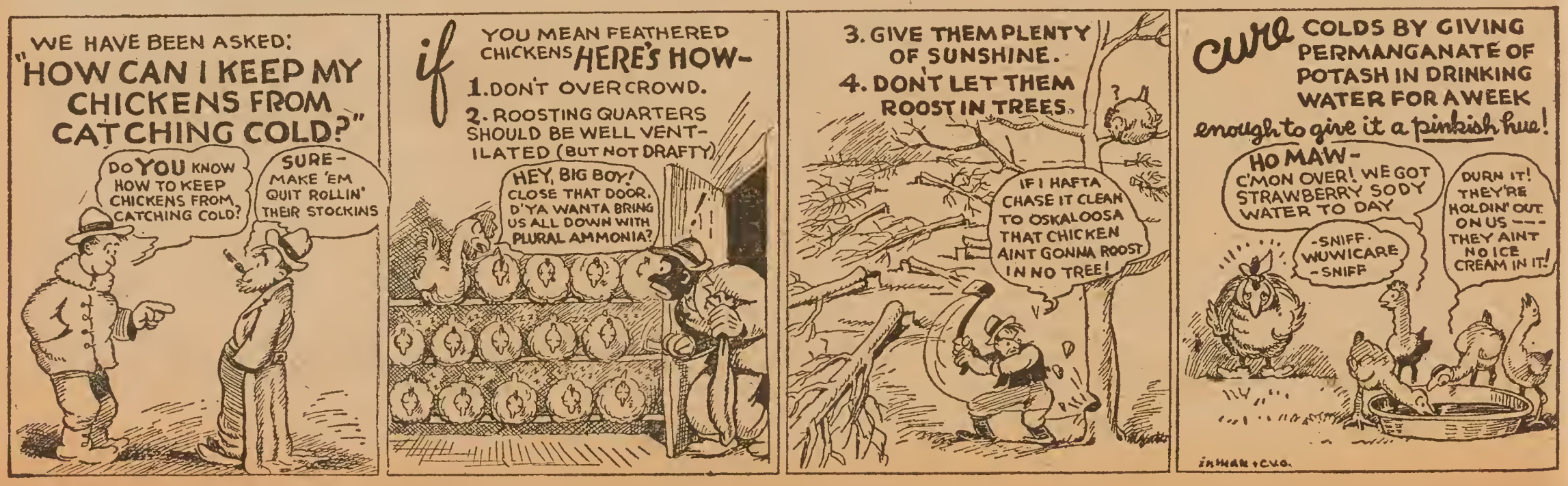
DISTINCTIVE Printing! Samples Free! FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SEED POTATOES—Mountains. Russets. Hebrons, Burbank, Bovee, Rose, Peachblow and others. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

(Continued on opposite page)

HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No. 6



Service Bureau

Do Not Fall for Gift or Prize Lots

I received a letter which I am attaching and which states that I have been awarded a lot as a prize. Would you send the $8.50 and what do you think about buying an adjoining lot.

THE letter which accompanied our subscriber's inquiry reads as follows:

"We are happy to advise you that you have been awarded a beautiful lot, size 20 by 100 feet. This lot is located in our superb development in the heart of Ocean County, New Jersey, near the station of Whitings—"Where Three Railroads Meet." This land is not swamp land, is guaranteed to be high and dry and is situated in the path of progress in New Jersey. Title to this property is guaranteed to us by the Ocean County Title Co., Toms River, New Jersey.

This property is conveniently located near two main auto roads. It is easily reached by both automobile highways and three country-wide railroads. It is but 5 miles from Lakehurst, the Home of the Airship, "Los Angeles", and only 10 miles from the fishing, bathing and boating resort of Toms River, New Jersey.

Of course you understand it is necessary for you to have a WARRANTY DEED delivered to you by us showing you as the legal owner of this lot. We have made special arrangements to deliver this deed of conveyance to you for the small sum of $8.50. This charge covers the expense involved in this transaction together with the cost of the drawing of the deed and the transferring of the property to you. THERE WILL BE NO OTHER CHARGE TO US. There are absolutely no assessments or restrictions on this property. This lot is awarded to you free and clear of all encumbrances. Taxes are paid to 1928.

Should you wish to purchase the adjoining lot, which is also 20 by 100 feet, our present price is $55.50. They may be purchased on a monthly payment plan of only $5.50 down and $5.00 a month until paid for. No interest charges. HOWEVER, *you are under no obligation to purchase the adjoining lot if you just want one lot.* This property is now being surveyed and plotted, with each lot facing a wide street. There are many homes at Whitings—also stores, church, school and railroad stations. Whitings is located 71 miles from New York and 42 miles from Philadelphia.

As this property is going quickly, we must hear from you within fifteen days; otherwise we cannot reserve your lot. Advise us at once to whom you wish the deed made. Print plainly name, address, city and state. Act today!"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has never endorsed these free lot propositions. It is not so long ago that we advised the readers of the Service Bureau against this scheme. Usually these developing propositions are located at a great distance. However, because this one is not very far from New York, we had a representative view the property. In order to verify his ideas we had a second party look into it.

What the company has to say in its letter may all be very true. Most of the facts concerning its location are right. However, we are informed that it is nearer 15 miles than 10 miles to good fishing, boating and bathing. Certainly the fact that it is 5 miles from Lakehurst will never help sell the property. It is also true that three railroads meet at Whitings.

The criticism of the letter is that *it didn't say enough about the true state of affairs.* This development is about three-quarters of a mile from the station at Whitings. The land is not cleared, but covered with scrub oak and scrub pine through which fires travel from time to time. The soil is a very light sandy loam unadapted to agricultural pursuits. Neither is it adapted at the present time to real estate development. Streets have been laid out but as yet the stump and stubble remain, no effort having been made to develop the streets beyond naming them. Neither of our investigators saw any buildings on the development and present conditions certainly would not warrant the investment of any money into building program.

It is true that three railroads meet at Whitings, all of which use the same station. The town itself consists of a church, a grade school, one or two stores and is generally considered quite dead. Most of the inhabitants work for one of the three railroads. A few farms are scattered here and there in the vicinity.

It is said that this land can be purchased for $25 an acre or less. On that basis these lots of 20 by 100 feet would cost approximately $1.50 each after the streets have been laid out. Obviously the cost of laying out the streets, marking them, etc. will increase slightly the cost per lot. The cost of drawing a deed, etc., is considerably less than $8.50 so that in the end the company undoubtedly gets its money back on the gift proposition..

The size of the lot is too small to do anything with and naturally necessitates the purchase of an adjoining lot. When you consider the apparent profits on each adjoining lot sold, it is easy to comprehend what a gold mine a real estate proposition such as this really is for the developer.

Obviously the only way this kind of property can be sold is through the mails for any one seeing it would never respond to the most convincing sales talk. It is true that this property is situated in the "path of progress" but the path still runs through scrub oak and pine and it will be many years before one could realize anything on this investment. It is beyond convenient commuting distance and entirely too far to attract those who desire the advantages of the seashore.

The last paragraph in the letter is nothing more or less than a scare to induce the prospective buyer to hurry and get a "binder" on the property. In such an instance, never act hastily. Remember, there are thousands of letters like the one you received. Never put money down on real estate or a contract until you have *seen* the land and investigated the proposition thoroughly. The price of $8.50 seems ridiculously low but even that amount of money can be put to a better purpose than buying a lot out in the "sticks".

Appreciation

Ithaca, N. Y., R. No. 7
October 19, 1926

Dear Sir:—I wish to extend to you my appreciation for the check for $91.43 which I have received as indemnity for injuries sustained when thrown from an automobile. I am more than pleased with the settlement made, and wish to thank you and the North American Accident Insurance Company for giving my claim such prompt and courteous attention.

CAREY DEAN.

* * *

Cooperstown, N. Y.
October 15, 1926

Dear Sirs: I have received the draft on the North American Accident Insurance Company for the amount of $64.28. I thank you very much and feel I am a most fortunate man to have the policy. I have told friends about it and hope I may influence them to take a policy. I was very badly injured and sometimes wonder if I will ever fully recover. I thank you most sincerely for the prompt notice I have received from your Company and I intend always to carry a policy with the North American Accident Insurance Company and to read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST paper as long as I live.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from opposite page)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

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An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

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Each telephone call may be compared to a taxicab, whose destination is controlled by the subscriber. The telephone company extends its wires to the homes and offices of those who desire service, placing its telephones within immediate reach. The call is made at the time, from the point, and to the place that the subscriber desires. He speaks to the person he wants—wherever he may be.

At the disposal of each telephone subscriber are the talking channels of the entire Bell System. He may make a call a few or thousands of miles, and he may extend his voice to any point, to any person who has a telephone.

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SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

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FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

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ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

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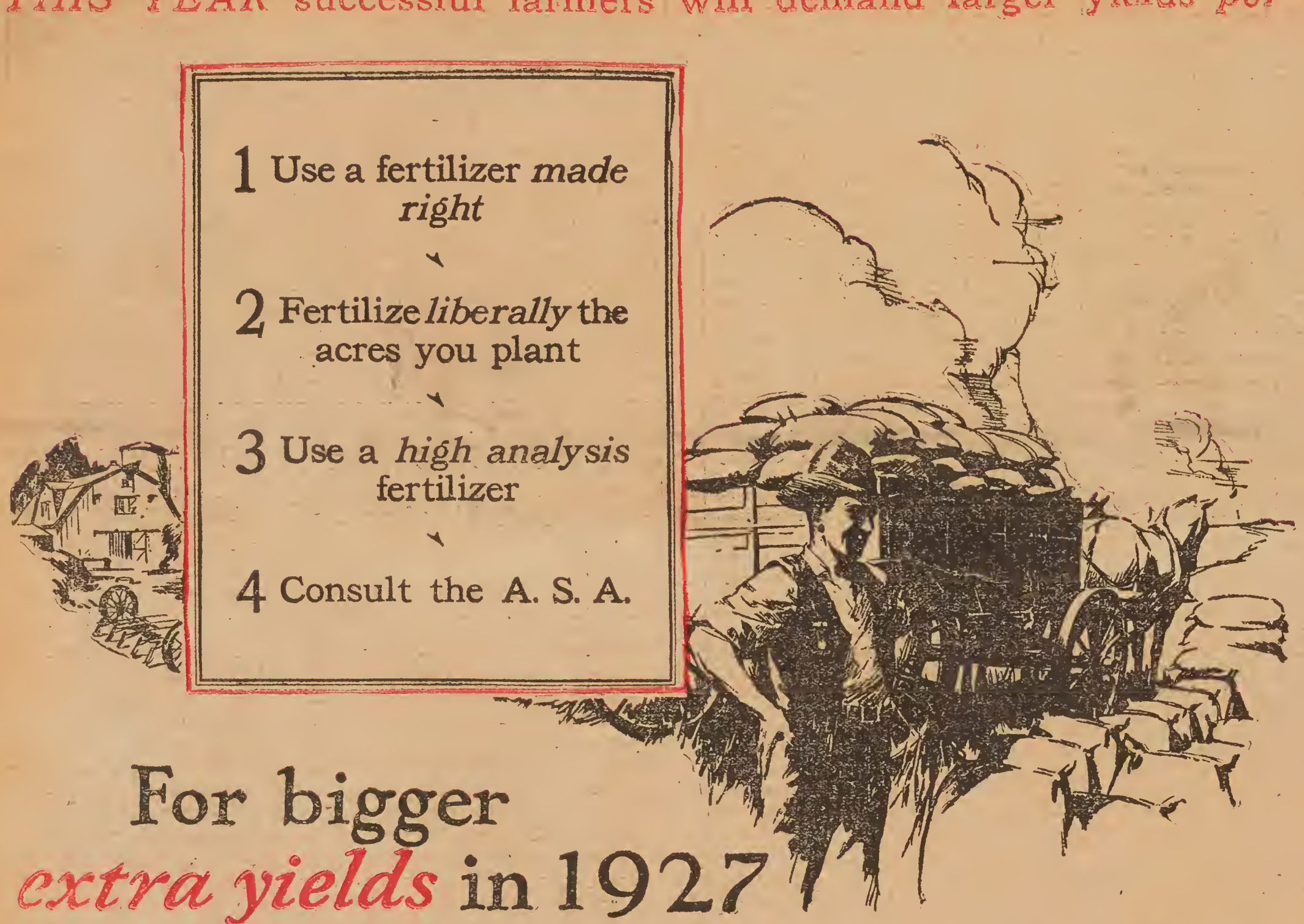
THIS YEAR successful farmers will demand larger yields *per acre*

1 Use a fertilizer *made right*

2 Fertilize *liberally* the acres you plant

3 Use a *high analysis* fertilizer

4 Consult the A. S. A.



For bigger *extra yields* in 1927

Swift offers this 4-point plan

This year successful farmers are planning for larger production *per acre*. They know they must produce a certain amount on each acre to pay the cost of production. Beyond that, in the *extra yield*, is their profit.

To help farmers bring through a larger *extra yield* this year Swift & Company recommends the 4-point plan outlined above. This is the plan successful farmers will follow because they know—

1. They can get this *extra yield* by using fertilizer of the right *kind* and *quality*.

2. They can save on costs of bagging, labor and freight—get their plantfood for less money—by using *high analysis* fertilizer.

3. They can obtain larger yields with less labor and at lower cost by fertilizing *liberally* the acres they plant.

Follow the practice of these successful farmers. Plan now for a larger profit-making *extra yield*. Use the Swift 4-point plan. It is your best assurance of success.

Take no chances with the quality of fertilizer you use. *The kind and quality of plantfood in the fertilizer you buy depends upon the manufacturer who makes it.* Put your faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, as successful farmers do. They know that the Swift name on any product means the best product of its kind—has meant that for 50 years.

Talk over this plan with the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent). He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. Get his advice. Look for his sign. It marks the place to get "the fertilizer the best farmers use."

Swift & Company
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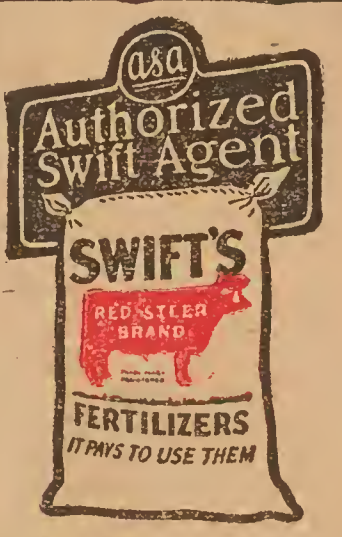

Look for my sign

Come in and let's talk over this profit-making 4-point plan. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed of the work of our Agricultural College. I can help you select the analysis and the amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit.

a.s.a.

Authorized Swift Agent

Follow the advice of your Experiment Station

It is based on the results of years of careful study and field tests. Swift & Company's staff of fertilizer experts, adding their own knowledge to these results, have worked out recommendations for the profitable use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Ask your A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) for these recommendations—the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to use on your soil.

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

"It pays to use them"

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JANUARY 29, 1927

The Story of Food is Full of Romance

Truth is Stranger Than Fiction When One Knows How the World Is Fed

By Mrs. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor American Agriculturist

THE story of food is largely the history of mankind. From the time when man ate what he could collect in a day's journey on foot until the present time when he sits down to a table supplied from the ends of the earth—and in truly human manner takes it for granted and acts accordingly!—the theme is packed full of romance. Romance in the sense of dangers braved, the unknown conquered, and the unusual made usual.

Grace W. Huckett

Just visualize a train of camels crossing the desert loaded with fragrant spices and perfumes or with tea, dates and porcelain or look with bated breath upon the graceful sailing vessel bearing across the seas that mysterious article, sugar, whose secret was confined to very small districts in Egypt and the Levant.

See the plumed Crusaders on their return from the Holy Land bringing those strange and wonderful fruits, the orange and the lemon, whose use they had learned while sojourning in the Orient. Or behold the brave and warlike Moors with bright turbans and flashing knives making raids on the inhabitants of the west coast of Asia and taking from them their treasures of spices or of other prized articles of trade. By such means from country to country these delicacies spread.

Spice was so precious that in some cities taxes were paid with it. One duke as a special favor to a nephew bequeathed him 10,000 florins and all his pepper. Strange and exciting stories were told by the merchants themselves about how dangerous it was to get pepper, ginger, or nutmeg from their original sources. They liked a good story as well as anybody and usually saw to it that customers got their money's worth in thrills, at least! Peppercorns were supposed to be wrinkled because they were overheated by the hot fires fearless natives had to build to chase away dangerous serpents which guarded the pepper trees. Alexandria in Egypt was a great market for spices. Alexandrians guarded well the secret of the source of their spice supplies but allowed the impression to get abroad that somewhere up the river Nile was the original garden of Eden through which flowed a river. Spice trees bent over this river and dropped upon its water their spices which floated down to Alexandria where the inhabitants merely collected and sold them!

It took a rich man to afford much of these novelties, but ancient and medieval cookbooks show that even more foods were spiced than nowadays. There was a good reason—there were no ice-boxes to keep foods sweet. Meats were cooked with cinnamon and raisins, or even stuffed with mixtures which we could never stomach nowadays. Meat becoming a little—or more—rank had to have its flavor covered in some way, so spices offered the solution.

Needless to say, many of these spices were attributed medicinal value, which reputation they have never lost entirely. Ginger, from China and rhubarb from Thibet together with rich perfumes made a good exchange for cargoes from the west coast of Europe. And so the history of progress went on. It was sometimes a history of wars as well. The Portuguese cornered the market in cloves for a while by cutting down a lot of the trees, thus limiting the supply to a few islands. The Dutch finally drove them out, however, and prices which had always been high enough, were lowered.

When we look at the list of foods eaten by the early Saxons we find them going strong on meat, game and poultry of all kinds. When they made a big feast, they even had as many as eleven kinds of meat served. Some folks do say that our revered ancestors did not always trouble to cook their meat either, but that was long before the spice and vegetable period arrived. When the Normans came over to take charge of affairs in England, they brought, along with other things, somewhat more refined tastes in food. They had become acquainted with vegetables, hitherto unknown in England. This was a wonderful improvement—too much meat is not good for anybody, as we all know. And in those days when even tiny babies were fed on meat, fits and rickets were as common as colds.

Some vegetables and fruits have an ancient and honorable history, such as the onions and leeks of Bible times, or the cabbage of Greek and Roman days. Dates go back to the beginning, as they are supposed to have been there waiting to be food for Adam and Eve when they came on earth. Spinach dates back only about 200 years as a food to be eaten and that was because some sailor found out that it prevented scurvy. That was a great thing those days, when much salt meat was eaten and sailors died like flies from scurvy. Folks on land were afflicted by it too, and the advent of vegetables had much to do with its decrease. When an old-time sailing vessel started out on a long trip, part of its most prized equipment was a case of lemons or limes, as these were known to ward off the dread disease. The term "lime-juicers" meaning a sailor, dates back to that practice.

But it took young America to furnish those staples of vegetable diet, the potato, both white and sweet. Hot were the discussions these innocent "rootes" brought about when carried back to Europe by daring explorers of the New

(*Continued on page 2*)

The Most Ancient Carriers of Food. *Courtesy Hills Bros. Co.*

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"The Sign of Good Crops"

Genuine "Pine Tree" Brand Farm Seeds—sealed and certified—are sold by dealers who display the orange and green "Sign of Good Crops."

There's a "Pine Tree" dealer near you. He handles "Pine Tree" Clovers, Alfalfa and Timothy because they are *re*-cleaned, reliable, of known origin—safe for you to sow.

It will pay to talk with him before you buy your seeds this spring.

Ask Your "Pine Tree" Dealer for a Copy of This Valuable New Book

The new HIP-POCKET FARM GUIDE fills the need for a complete, practical guide to the growing of hay, pasture and forage crops of all kinds. Contains more useful farm information than has ever before been assembled into one book. Substantially bound in pocket size for constant reference. Fully illustrated. Contains official planting table for your State, checked by your Experiment Station. Worth $1.00 or more if sold in the usual way. If your dealer doesn't have it, send 10 cents to the Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago, and book will be sent by return mail.

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E. W. CONKLIN & SON, Distributors, BINGHAMTON

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The Story of Food Is Full of Romance

(*Continued from page* 1)

World. Some people considered them fit only for the very poor or for animals, while others recommended that they be roasted in the ashes or boiled and eaten with "oile, vinegar, and pepper". Please note—you who think potato salad something modern.

Some Foods Still New

The banana which travels the world over in its protective skin also went from the newly discovered lands to the Old World. The grapefruit, product of the last generation in this country is still being introduced in parts of Europe. And so the food adventure goes on. History has been changed many times because men wanted variety and coveted the rare and delicious foods of other nations. Social customs have been revolutionized, as, witness the protest of horror which went up by staid folk in England, doctors especially, when tea and coffee were introduced because they supplanted rum and brandy, mind you! Tea had a very demoralizing effect because—it quite scandalously encouraged mixed parties of men and women! Some kept a "chaser" of brandy near by to overcome ill effects of a first cup of tea! Coffee houses quickly sprang up where coffee was sold; these were very popular and later figured as political plotting places. At one time the government threatened to suppress them entirely, but the people protested so that the threat was never carried out.

We Are Always Learning

In these days of Milk Weeks and campaigns to make people drink more milk, it presents another side of the picture to know that at one time milk was considered poisonous and the mouth was always rinsed out after partaking of it.

But then the lovely tomato was also considered poisonous, not by the ancients, oh no! but by our own grandfathers and grandmothers. If we only give flight to our fancies and imagination what a wealth of history and romance is loosed before us almost any day at any mealtime!

Nectarines (Hairless Peaches)—Valuable Fruit For Roadside Stands

NECTARINES are peaches without fuzz and as such deserve the serious consideration of fruit growers who are so situated that they can grow peaches, declares the horticulturist at the State Experiment Station at Geneva. Nectarines are just as thrifty, bear as abundantly, and require no more care than peaches, while they are no smaller, have firmer flesh and greater aroma than peaches, and possess a rich nectar-like flavor, says this authority.

There are cling-stone and free-stone varieties of nectarines, just as there are of peaches, while the flesh may be red, yellow, or white. The trees of the nectarine cannot be told from peach trees, except when the fruit is present. Nectarines are peaches in every respect save for the fuzziness of the skin, it is said.

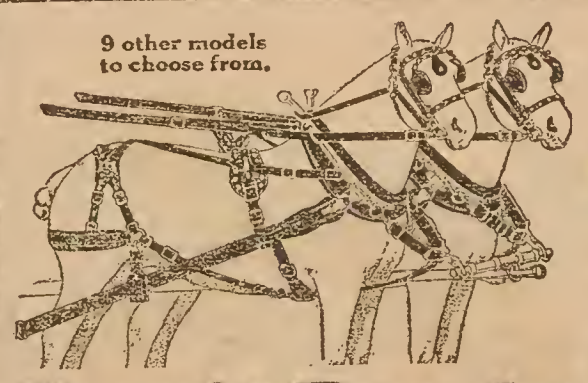
"Nectarines may spring from peach stones, and peaches sometimes come from nectarine stones," says the Station horticulturist. "Peach trees now and then produce nectarines on a twig or branch, the rest of the tree bearing peaches, and nectarine trees likewise have been known to produce peaches. Once in a while a peach tree or a nectarine tree will bear an individual fruit that is part nectarine and part peach.

"There are now more than 30 varieties of nectarines growing on the Station grounds, the best of which is probably the Hunter. Other good sorts include the Downtown, Elruge, Hardwicke, Newton, and Victoria. Certainly all who grow fruit for their own pleasure should try one or more of these varieties, while nectarines would undoubtedly sell well in local markets and on the roadside stand."

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to sucribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York



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Old Tan Harness Models
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Don't Pay for 4 Months

We will send you any model of Olde Tan Harness and you don't pay us one cent for four months! We also give 30 days' FREE TRIAL.

Write! Send for free book, together with our special "Don't Pay for 4 Months" offer. Don't wait until your old harness breaks down! Write.

BABSON BROS., 2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 80-61 CHICAGO

FREE TO FARMERS

The Cutaway Harrow Company, Higganum, Connecticut, are sending free to farmers two well known books, "The Soil & Its Tillage" and the Clark "Cutaway" Catalog of disk harrows and plows. The first book contains much valuable information about modern farming methods; it tells how to get bigger and better crops with less time, labor, and money.

The Clark "Cutaway" Catalog describes the "Cutaway" line of disk harrows from the Baby Cultivator and One Horse Harrow to the Double Action Tractor Harrows. It tells about special machines for special work such as the Bush & Bog Plow and Harrow, Orchard Plows, Single Action Extension Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, and others. The catalog also explains why disks with edges forged sharp, a feature found only on genuine Clark "Cutaway" harrows, stay sharp and last longer.

Send for these two books today. A Postal will do. Address The Cutaway Harrow Company, 67 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.—Adv.

FRUIT TREES

SEEDS, — BERRY PLANTS — ORNAMENTALS

3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach 20c each, postpaid. Guaranteed to grow. Farm, Flower and Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shade Trees, etc., in fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.

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FREE CATALOG

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Horticultural Society Meeting Best Yet

Growers Consider Program To Meet Serious Situation

By M. C. BURRITT

THE seventy-second annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society was characterized by a large attendance and unusual interest in a program with a strong economic emphasis, against a background of temporary but deep discouragement and much confusion of ideas, out of which no clear way out, was presented. Everyone was agreed that cooperation in some form was necessary and that advertising is desirable, but this agreement did not extend to any concrete plan or proposals. A Moses to lead New York fruit growers out of the wilderness of conflicting ideas and suggestions and to crystalize and focus their interest into action behind a concrete and acceptable plan is the greatest need of the hour. The Farm Bureau Fruit Conference report was presented and well received and may with some modifications prove to be a rallying point.

M. C. Burritt.

The outstanding features of this annual meeting were a strong program which seemed to cover just what the growers wanted, a larger and better exhibit of machinery and supplies than ever—the Secretary sold every available space—the commercial exhibit of 45 barrels out of storage, and the farm boys' apple exhibit.

J. G. Case of Sodus Elected President

James G. Case of Sodus, Wayne County, son of B. J. Case, a former president of the Society, was elected President for 1927 to succeed E. W. Mitchell of Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County. Mr. Case was a popular choice. He tried to disqualify himself by saying "I am just a fruit grower and don't know anything about this President business", but this only qualified him the more in the opinions of the growers. He has already taken hold of the work well and will make a strong president. The three vice-presidents were advanced as usual, M. C. Burritt of Monroe County to first, Paul Judson of Columbia to second, W. J. Hall of Niagara to third and Charles Kenyon of Monroe was elected fourth vice-president. The selection of two older men, Harry Wellman of Orleans County and Tom Cross of Dutchess, veterans in the society's work, for three-year terms as members of the executive committee, was especially well received as there is some feeling that there is too large a proportion of young men among the society's executives. The other members of the executive committee, Roscoe Teator of Columbia, C. G. Wooster of Wayne, F. W. Mason of Orleans and J. R. Stevenson of Cayuga, were retained, as was also its popular and efficient Secretary, Roy P. McPherson.

Society Has Enjoyed Steady Growth

In recognition of the fact that the work of the Society has more than doubled during the past few years and become almost a year round job, the Secretary's salary was increased from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars by resolution from the floor. When one realizes that the Society has almost $10,000 in its permanent fund with accumulated interest, and that its annual income and outgo amounts to nearly $12,000 annually, he realizes that the management of its affairs calls for a good deal of time and executive ability. The following table of comparison from the Treasurer's report between 1920 and 1926 may give a still better idea of the cost of holding four meetings and two extensive exhibits each year and how it is financed.

RECEIPTS	1920	1926
Memberships	$2989	$3211
Rent of Space, Roch.	1226	4044
Advertising	189	582
All Other (inc. Bal. on hand)	431	3609
Total	$4835	$11,446

EXPENSES	1920	1926
Rochester Meeting	$ 450	$2434
Annual Report	1115	1308
Printing	178	1168
Balances on Hand	80	2305
All Other	3012	4231
Total	$4835	$11,446

President Mitchell has been an aggressive officer for the Society and has given freely of his time to its work. In his annual address he pointed out that the Society's policy and its main activities for 72 years had been educational and vigorously reaffirmed these. He favors advertising by the industry through an organization created for the purpose and "cooperative selling where possible and practicable" but asserted that neither was the function of the Society. He declared that apple growers must be governed by the fundamental principles of manufacture and merchandizing: produce cheaper than our competitors, use our natural advantages, grow a product so satisfactory that the public will want it and advertising and distribute efficiently. "We will succeed only when we do what we know must be done."

Everyone was glad to welcome Dean Mann back and listen attentively to his analysis of European conditions. He called attention to many difficult

(*Continued on page 6*)

Make Country Living More Safe

Less Than Fifteen Per Cent of Farm Folks Have Reasonable Medical Safeguards

WHEN rural districts have adequate doctor and hospital service, one of the chief terrors of country living will be removed. But instead of country doctors increasing in number, the rapid decrease is appalling to country folk who have looked upon them as an institution of rural life. Being appalled is not sufficient—something has to be done about it, and by rural people themselves. The cities have their own health problems and meet them in their own way. The country districts adjacent to such cities feel comparatively safe because they know that, should an emergency arise, they could be taken care of.

But some counties, even in the more thickly settled East, have no such cities and therefore, no such refuges in times of stress. And the nature of most hospitals is such that the united support of a large number of people is necessary, not only for establishing but for maintaining, as well.

Since in the study of medicine these days so much emphasis is placed upon microscopes, x-rays, and other expensive laboratory equipment, doctors are just about forced to connect themselves with a hospital. Those who have not done so usually belong either to the old family doctor class (we wish there were more!) or to the young graduates doing country practice for experience and expecting to get away to the town or city as soon as possible. It stands to reason, then, that if these young doctors are to look upon country districts as possibilities for a successful future for them, the conveniences to which they have been trained must be accessible.

In some places the communities already have met the issue and in order to keep their doctor have established a rural hospital with the necessary equipment. When one considers that three out of five American children are born in country districts, it is all the more apparent that easily accessible hospitals would lessen the hazards of maternity. Especially is this true of cases where a case is unusual and needs hospital care. A loss per year of 12,800 mothers during childbirth seems tremendous. Not only might this loss be greatly reduced, but many children's diseases resulting from neglected motherhood might be prevented. A good start is very important in a child's life; yet we are told that one-third of the mothers go through childbirth without any medical attention whatever.

As we have attended meetings of farm women and correspond with a very great many of them, the matter of rural health has often been the deciding factor as to whether they should remain on the farm. This feeling has been emphasized where they had either old folks or young children to care for. Often elderly people themselves have been practically forced to leave their farms because they did not dare to face a northern winter with its attendant ills while cut off from their doctor by inaccessible roads.

The only way the progressive community of Sandy Springs, Md., could retain their one remaining active country doctor, where a few years previously there had been eight, was to build this hospital at Olney. While the hospital is open to any doctor in the county, it is probable that had this hospital not been built, this particular farming community would now be without the services of a local physician.

Photo—Courtesy of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

However, public health is more than the doctor or the nurse, although these two figures always come first to mind when health is mentioned. *Making* us well is one aspect of medicine, *keeping* us well is another. For this purpose the public health officers, and the so-called public health nurses, as distinguished from regular bedside nurses, are invaluable. People can do a great many things for themselves to prevent getting sick. "A stitch in time" often prevents really serious trouble, and it is one function of such health officials to teach people how to take care of themselves. When our parents were young, "taking care" in winter often meant wearing very heavy clothes or staying in tightly closed rooms with a roaring fire going. What a different attitude from today! Fresh air and sunlight, Nature's own doctors, and a good clean, active body without too many hindrances—many of the foes are vanquished before they even have a chance.

Much health education has been done in the more populous centers but comparatively little has gone back into the more remote section. Much remains to be done. Country children's teeth are just as bad, they have as many adenoids and diseased ton-

(*Continued on page 9*)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 119 January 29, 1927 No. 5

I vow, this Year, that I will WORK,
LOVE, LAUGH, and LIFT,
And guide my boat with steady hand,
Nor let it drift.
I'll try to make this blessed Year
My best——and then,
If I should fail in '27
I'll Vow Again!

—REV. J. W. HOLLAND,
the A. A. Philosophy Man.

* * *

HERBERT JANVRIN BROWNE, long distance weather forecaster, states that the weather in the United States, Canada and Northwestern Mexico in January will present the features to be expected in a winter forecasted to be one of the severest in many portions of the North American continent ever known. Talk about old-fashioned winters! When some old timer begins to tell about how much colder it was "back in '75" than it is this year, we hope someone will rise up and choke him!

* * *

The price of one good cow spent in buying a really good bull will prove the most profitable investment a dairyman can make if he expects to raise heifers and stay in business.

* * *

December apple holdings in the United States in terms of barrels were 13,485,126, an increase over last year of 371,759 barrels. Canada shows a twenty-five per cent decrease over last year.

* * *

The American people are not eating as many apples per capita as they did twenty years ago. One reason is that the citrus growers have been better organizers and advertisers than have the apple producers and have taught people to eat more oranges and grapefruit.

* * *

Studies made by Professor E. G. Misner of the New York State College of Agriculture from actual dairy farms show that in some of the leading dairy sections of New York farmers spend $909 per farm for feed. This represents about one-third of the value of milk and over one-fourth of the cash farm expenses.

It is easy to be seen, therefore, why good dairymen are giving more attention than ever to the right choice of feed for their dairies and to good feeding practices. It does not take long to waste more dollars furnishing good feed to a poor cow than can be made up in a long time by a good producer.

Corn Borer Endangering Crop

One for the blackbird,
One for the crow,
One for the cutworm,
And three left to grow.

THE older generation will easily recall memories of planting tarred corn out of a bag to the swing of the above jingle. The blackbird, crow and cutworm were bad enough in all truth, but unless some check can be found to the increasing spread and ravages of the European corn borer, it stands a fair chance of destroying more corn than all the other enemies of the crop put together.

The authorities now state that the European corn borer will be as destructive in corn growing sections as boll weevil has been in the cotton states. This pest smuggled itself into this country in a shipment of broom corn from Hungary ten years ago. Since then in spite of the greatest care and restrictions by the authorities it has continued to spread until it now exists in the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and West Virginia. Only very recently it has been discovered in Illinois.

The departments of agriculture and experiment stations are giving careful consideration to new ways of preventing the extension of the corn borer and of control measures. All corn growers, particularly in the infested sections, should watch their crops very carefully during the growing season and as soon as a few broken tops are noticed, growers should notify their county agent or the college of agriculture.

The Worth of a Woman

IT is not uncommon to hear woman's praises sung as the "light of the home", or the "hope of mankind" and we think of these sentiments as being romantically beautiful. But it takes cold figures to appeal to some people and a recent report to the American Statistical Association provides those. The average money value of every living American, that is, his wealth-producing capacity, was computed at $17,500. A man was estimated at $20,000 while a woman is supposed to be worth three-fourths as much, or $15,000. From the *New York Times* is the following excerpt concerning the part of the report which concerns women:

"The vast majority of women are still engaged in home-making, and here is admission that in concrete money values the work of woman in the home is worth at least three-fourths as much as that of the man in the field, factory or office. The gap would be more than closed up by the imponderable values of woman's energies. The money value of a wife and mother's efforts in the kitchen and the nursery has, of course, been appraised by the statisticians. In all probability they have also set a price on her services with the picture book, the building blocks, and the elementary speller and reader. What they have not capitalized is the feeling that goes with the service. The bricklayer and the bond salesman are not called upon to supplement an honest day's work with sympathy and affection. In woman's work these things are still, as a rule, inseparable from the concrete product. And that ought to be worth at least the extra 25 per cent."—G. W. H.

"No Time to Read"

HOW often have all of us heard people make the excuse that they have no time to read. There are few difficulties of life more tragic than for one to be so crowded with work and the trivial cares of the day that they have no time for communion with all the spirits of the past and present through the written word.

Reading, like all other good things, can be and is over-done and abused. There never was a time when there was more poor reading matter and more that was actually harmful in circulation than there is today. But, on the other hand, there are few people who attain very much success and especially who reap any great amount of real happiness who do not read. More than ever are reading and study necessary to make a material success. The good farmer, like the good doctor, never ceases to add to his education by keeping up to the best practices in his trade and profession, through the reading of good farm journals, magazines and books.

More than this, reading of good literature is a freshening of the spirit. When one is tired, lonesome or discouraged, when the course and annoyances of everyday life press too heavily, then those who love to read can get a few moments somewhere, somehow, to steal far away to the land of the spirit and there to live through books in other lands, in other times and with other people, to travel, to adventure and to love. Then they can return again to doing chores or washing the dishes with a new vision, a new outlook upon this thing we call Life.

When you hear someone again say he has no time to read, think of the boy Lincoln, lying on the floor reading before the flickering flames of the fireplace.

Time to read—the true lover of books and magazines will *always* find time to read.

The Prospect for Better Farm Prices

"There are only two ways of bringing about an adjustment between farm prices and retail prices, either wages must decline so that handling charges will be less, or retail prices must rise.

"Judging by past experiences, the adjustment that will occur is for the agricultural production to be reduced to such an amount per capita, that there will be a shortage of farm products. From 1896 to 1920, we had a period of high cost of living following a prolonged agricultural depression. If the present depression continues as it promises to do, we are likely to have a more severe period of the high cost of living beginning in a decade or two."—George F. Warren.

IN HIS usual forcible and clear way, Dr. Warren, the well known farm economist of Cornell University, has stated in a few words what might be expected for the future of the farm business.

Good times on the farm are like a good many other situations—they come and go in cycles. For some years now farmers have been at the bottom of the cycle and times have been hard. There are some indications, particularly in dairying and poultry husbandry, that we are now on the upward trend. It is likely that for certain kinds of farming times may continue difficult for some time yet. But we never can get away from the fact that sooner or later the lane must have its turning and good times will return for a long period of years to the farms. We believe this is so especially for the fact that the teeming millions are on the constant increase in the cities and they must buy and eat what the declining number of farmers grow and have for sale.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

ANY woman who is accustomed to doing her very best on committee work, whether it be on the supper committee or as chief speaker knows that sort of "gaspy" feeling she gets when another job is handed her—always as a recognition of her ability, of course! I had to say this in order to be fair to my sex. Now I'll show another side of the story which is not quite so complimentary.

"A very tidy young man was distressed by his wife's carelessness in attire at home. He was especially annoyed by a torn skirt, which his wife was forever pinning and never mending. Being a tidy man, he had acquired some skill with a needle in his bachelor days. With the intention of administering a rebuke to his wife, he set to work on the skirt during her absence and sewed it up neatly. When, on her return home, he showed her what he had done, she was touched and kissed him tenderly. Soon she left the room, to return with an armful of garments.

"Here are some more for you darling", she announced happily. "Don't hurry. JUST DO THEM WHENEVER YOU HAVE TIME."

News From the Publisher's Farm

THE last few weeks little has been accomplished on the farm as most of the men have been laid up with the grippe. We did succeed, however, in filling the ice house.

I wish that somebody would give me a recipe, "How to Keep Single Hired Men Happy in a Dairy".

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Three more cows have just been put on test for seven day records and I will let you know the results in the issue of February 12th. FISHKILL GLADYS HERO INKA gives great promise of making a good record. She has been giving 104 lbs. of milk a day on 26½ lbs. of grain and we believe that we can increase her milk production by increasing her grain to 30 lbs. a day. The other two animals that are on test are both first calf heifers, sired by HENGERVELD HOMESTEAD DE KOL 4th. A junior three-year old FISHKILL TOPSY COLANTHA INKA, has completed a very creditable record in Class C by giving 14,999.1 lbs. of milk and 467.52 lbs. of fat. This heifer was still milking 30 lbs. a day when she completed her year's record and although we have tried to dry her up we have been unable so far to do so.

* * *

THE January 15th snow storm certainly tied up all traffic in our neighborhood. On Friday night I drove in my automobile from Fishkill to my farm in ten minutes and I came back on Sunday with a farm team and sleigh in one hour. We were the first vehicle that went over that part of the state road that day. It gave one a most pleasant sensation to plow through the virgin snow.

* * *

I ATTENDED the New York State Horticultural Society Fruit Exhibit at Rochester for the first time and I was tremendously impressed with the whole affair. The exhibits of the manufacturers of spray material and other equipment allied with the fruit industry was much larger than I had any conception. I believe, however, that the display of fruit might have been bigger than it was. The exhibit that created more interest and discussion than any other, was the one put on by the Department of Farms and Markets. This exhibit displayed 15 barrels of apples taken out of storage from various parts of the State. These barrels were opened by a Federal Inspector and dumped on a table and gave the most concrete answer as to why New York State Baldwins are selling for $3.00 today. The old saying that "A Chain is No Stronger than its Weakest Link" is applicable to this exhibit in that a poorly graded and packed barrel of apples lowers the value of all the barreled apples that come on the market. Some of the barrels of apples in this exhibit were very good but unfortunately they were in the minority.

* * *

IN the evening the Horticultural Society gave a banquet which I attended. After the supper instead of having the usual after dinner speeches, the Society had an original program in that they offered cash prizes to four Cornell students to compete in a public speaking contest. I had the pleasure of being one of the judges in conjunction with Dr. Lattin and Mr. Hall. We awarded the first prize to Miss M. M. Leaming, Cornell '27, who in her speech pointed out to the apple growers that they ought to encourage the consumption of apples through advertising. Miss Leaming drew the attention of the audience to the chagrin of everyone present, to the fact that the menu of the evening's banquet contained no apples.

The second prize was given to T. E. Lamont, Cornell '27, who delivered a very fluent and timely address on better packing and grading.

The four contestants showed careful preparation and uniformly good delivery of their speeches.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

* * *

The great man is he who does not lose his child's love.

* * *

A handful of rice is wealth to a starving man.

They are free with their horses that hae nane.

* * *

A thread will tie an honest man better than a rope a knave.

A Thought for the Week

"Our fathers forbid us to recede; they teach us what is our rightful heritage; they bid us reclaim, they bid us augment that heritage, preserve their virtues, and avoid their errors. These are the true uses of the past. Like some sacred edifice it is a tomb upon which to rear a temple."—Bulwer Lytton.

Visits With the Editor

ONE of the most vivid and delightful memories of my childhood is that of a mother who, in spite of a life spent in toil and hardship, always went singing about her work. Nothing can be so very wrong with a world when one can still sing.

Father had a large dairy and it took a long time for him and the older boys to do the milking. In the early winter evenings mother would get the supper started, and then, while waiting for the men to come from the milking, she would take her place before the blazing wood fire in the sitting room, with my younger brother on her lap and with me on the stool at her knee. Then she would sing to us some of the songs that have lived and come down through the years.

E. R. Eastman

With wonderful memory she could recall all the verses of dozens of old ballads that many of the older generation who read this will remember, and some of which you probably have not heard in a long time.

A few days ago I wrote to mother and asked her if she could still remember any of these songs that she used to sing. Sure enough, she soon sent me a long list with a little history of many of them. Some of the best of the old ballads are tied up with the history of the people and breathe the very hopes, aspirations and ideals of the generations of the folk who sang them.

Space will permit the mentioning here of only a very few of the songs that mother used to sing and only a verse or so of each. But perhaps there will be enough to set you thinking and dreaming of the particular ones that YOUR mother or grandmother used to sing in those happy days when you were young:

"SOME TWENTY YEARS AGO"

I wandered to the village, Tom,
I sat beneath the tree,
Upon the schoolhouse playing ground
That sheltered you and me.
But none were left to greet me, Tom
And few were left to know
Who played with us upon that green,
Some twenty years ago.

Another one very much like the above is:

"GATHERING SHELLS FROM THE SEASHORE"

I wandered today on the sea shore,
The winds and the waves were low,
And I thought of the days that were gone, Maud,
Many long years ago.
Ah! those are the happy days of all, Maud,
Not a care or a sorrow did we know,
As we played on the white pebbled sands, Maud,
Gathering up the shells from the sea shore.

In these times when from one-quarter to one-third of our marriages result in divorce, it might be well if more of us could sing:

SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD

Darling, I am growing old—
Silver threads among the gold
Shine upon my brow today;
Life is fading fast away;
But my darling you will be, will be
Always young and fair to me.

An old-timer that never fails to stir me, a martial air that has led many a gallant English and American soldier lad into the battle, is:

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME

I am lonesome since I crossed the hills,
And o'er the moor and valley,
Such heavy thoughts my heart do fill,
Since parting with my Sally.

A stirring, swinging old piece that I always like to hear, not only sung but played especially by an old fiddler, is:

ROSIN THE BOW

I have travelled this wide world over
And now to another I'll go,
For I know that good quarters are waiting,
To welcome old Rosin the Bow.

One of the prominent characteristics of many of the ballads that our ancestors used to sing was their gloominess. The pioneer seemed to get considerable pleasure out of singing about "the dark and silent tomb". The following chorus from "Kittie Wells" is typical of these:

While the birds were singing in the morning,
And the myrtle and the ivy were in bloom,
And the sun on the hill was dawning,
It was then that we laid her in the tomb.

Here is still another song of a gloomy nature, a product of our Civil War, which I have always liked not only because of its sweet old tune, but also on account of the sentiment being better poetry than most of the songs of this doleful nature. How many of you remember:

THE FADED COAT OF BLUE

No more the bugle calls the weary one.
Rest, noble spirit, in thy grace
Unknown.
I'll find you and know you among the
Good and true,
When a robe of white is given for a
Faded coat of blue.

Of quite a different nature and swing, and one that I used to tease mother to sing, is the darky song called:

OH, DEM GOLDEN SLIPPERS

Oh, my golden' slippers am laid away,
Kase I don't 'spect to wear them
'Til my wedding day,
And my long tailed coat
Dat I loved so well,
I will wear up in the Chariot
In the morn.
And my long white robe that I
Bought last June,
I'm going to get changed
Kase it fits too soon,
And the old gray hoss
What I used to drive,
I will hitch him to the
Chariot in the morn.

(Continued on page 9)

Better Yield—
Higher Quality—

RED, ripe, juicy tomatoes—snowy, white cauliflower—peas that melt in your mouth—the fancy vegetables that bring the highest prices!

High grade apples and peaches—crimson Winesaps, mellow Grimes Golden, spicy Albemarle Pippins, golden ripe Elbertas, luscious Crawfords—the kind growers sell to their select trade!

How are they produced?

Successful market growers and orchardists know the answer. Plenty of nitrogen in the fertilizer and as a top-dressing stimulates the growth that means early maturity and high quality.

There is no better carrier of nitrogen than Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. It's fine and dry—easy to spread—and high in test (25¼ per cent ammonia guaranteed). All soluble; quickly available.

Ask your dealer for prices or mail the coupon.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN *Sulphate of Ammonia*

THE BARRETT COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Atlanta, Georgia **Montgomery, Ala.** — **New York, N. Y.** — **Medina, Ohio** **Berkeley, Cal.**

O-2-27

The Barrett Company (address nearest office)

Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in _____
(Write name of crops on line above)
and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

Name _____

Address _____

The largest and most comprehensive strictly

FARM SEED BOOK

of the year is now ready for distribution.
Dibble's Catalog is different from all others.
Printed on heavy paper, with clear type, profusely illustrated in colors.
Written by Farmers and Seedgrowers for Farmers.
It tells the truth about the Farm Seed Situation.
No Farmer can afford to buy seeds till he has read it.
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It is our silent salesman, and most convincing.

WHY?

Because we sell but one grade of Seeds and that, the best obtainable.
You know in advance what you are buying, and get it, for less money, than the "Cream of the Crops" can be purchased for elsewhere.
It costs us around a quarter to put this book in your hands.
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Will you do your part? Address—

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Over 1000 acres in our own Seed Farms.
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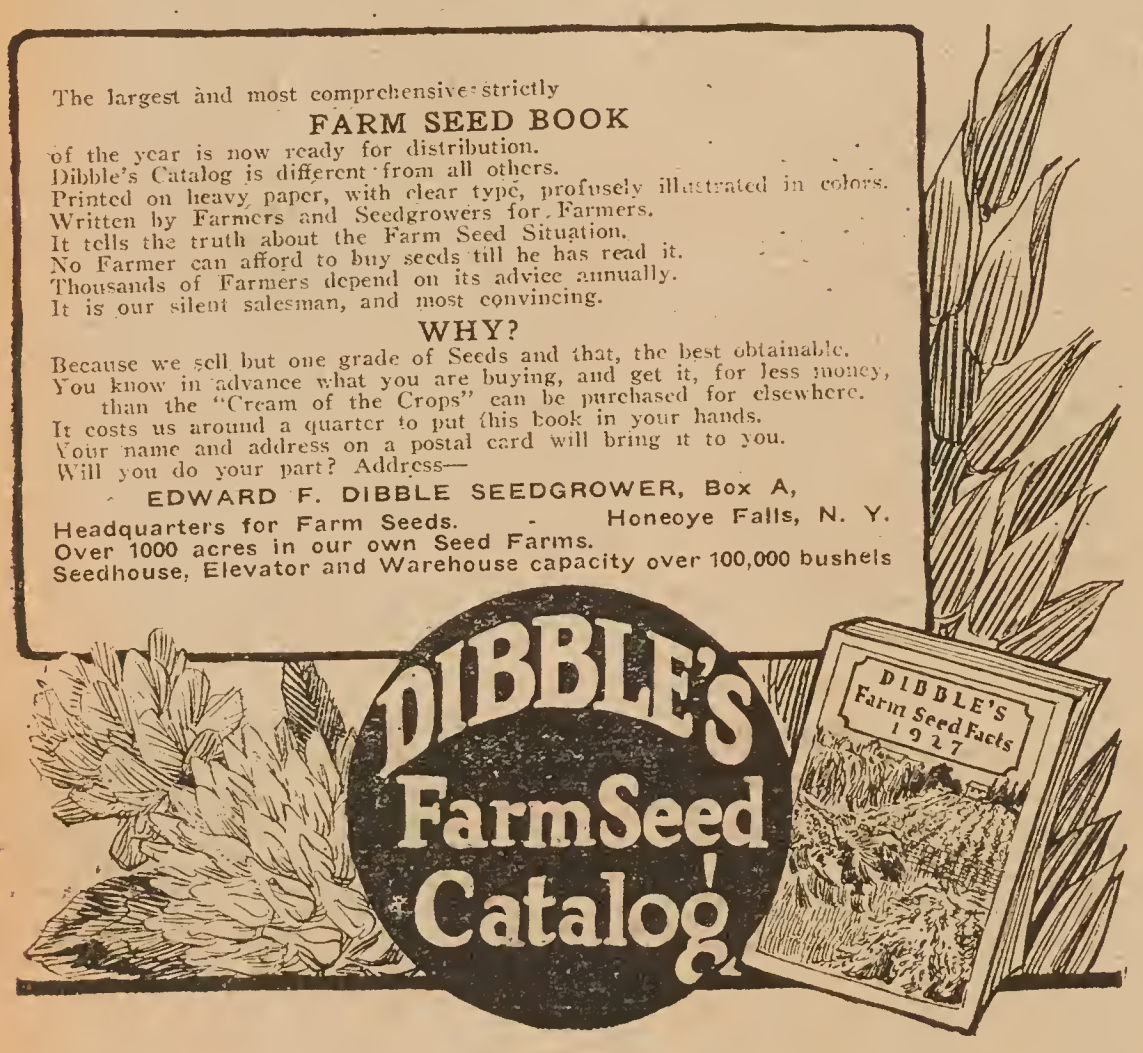


When writing advertisers
Be sure to say that you saw it
in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Horticultural Society Meeting Best Yet

(Continued from page 3)

problems there which we do not have—the large number of nationalities and dialects, the small size of farms, the poor equipment and pointed out the great underlying difference between the farm problem of Europe and the United States. The United States with one-sixth of the land area of the world has only one-thirteenth of its population to support, while Europe with one-twelfth of the area must support one-fourth of its population. There labor is cheap and land high. Here the reverse is the case. Anything that we can do to raise the standard of living in Europe he said, so as to make it more nearly equal to ours, ought to help us as well as Europe itself. He told of the great emphasis being put upon education and the establishment of secondary schools and agricultural colleges and of large research activities.

An enjoyable feature of the meeting which served as a relaxation from the heavy program was the supper—not a banquet—which was arranged by Carl Wooster, L. A. Toan and E. H. Anderson, on Thursday evening. There was signing and plenty of fun. President Mitchell who presided was in a specially happy mood. The only program was furnished by four Cornell students who spoke for two prizes of sixty and forty dollars offered by the Society. They were all excellent. Miss M. M. Leaming who spoke on "Eve and the Apple" captured first prize and the audience as well. Her thesis was that the housewife holds the key to the solution of the apple problem and that she must be reached with advertising. T. E. Lamont, son of a member at Albion was a close second, winning second money. He spoke on "Taking the Chance out of the Apple Barrel."

Advertising Campaign Again Comes Up

Advertising was a topic much in everyone's mind. Many speakers referred to it. Mr. John Gorby, Executive Secretary of "Apples for Health" presented the plan of that organization. He declared that American business spends a billion dollars for advertising annually, and pointed out that almost everything we buy is advertised, the bill for which we pay as buyers and asked why the apple grower should not do the same thing—advertise and charge it to the consumer. He stated that thirteen national advertising campaigns had averaged to increase sales 239 per cent over a period of five years. Advertising calls for money organizations and skill. These, he believes "Apples for Health" is prepared to supply and asserted that it was "the first honest-to-goodness national apple association". He hopes to secure 50,000 members at two dollars each who will also pledge one-half cent per bushel on fruit sold next year. The organization has about 1000 members now. About 100 additional members were secured after Mr. Gorby's address. Joseph Slicker, Chairman of the Apple Week Committee in New York City told of results accomplished by this form of advertising. E. A. Hackett of the Nashoba Association of Bolton, Mass., also vigorously urged the need of advertising.

Grades and the Grading Laws

J. S. Crutchfield, President of the American Fruit Growers one of the largest apple distributing agencies in the United States declared that it was time for western New York to wake up. Competition with the fruit of the northwest will become more, rather than less severe in the future for western fruit will be better in quality. Only a better grade and pack here will enable us to meet this competition and this can only be secured in a large way through community packing houses. We must pack better grades and maintain an honest pack. "We can get by the inspector but not the housewife."

Following statements by H. W. Samson, standardization specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and our own Commissioner B. A. Pyrke the report of the Special Committee of which H. E. Wellman was Chairman, appointed at the last summer meeting at Sodus, was called for. This committee had worked long and hard on its report which was looked forward to with great expectancy. The assembly room was as full when this report was given at 3 P. M. of the last day as at any time during the meetings. The committee, after conference with Commissioner Pyrke, recommended in general the proposed amendment to the apple grading law which he had prepared, with one noteworthy exception: the United States Grades were substituted for the State grades and these are to be abolished. This proposal was adopted by a large majority after some debate.

Commercial Grading Graphically Criticized

The hardest opposition came on the committee's proposal on facing which was that "the face or shown surface shall be an average of the contents of the package". This opposition was precipitated and led by a group of dealers, but after considerable debate commanded very little support. When this section of the amendment to the apple grading law finally came to a vote, it was carried nearly ten to one. The fight for a truly representative face is not yet won but is well started.

Prior to the meeting the Secretary had solicited and obtained from representative leading growers and packers, 45 barrels, selected by disinterested persons from storage to represent the run of A-grade. These remained unopened until they were graded and marked by the State-federal inspectors on the Exhibit tables. The result showed that 56 per cent were in grade and 44 per cent out of grade. Some barrels had as high as 50 per cent of defects and only 13 barrels had less than 5 per cent of defects. This exhibit was a daring one but it did much to crystalize sentiment for better packing and to prepare growers for drastic action. It was the talk of the meeting in and out of session.

Fruit Show Good But Light

The fruit exhibit was small but of finer quality than usual. The boys competitive exhibit, a new feature, attracted much favorable comment. Seventy-five plates were selected and exhibited by boys, 45 of whom entered the competitive judging. The quality of much of the fruit was better than dad's and the whole exhibit was full of promise for our future fruit growers. Commissioner Pyrke summed it up well, when he said that the boys fine fruit exhibit suggested the best and final answer to the problem brought to a focus by the commercial exhibit across the isle.

Of many other things there is no space here to tell. The first day was chiefly devoted to the discussion of insect and disease control. Grafting and pruning demonstrations were conducted daily during the noon hour. The New York Central's demonstration train exhibit, Professor Tukey's "With a Camera in the Northwest", McKenzie's talk on Taxation and many other subjects not mentioned here helped to fill three days full of interesting and helpful information.

New York "Pack" Hammered

New York fruit growers were unmercifully hammered during the whole three days for their poor pack of fruit and there are some signs that it had results. Dean Mann complimented the group by saying that nowhere in all his travels had he found a group with more

(Continued on page 9)

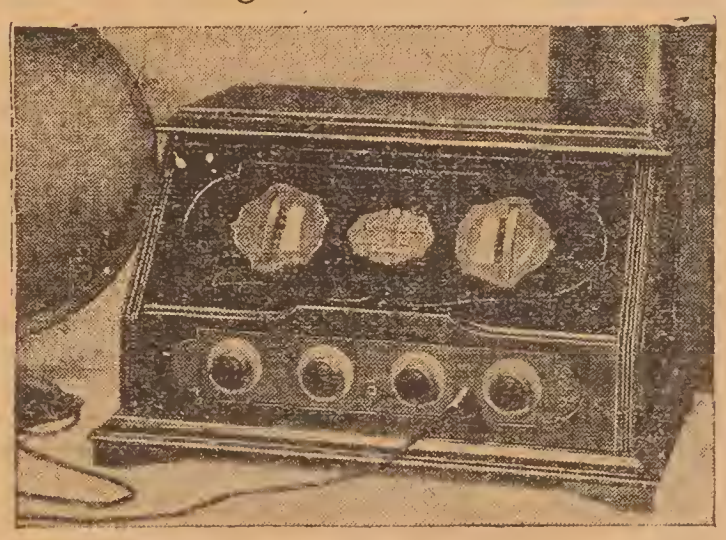
The set you can depend on for *steady performance*

The important thing to know about a radio set is that you can count on it, always, to be clear and dependable. The farmer needs—not an ordinary set built for a price—but one of finest quality, to get distance clearly—to tune out interference—to perform *steadily* without attention—yet economically.

A Radiola 20 has *proved* it can be depended on. It brings in the lectures and the news clearly. The sporting events are real and live. And music comes through with a clear, full tone that is true to the finest artist's playing.

With its special "amplification," its five tubes have the distance reach of sets having *more* than five tubes. This same amplification helps to make it twenty times as selective as the ordinary set, because it amplifies *only the station you are tuned to*.

A single control brings in all the near stations, with the simplest one-finger tuning. And for far stations, there are verniers, too, to make distance tuning accurate and clear.



Radiola 20, with Radiotrons . $115
RCA Loudspeaker 100 . . . . . $35

Radiola 20 has a power Radiotron that helps to keep the tone clear—even at big volume. This set can magnify a faint, far signal to natural voice volume—amplifying it one million times—yet keeping it clear and real. Test its tone quality against even far higher priced sets. You will not match it.

These are not mere claims, for they have been proved in the stern "road test" of experience. Every Radiola has the best skill of RCA—of General Electric—and of Westinghouse—behind it. And in Radiola 20, this background of long experience has proved itself in quality that stands up! It is just what the farmer needs—the finest set that has been built for antenna operation and low upkeep cost.

Buy with confidence Authorized Dealer RCA *where you see this sign.*

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Radiola

MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

NEW YORK · CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

PAPEC

"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

THE light-running Papec is just the Cutter for home and neighborhood filling. It requires less help and less power than any other cutter of equal capacity.

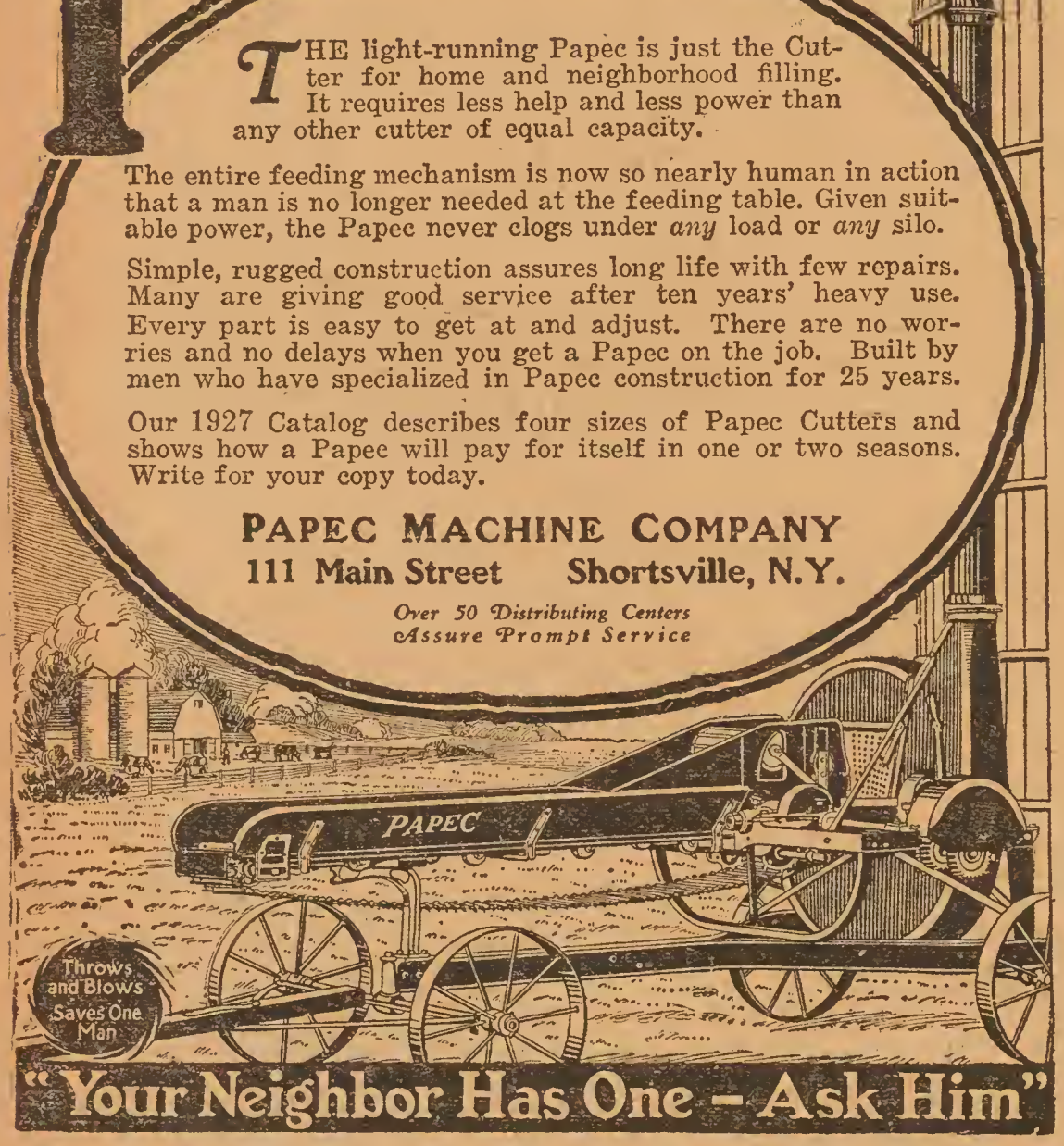
The entire feeding mechanism is now so nearly human in action that a man is no longer needed at the feeding table. Given suitable power, the Papec never clogs under *any* load or *any* silo.

Simple, rugged construction assures long life with few repairs. Many are giving good service after ten years' heavy use. Every part is easy to get at and adjust. There are no worries and no delays when you get a Papec on the job. Built by men who have specialized in Papec construction for 25 years.

Our 1927 Catalog describes four sizes of Papec Cutters and shows how a Papec will pay for itself in one or two seasons. Write for your copy today.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
111 Main Street Shortsville, N.Y.

Over 50 Distributing Centers Assure Prompt Service



"Your Neighbor Has One – Ask Him"

The Solvay-limed farm is the successful farm!

The farmer spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone is bound to be successful because he is sure of sweet soil, productive soil. That means bumper crops—large profits.

Spread Solvay this year—sweeten sour soil, release plant food and you'll have fertile, productive fields.

Solvay gives you more, dollar for dollar, than any other lime you can buy. High test, furnace dried, finely ground, safe to handle—will not burn. In easy to handle 100-lb. bags and in bulk.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book—free.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
Syracuse, New York

Sold by

Local Dealers

GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—57 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it today. Dept. No. 10.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

OATS

SENSATION — One of the most productive oats in cultivation 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large, white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities.

You should by all means try these oats. Write for sample and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons, Box A, Melrose, Ohio

When a Woman Gardens

Do Your Planning Now---It Pays

IF things are as they should be in the family, the woman's part of the gardening will start with the paper work, that is, the planning, and end with the canning of vegetables or the cutting of the flowers, —as the case may be. Between these two extremes lie a few good jobs for the men. Such tasks as plowing, raking, or hoeing naturally fall to their lot, and many men agree that time spent in the farm garden, is time well spent. And anybody that thinks the woman can do all the weeding, can just have a try at it himself, if he thinks it is *light* work!

But, in whatever manner the work is distributed among the members of the family—we hope all take a share—winter, or even the previous fall, is not too soon to begin. Many a wag has had his joke about gardens grown in the mind, or on paper, but anything as important as providing the right variety for the family diet needs more than "happenstance" to guide its destiny.

Feed the Soil If You Want Returns

The best beginning is in the fall when a good layer of rotted manure should be spread on the garden spot. If this is not done then, it will have to come later on, of course. As for the plot itself—I'm quoting my husband, he does the biggest part of the gardening in our family!—it is better to have a smaller plot and grow two crops on part of it than to spread out widely on a larger plot and have to keep down weeds on useless ground part of the season.

The soil has to be not only finely divided, with fertilizer evenly distributed, but warm as well. A cold, soggy soil cannot be expected to sprout the seeds, and those who overlook this fact are bound to be disappointed. They may get ahead of old Mother Nature by a few devices, the hot bed, the cold frame or other ways of keeping warmth and protection for the germinating plant. A sash or two for an improvised hot bed will supply all the plants needed for vegetable flower gardens for the farm family. If one has a sunny, inclosed porch and is willing to shift the flats around, to get the light and bring inside for the night, she can manage in that way to get several days' or even weeks' start on outdoor plantings. On the other hand, if there is a good local grower with plants to sell, it often pays to buy the plants outright from him.

Only the Best Seeds Pay

Wherever the seeds are purchased they should be of the best possible quality. It is very discouraging to spend time, effort and money and then have poor results in the gardens. There are plenty of reliable seed companies with whom one can deal, directly and avoid the hit-and-miss method of buying in small packets from dealers who may be carrying them from a previous season.

The new seed catalogs usually appear shortly after the first of the year. Plans for planting should be made and orders should be placed early. This avoids substitution later because seed supplies in certain lines are exhausted.

Then if Mrs. Gardener does not want to can all her green peas at one fell swoop, avoid it in one or both of the following ways; have an early and a late planting, or purchase seeds of an early-maturing variety and some of a late variety.

Planting from ten days to two weeks apart is a good plan for lettuce, radishes, beets, and corn, or such other vegetables as have a short season. The best way to insure having a constant supply of spinach is to grow the New Zealand Variety which one can keep cutting, but which grows until frost.

Pruning Tomatoes

If she wants beautiful sun-ripened tomatoes for the longest possible period, keep the laterals (side-shoots) pinched off as they appear. Tie the ever-lengthening vine to tall stakes. We have used this method for some years and find it brings very satisfactory results. It keeps the tomatoes up off the ground and in such position that the sun can ripen them best.

For winter storage, beets, carrots, cabbage, sprouts, and turnips should be planted in mid-season (about the end of June somewhere near July 1st, depending on locality). The root crops can be kept in boxes of sand in the cellar. Keeping them well covered prevents shriveling and one can have these vegetables just as from the garden until late winter—provided, of course, that the supply holds out! After they are gone comes the time for the canned vegetables to arise and shine on the menu.

It is no longer necessary for the winter's diet to consist mainly of dried vegetables and fruits, together with salt meats. A garden well planned and carried out is the surest and cheapest way of *insuring proper variety* in food for the family.

—Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett.

Growing Market Peas

What are the chances for making a profit by growing peas for market? What is an average yield and price."

MARKET peas are somewhat of a gamble, both because the yield is largely dependent on the weather and because the price varies greatly. The first point to consider is the probable market, preferably a local market where they can be trucked in rather than shipped. A good yield is from 80 to 100 bushels for early peas and 125 to 150 bushels for late peas. The price varies from 50 cents to $5.00 a bushel. It is said that a price of from $1.50 to $2.00 a bushel will net some profit.

We would be slow to try out the crop unless some neighbors are making a success with it.

Fertilizers for Cabbage

What fertilizer is generally advised for cabbage?——D. F., Pennsylvania.

CABBAGE is a heavy feeder. Manure is generally added when available in amounts from 10 to 40 tons per acre. Acid phosphate is often used along with the manure. Where less manure or no manure is used a 4-8-4 or a 4-8-6 is commonly used. Nitrogen carriers such as nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia often used to side dress the plants after they are set out.

Experiments show that phosphorus is the most important single element for cabbage, nitrogen second and potash relatively unimportant except on sandy soils. Cabbage is a heavy user of lime, which also helps to control clubroot.

Muskmelon Varieties

THE muskmelon grown by a large per cent of commercial growers is Bender's Surprise, which was developed near Schenectady. For home gardens, Irondequoit may be preferable as it is of better quality but does not produce as heavily nor stand up as well when shipped to market.

Emerald Gem and Osage are also grown to some extent. Emerald Gem is a small melon, maturing early and of good quality but does not yield heavily and stand shipping well.

A new variety which gives some promise is Milwaukee Market. This variety was developed in the middle west some time ago. In a recent variety test at New York State College of Agriculture, this variety matured a little later than Benders Surprise but was better in edible quality.

* * *

Oil is said to be better for stoves than blacking. Use very little and rub it in thoroughly. Polishing can be done with soft paper—newspapers do very nicely.

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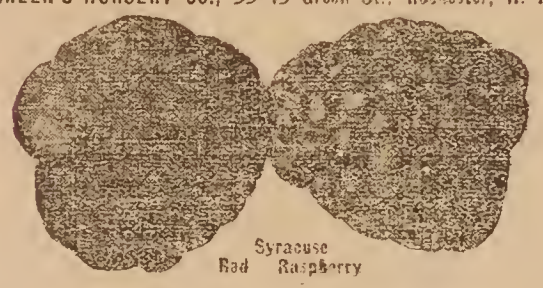

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5 Seeds FREE!

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Horticultural Society Meeting Best Yet

(*Continued from page 6*)

"aggressive interest and intelligent understanding" of its problems than this group in western New York. All this interest and intelligence will be needed to solve the problem. No address was listened to with keener interest or more persons than Professor Scoville's on "The Economic Condition of the Apple Industry" in spite of the fact that it was packed full of so-called dry figures and graphs. This is encouraging for it indicates a search after truth rather than individual opinion. By education and education only, will the problem finally be solved.

Voluntary rather than compulsory methods, grower organization rather than law, were stressed. Yet cooperative selling was hardly mentioned. Many are beginning to realize that we must have something better to sell first. More regard for the wants and preferences of the consumer was evident. Shipping point inspection was well thought of. In short sentiment is slowly crystalizing on the essential things in a sound program of improvement.

Make Country Living More Safe

(*Continued from page 3*)

sils, they are just as prone to measles or other infectious diseases as other children. Defects discovered and corrected in time mean just as much to them as to the city children when counted in terms of physical comfort and ability to stay on the job.

Each year this country loses $3,000,000,000 through illness, preventable diseases and death. Just let one member of your own family have a serious sickness and see how much is lost. Only 12% of the rural population have anything like adequate health supervision. The other 88% are greatly hampered by lack of it. Where does your community belong—is it fortunate enough to belong in the 12% group? If not, who is more interested in changing the situation than one who has to cope with the lack of doctors and hospitals?

In New York State the Federation of Home Bureaus, representing about 30,000 rural women, has been active in getting some form of health supervision in the country districts. This seems about to be realized in the form of a rural health director who will work with the various rural organizations towards raising the health level as fast as possible. More power to any organization who turns its attention to this task!

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page 5*)

"You Never Miss the Water Until the Well runs Dry" is a lively ballad that carries a real moral. I have not heard it sung or played in years. The chorus goes like this:

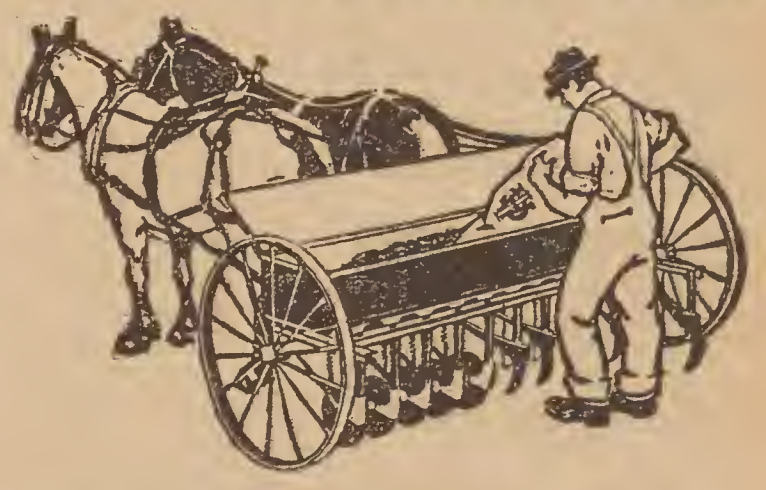
Waste not, want not, is the
Maxim I would teach.
Let your watchword be dispatch
And practice what you preach.
Do not let your chances like
Sunbeams pass you by,
For you never miss the water
Till the well runs dry.

But the song that mother used to sing that I like best of all, I have saved to mention last. Not only is it old, but it is new and will always be sung as long as love and friendship endure in the world. It is Robert Burns' "Auld Lang Syne"

And here's a hand, my trusty frien',
And gie's a hand o' thine,
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For Auld Lang Syne.
For Auld Lang Syne, my dear,
For Auld Lang Syne,
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For Auld Lang Syne.

E. R. EASTMAN.

twice the *Plant Food* means half the work



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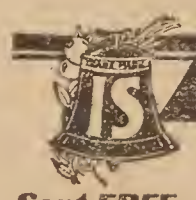

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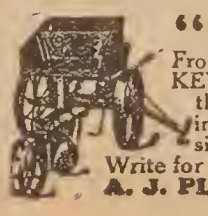

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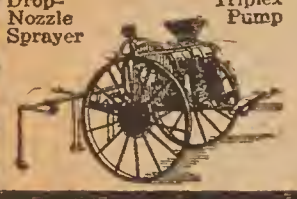

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100,000 more men needed NOW. Learn America's biggest Open Shop trade. No scabbing because no union to join. No apprenticeship; no strikes; steady work.

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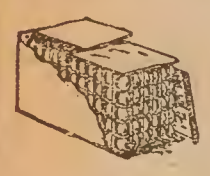

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Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

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Homestead alone worth price, 9 splendid rooms, slate roof, beautiful views; motor bus passing, markets in 3 cities accessible; 60 acres level plow land, 15-cow pasture, good barn, ice house, other farm bldgs. City owner accepting low price $5000 to close quickly, only $1500 needed & 6 cows, pure-bred hens, farm equipment & crops thrown in. Details pg. 24 big Illus. Catalog. Copy free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the January prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.46	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.25	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21. 6c per 100 lbs. is to be added for each 1/10 of 1% butterfat in classes 2a and 2b.*

The Class 1 price for January, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

BUTTER LOWER; UNSTEADY

CREAMERY SALTED	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 19 1926
Higher than extra	49½-50	51 -51½	44 -44½
Extra (92 sc)	48¾-49	50½-	43½-
84-91 score	43 -48½	43 -50	40½-43
Lower G'd's	41 -42	41 -42	39½-40

The butter market suffered a sudden break just after our last report went to press and creamery extras 92 score broke to 47c. Two factors have been primarily responsible for the condition, namely heavy supplies of fresh butter that have come forward a little sooner than expected and a slump in the consuming market following high holiday prices.

In order to avoid the heavy accumulations of fresh goods where so much high priced stock is held off the market because of low prices, sellers have been anxious to meet the buyers in order to keep stocks moving. On the 14th, 92 score butter went as low as 46½c, under heavy pressure of the buyers to induce the receivers to name lower rates. That price brought out some real active speculative buying and it was not very long before the price was soon bid up to 47c, at which marks a considerable quantity of butter was sold. Before the market closed that day 47½c was being paid for creamery extras and business closed firm. Since then there has been a steady recovery to the point that on the 18th 49c was realized for 92 score butter.

CHEESE MARKET MOVES UPWARD

STATE FLATS	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 19 1926
Fresh fancy	——	——	——
Fresh av'ge	——	——	——
Held fancy	27½-28	27-28	28 -29
Held av'ge	26 -27	25-26	26½-27½

The increased activity that we reported in the cheese market last week has developed into something tangible, namely higher prices on held goods. The firmness has persisted in the market and there has been reasonably good trading. Only a limited amount of state flats are involved in the transactions but where they do enter advance prices rule.

EGGS A SHADE EASIER

NEARBY WHITE	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 19 1926
Selected Extras	48-49	48 -50	47-48
Av'ge Extras	46-47	-47	44-46
Extra Firsts	45-45½	45½-46	43-43½
Firsts	43-44½	44½-45	42-42½
Gathered	42-45½	43 -46	39-43½
Pullets	40-	38 -40	37-39
BROWNS			
Fancy	50-51	49 -50	43-48

Nearby white eggs are a shade easier than they were a week ago. Heavier supplies have been the sole cause of this slight trend downward. Pacific Coast whites have been responsible for most of the easier sentiment. These eggs from the coast have been in very heavy supply and have exerted a very strong bearish pressure on the market. Of course, a great many are going into the freezers. However, there is no mistake that they exerted influence and nearby whites are feeling the pinch.

On the other hand nearby brown eggs have maintained a very firm hold on the market. In fact, they are just a shade higher than they were at our last report.

From now on as the storage deal continues we are bound to feel outside competition. Local markets may in many instances prove just as good or slightly better than the New York market. It is a mistaken idea that New York City is the only place to get rid of eggs. Everybody seems to have the same idea that it is the only egg market and they ship anything and everything here. Small eggs, off colors, slightly stained eggs will sell just as well in the local markets and frequenty bring a sightly better price.

LIVE POULTRY FAIRLY STEADY

FOWLS	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 19 1926
Colored	32-33	32-35	30-31
Leghorns	30-31	28-30	26-28
CHICKENS			
Colored	22-24	26-28	27-34
Leghorns	20-21	25-27	27-32
Broilers	32-35	33-40	40-

The live poultry market is fairly steady although it is below the level of the market we reported a week ago. The market has developed as we anticipated at the time of our last report. The heavy supplies that were received during the latter part of the week ending January 15 were more than enough to supply the trade needs and naturally the time values that prevailed on the 11th and 12th were main factors in restricting distribution.

About the 17th the gluts began to clear away and on the 18th the trade had again resumed an activity that was considered of a much healthier nature. Stocks had been reduced sufficiently and with very moderate supplies, in fact in some quarters supplies were short, particularly of fowls, buying became more active.

Leghorn fowls have been selling particularly well. Chickens on the other hand have been selling slowly primarily because of their large size and staggy character. Turkeys are weak as have been capons while ducks have been very firm, actually in demand. The market on fowls has been strong enough to warrant in many instances premiums for nearbys of good quality.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (May)	1.40½	1.38⅛	1.77¾
Corn	.82¼	.80¾	.84¾
Oats	.49⅛	.49	.45½
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.55⅝	1.53¼	1.99½
Corn No. 2 Yel.	.95	.90½	.97¾
Oats No. 2	.57½	.57	.53½
FEEDS	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 16, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	33.00	33.50	31.50
Sp'g Bran	29.00	29.00	32.00
H'd Bran	32.50	31.50	34.00
Stand'd Mids	30.00	30.00	32.00
Soft W. Mids	36.50	35.00	37.00
Flour Mids	34.50	34.50	35.50
Red Dog	40.00	40.00	40.00
Wh. Hominy	32.75	32.50	33.50
Yel. Hominy	32.75	33.00	33.00
Corn Meal	33.50	33.00	34.00
Gluten Feed	35.75	33.75	42.75
Gluten Meal	45.75	44.50	52.75
36% C. S. Meal	34.00	30.50	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	36.00	32.50	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	37.00	33.50	41.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.00	43.50	48.50

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATO MARKET DRAGGY

On the 18th and 19th the market was about the same as it was at the time of our last report but a draggy feeling prevailed but we would not be surprised if values slumped slightly. Every man we consulted about the situation has the same thing to say about two factors in the trade. One is that there is a very evident falling off of consumption and the other is that there is an awfully lot of poor potatoes on the market.

CABBAGE SLUMPS BADLY

The cabbage market suffered a very severe slump during the past week and prices fell off as much as $10 a ton. On the 18th it was difficult to get more than $26 or $27 for the best marks whereas a week or 10 days ago it was easy to get $35. Very prominent cabbage men report that it was their opinion that the peak was passed but there is no telling what may come to pass for the weather has a whole lot to do with the situation. We must bear in mind that the weather is a big factor, not only on local consumption but on early crops from the south.

Florida has suffered one bad freeze and there is no telling what is going to happen. One man's guess is as good as another.

WOOL MARKET FIRM

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, wool values remain fairly firm because of the strong tone in foreign primary markets. The report states that Ohio Delaine wool while slow at the present time is being held very firm because of recent advances in Australian fine wool while the medium grade domestic wools have not been very active of late. An upward tendency on grades purchased in New England and South American markets is steadily strengthening the position of domestic stocks of corresponding qualities. At the present the demand is very moderate but the outlook is for a firmer tone.

HAY MARKET FIRM

On the 18th the best No. 1 timothy was bringing up to $28 per ton, No. 2, $25 and $26, No. 3, $23 to $24. The best lines of light clover mixed was selling at the same price as timothy No. 2, lower grades selling down to $21. No. 1 alfalfa $36 to $37. Rye straw is still very high bringing from $26 to $28 a ton.

DRIED BEANS WEAKER

The dried bean market has kept pace with the other commodities in that they are showing a downward trend. Both red and white kidneys have slumped. Peas, on the other hand, are holding their own and inclined to a little stronger position. Red kidneys, on the 18th were quoted at $8 to $8.50 with whites at $7.50 to $8.25. Marrows are at the time $6.50 to $7 and peas from $5.25 to $5.75.

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Among the Farmers

New Market Head Appointed in New Jersey

ALBERT E. Mercker, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, according to W. B. Duryee, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture. For three years, Mr. Mercker was actively engaged in commission work handling New Jersey produce. He was on fruit and vegetable inspection work with the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for four years and in January 1922, he was made supervising inspection of the eastern district.

For the last four years, he has been with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, where he supervised shipping point inspection, handling all crops grown on the Atlantic Seaboard. In particular, he has done outstanding work on the standardization of farm products and containers; on the establishment of credit group; and on the organization of agricultural marketing programs. Mercker graduated from New Jersey State Agricultural College in 1915.

Farm Notes from the "North Country"

By W. I. ROE

WE have at least gotten past the middle of January, and although the thermometer is staying below zero nearly every morning with almost monotonous regularity, the brighter sunshine and longer days act like a tonic. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast" is especially applicable from now on as the joy of planning for the coming season takes possession of one's heart.

* * *

This looking forward to the coming season is probably the main thing that gives a farmer courage to keep right going along, despite periods of drought, flood, or disease that have kept us from reaching the goal set in the past. A North Country farmer says that the love of his own land, and the joys of working things out—using all his ingenuity and inventive genius to bend the different moods of Nature to the ultimate benefit of his family and himself—more than make up for the long hours, hard work, and the many discouragements.

* * *

Right now many dairymen, after filling their icehouses with the good 14 or more inch ice, are climbing up into their hay mows and wondering just what they are going to use for seeding mixture next spring to insure their having a good clover mixed hay, and yet not have it cost too much for their acreage. There has been considerable talk by some of the wholesale seed houses about the use of "adaptable" red clover seed, that with a green stain, which will be purchased at a figure some three or four dollars less than the Northern grown Domestic or Canadian clovers.

Trials and demonstrations conducted by the Farm Bureaus of St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson counties show that, in the main, the "adaptable" clovers are not reliable for this North Country, although most times they might work out all right south of the latitude of Syracuse. The Northern French clovers have shown up the best of any of the foreign clovers, but not as good as the northern domestic clovers.

* * *

Grimm was the variety used for a long time for most conditions, but the good results secured through the use of the variegated alfalfa from Canada, caused quite a change last spring, with a greatly increased use in sight for this spring.

* * *

Many are turning more and more to alfalfa as a means of increasing their legume hays. After talking with a number of dealers, I think that it is safe to say that the number of acres seeded to alfalfa last spring was at least 33 per cent more than in any previous year. In addition to this many are using some alfalfa, (two or three pounds), in with their regular seeding, and securing in a good many cases a fairly satisfactory stand that greatly increases the feeding value of their hay.

Farm Notes from Central New York

A FRIEND wrote me recently that he has a report that Chenango county is having an unusually large number of mortgage foreclosures. That is not true, I am convinced, when making comparison with other sections. It may be somewhat true in all sections when compared with prosperous times. It is not so much the foreclosures, it seems to me, in any of these agricultural counties as it is the farms that are sold for taxes. The mortgagee does not want the farm. He usually delays taking it as long as possible. In this I am speaking of all our agricultural sections that I know about. When the farm is sold for taxes, as it sometimes is, it may be the time for the man who holds the mortgage to step in and take over the farm. He doesn't do that if he can help it.

Many are talking a fine prospect right ahead. Hope they will win.

Dairying is pretty good now if we make comparison with other farming but not so good if comparison is made with the industries. There are some lines of business that are not doing well but mostly they are and we all know that workers in cities, if they have work, are getting good wages, and not infrequently, spending them. Some are saving. It is a good time to buy a farm no doubt if one wants a farm. I do not look for twenty or thirty years of struggling against depression that we had when I was trying to pay off debts or trying to help my father do it, about 1870. It may be that dairymen will grow up too many cows again. Some say so. Cooperation is helping the dairyman and the League looks to be in the most healthy condition that it has been, but it cannot control production. Perhaps it can influence it a little. Perhaps the organization can get the summer flush down a little while starting up production in the shortage period. That will be better than getting more cows to fill in for the shortage.—H. H. LYON.

County Notes

Cumberland County, Pa.—During early January we had very changeable weather. Hardly a day has passed without some change taking place. There is a great deal of ice everywhere. We have had quite a few light snows. Farmers are not doing much other than attending to livestock, cutting wood and hauling it. Everywhere one sees much corn to be husked and fodder out—something unusual for this county. Many chicken hatcheries in this section starting up and seem well patronized. Wheat, $1.35; corn 75 cents; oats 40 cents; rye 80 cents; eggs 42 cents.—J. B. K.

* * *

Washington County, N. Y.—Ice of fine quality is being harvested by dairymen and others who require it during the warm weather. The Jordan Brothers are filling their large house for their summer retail trade in Cambridge. The annual meetings of town fire insurance companies were held on January 11th, when officers were elected, reports given, etc. Some of the stock companies are refusing to insure farm property.—H. C. C.

I Shingle Against Mice

I prevent mice from destroying food and clothing by tacking tarred roofing shingles to the back of my bureaus and cupboards. I also shingle the box containing my jellies and jams. As mice will not gnaw through tar, they can do me but little harm before they are caught.—I. M., New York.

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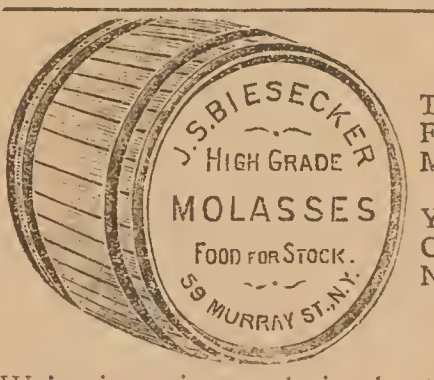

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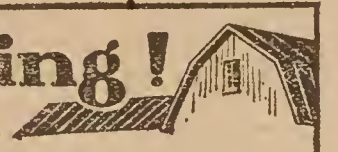

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A Woman and a Few Hens

A Home-Work Plan that Brings a Sure Income

The following article is written by a farm woman who lives 'way up in Belle Isle Creek, Canada. She tells of the success she has had with a small flock of hens. True, her records are not all that is to be desired and it may be that her methods with hens can be improved upon. However, no matter how much you may criticise you cannot deny that Mrs. MacFadyen has enjoyed some measure of success and has added to the family income. Hens, more so than any part of the farm business can be made to bring in a steady income year in and year out, if the right methods are followed. The labor is such that it does not interfere with the rest of the farm business and the women folks do their part. Many a farm woman has started out with a small flock as a means of earning pin money and today is in the commercial hatchery business for all she is worth—and making a success of it. We do not have to go far from home to find plenty of them.—THE EDITORS.

* * *

I SUPPOSE most farm women keep regular records and accounts in connection with their poultry flocks. I have always had a great interest in this task and I should mention here that we keep single comb White Leghorns. This year we sold most of our eggs and poultry to a dealer who came around our little settlement every week. Of course, we got lower prices than when sending to market, but what a saving of time and trouble. There were no expenses either, and best of all we received cash on the spot. No crates or boxes had to be supplied, this beneficent man bringing such things with him in his wagon. He took our fowls alive too, killing and plucking them in his own place of business. This is a tremendous boon to people in the busy season. We receive less money, of course, but probably gain more in the precious time saved.

Cash Income and Hens Used

I began the year 1926 with 116 fowls. We sold 42, gave away 20, used 16 for our own table and at the close of the year had 38 left, plus 62 young pullets. I raised 68 pullets, but gave 6 away when 4 months old. Of course, all those changes went on gradually as the months passed by, but most of them dated from the beginning of August. I still had 80 fowls in the first week of August and the last four were killed in November leaving the 38 I mentioned.

Total number of eggs laid for year	13,195
Total number of eggs sold	11,236
Used in hatching, for home or given away	1,959
Total receipts from sale of eggs	$281.28

We sold our 42 fowls, plus 63 cockerels for $56.22. We had a few more cockerels raised, but gave them away.

Now, the young pullet eggs are included in the total number of eggs, but only about 300 odd eggs can be given for their laying, as I had only 5 pullets hatched in mid-April for my earliest ones, 3 hatches in May and all the rest in July with one hatching on the 20th of August. The July pullets are not quite fully-combed yet (I write on January 8) and the few August ones have some growth still to make.

Green Food and "Odds and Ends" Help

Turnips, we raise in abundance for the cows and I use four daily all through the winter months for the 100 fowls. All summer, I used oatmeal and cracked corn for the growing chickens and since the cold weather began I put two quarts of cracked corn in the troughs for the fowl's last "bite" and they get plenty of oats in the morning and late afternoon. I buy no wheat or meat scrap and my flock does not seem to miss either. They drink skim milk in the forenoon, water in the afternoon, as we have not very much skim milk in winter. If I have broth or soup for dinner, then a few ladlesful are used to moisten the mid-day mash of bran, corn meal, middlings, potato peelings and mashed boiled potatoes. Other days, I use the water in which potatoes, or turnips, or cabbage have been boiled or water in which fish has been cooked.

Now I cannot say what the profits are, but I certainly know that we are not at any loss for the money we make by the sale of their eggs goes far beyond the money value of their simple food and it is my belief that our poultry is the best proposition on the farm.

—HELEN MAC FADYEN, Canada.

How I Kept My Hens At Home

I HAVE a good hen house built after approved Cornell rules, with a shed roof and four large windows on the South. This is warm and sunny in winter and my flock usually do well. Yet this style of architecture makes an unbearably hot place in summer and after the hens are out on range as soon as the days get hot I must find an extra half-hour out of my twenty-four in which to hunt eggs. I have to look from haymow to basement, in wagons, horsemangers and every conceivable place. It wouldn't be so bad if you found them all, but the day you have looked most thoroughly, Pat is sure to appear with his hat full of warm, shiny looking ones. Upon my inquiry if they are fresh, he always replies, "Oh, yes, there was just a hen settin' on them." As though that wasn't enough on a hot day in summer. As you value your reputation, that dozen can't go in to the market basket. So you set them aside to try later. After opening two or three and seeing the yolks feebly flatten out, your courage is gone and you give the rest to your small daughter to throw at a rock and enter a loss in your egg account.

An Accident That Solves the Problem

One day, when I was descending from the haymow with a lap full of eggs, the ladder slipped from under me and I landed on the barn floor. The same fall that knocked the breath out of me knocked an idea into my head that if I could make my hen house cool they wouldn't lay in the haymow. The following spring I took a piece of American fence wire and fastening one end to the roof above each window I staked it to the ground about ten feet from the building. I then planted wild cucumber seeds as they are the most satisfactory vine for shade along where the wire was staked to the ground. These seeds must be planted either in the fall or early spring as they must freeze or they will not germinate. The small plants should be protected from grass hungry hens, but in a few weeks the hens won't bother them. These vines grow rapidly and before hot weather comes the front of the hen house is completely covered by a dense shade. I keep the drinking water in this space and by keeping the hen house very clean and the nests filled with fresh hay I find I have very little trouble with the hens wandering off to lay, as the hen house is as cool as any building on the place.—LAURA CHAPMAN, New York.

Make the Henhouse Air Tight

WHILE some trouble is often experienced by older hens contracting colds or roup, by far the greater danger comes with the pullets, after they are put into their winter quarters. This trouble is frequently caused by the birds becoming chilled because of a drafty house. One of the first requirements for a house free from draft is that it shall be air-tight on three sides and the floor and roof. It will be worthwhile before cold weather sets in to check up and to close any cracks or holes that may be found.

After this is done the front may be kept reasonably open without any danger of drafts. As a rule it is advisable to have about equal proportions of glass and muslin curtains in the front wall and the combined area of windows and curtains may take up about one-half of the front

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of the house. The birds can stand a cold dry atmosphere much better than they can warm, damp air and very little trouble from colds will be experienced if the sides and back of the house are air-tight and the house is reasonably wide, preferably 20 feet.

One other possible cause of drafts is a long house without partitions. To overcome the tendency for drafts to sweep through a long house, it is a good idea to build partitions. It is not absolutely necessary to build these the entire width of the house. It is possible to start part of the partitions on the back of the house and run them two-thirds of the way across and to start each alternate partition from the front side of the house. However, where a building is divided into pens many poultrymen feel that it is advisable to build the partitions solid and put in a solid door, so that each pen is seaprated.

It is much easier to prevent the colds in the flock than it is to cure them after they have got a foothold.

Sign Your Letters

Can you tell me what to do for our hens. They are setting on the nests and dying. They seem to have some bowel complaint. We also have a turkey with a big lump on one side of her head which is so bad she cannot see out of her eye.—C. H. B.

ORDINARILY this letter would have found its way to the waste basket because it was not signed. We answer all letters by mail even though we later publish them because they are of general interest to our readers. We are making an exception in this case to call the necessity of signing letters to your attention and because this letter is of general interest.

Diarrhoea is a symptom which may point to one of several diseases. Sometimes lack of exercise and green feed will cause it especially in the spring before the hens get out on range. Diarrhoea may also be an indication of simple indigestion, too heavy feeding with high protein feeds, tuberculosis, cholera or roup. It is sometimes caused by an infection of the digestive system. We suggest that you clean and disinfect the houses thoroughly, and that you give the hens plenty of green feed and exercise.

The symptoms which you give of your turkey sounds like a case of roup. This disease affects hens principally but sometimes turkeys. It is highly infectious and the turkey should be immediately separated from other poultry. It may be best to kill her and bury deeply. If you decide to try to cure her, the lump should be opened and washed out with some good disinfectant.

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PROFESSOR O. S. MORGAN, Director of the Department of Agriculture of Columbia University, announces that the second session of the year at Columbia University will open the first week in February. The courses provide first rate instruction in the various lines of agricultural science and include regular work in the different lines of farming and short courses in practical poultry raising, bee keeping, garden soil management, and home vegetable and fruit growing. Dr. Morgan writes that one of the special objects of these courses is to present agriculture as a worth while vocation. Persistent effort is made to avoid overemphasis on successful types of farming and to give a clear understanding of the business of farming by giving the facts as they are and by not painting a too rosy picture.

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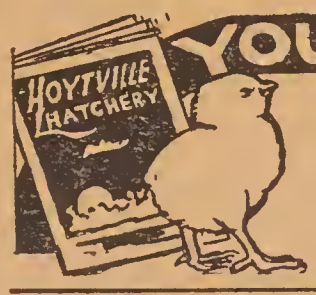

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White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$50.00	$72.00	$120.00
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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

AUGUSTUS departed soon after, with a malicious "Up you go" to me, and a jerk of his thumb in the direction of Aunt Patricia's room. Our recent roughness and suspicion evidently rankled in his gentle breast.

As soon as we were alone, I turned to Isobel, who sat beside me, put my arms round her and gave and received a long kiss.

"Come out to the Bower a minute, darling," said I; and we scuttled off together.

There I crushed her to my breast and kissed her lips, her cheeks, and eyes, and hair, as though I could never have enough, and never stop.

"Will you love me for ever, darling?" I asked. "Whatever my happen to us, or wherever we may be?"

She did not reply in words, but her answer was very satisfying.

"Aunt wants me," then said I, and bolted back to the house. But I had no intention of seeing Aunt Patricia.

Mine should be the more convincing role of the uneasy, trembling criminal, who, suddenly sent for, finds he has not the courage to face the ordeal, and flees before the ominous sound of the summons.

Going to my room, I took my attaché case from the wardrobe, pocketed a photograph of Isobel, and went quietly down the service staircase that debouched by the luggage lift in a passage opening into the outer hall. In a minute I was across the shrubbery and into the drive at a bend which had it from the house.

Twenty minutes' walking brought me to the station, where I booked to Exeter. That would not tell anybody very much, for though I was perfectly well known to everybody at our local station, it would be extremely unlikely that I should be traced from so busy a junction as Exeter, in the crowd that would be booking for the morning train to Waterloo.

As I waited on our platform, I was conscious of an almost unbearable longing to go back to Brandon Abbas and Isobel. How could I leave her like this, now, the very day after I had found her?

I felt a bigger lump in my throat than I had ever known since I was a child.

But for the excitement and adventure of the business, I think I should have succumbed to the longing to return. But when two loving people part, one going on a journey, it is always the departing one who suffers the less.

It is inevitable that the distractions of travel, movement, change, shall drug the pain to which the other is equally exposed without the amelioration of mental and bodily occupation.

So, between my mind and the agony of separation from Isobel came the deadening and protecting cloak of action and of the completing thoughts of other matters—journey's end, the future, money, Paris, Algeria, the probabilities of finding Michael and Digby....

Anyhow, I conquered the yearning to go back to her, and when the local train loafed in I got into it, with a stiff upper lip and a bleeding heart, and set out on as eventful and strange a journey as ever a man took.

CHAPTER III

The Gay Romantics

"Curs'd from the cradle and awry they come
Masking their torment from a world at ease;
On eyes of dark entreaty, vague and dumb,
They bear the stigma of their souls' disease."

I REMEMBER nothing of that horrible journey from Exeter to Waterloo. It passed as a bad dream passes, and I awoke from it in London.

As has happened to others in the history of that city, I found that, in such circumstances, London was a very large place, and myself a very small and lonely atom of human dust therein.

Walking out from Waterloo Station into the unpleasing purlieus thereof, I was tempted to go to the quiet and exclusive hotel that the Brandons had patronized for very many years, and where I was well known and should feel a sense of being at home among friends.

For this very reason I resisted the temptation, and was aided to do so by the question of finance. Whatever I did, I must leave myself sufficient money for my journey to Paris and subsistence there until I should become a soldier of France, to be lodged, boarded, clothed, and paid by Madame la Republique.

The first thing to do was to convert my disposable property into cash, a distasteful undertaking, but essential to further progress along the path I had elected to follow. If I had to do nothing more unpleasant than that, I told myself, as I walked along down a mean street toward Westminster Bridge, the said path would be no thorny one.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

The lights were turned off to give the thief a chance to return it and later the key to the room was left where the thief could find it during the night, without result. Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing and a servant delivers a letter to Digby in which he confesses to the theft of the Blue Water. The next day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

And, at that moment, my eye fell upon what I took to be the very place I wanted—a pawnbroker's shop, stuffed to bursting with a most heterogeneous collection of second hand merchandise, ranging from clothing and jewelry by way of boxing gloves, guns, knives, meerschaum pipes and cigar holders, cameras, umbrellas and walking sticks, field glasses, portmanteaux, to concertinas, cornets, and musical instruments of every description.

I entered and found a young gentleman of markedly Herbriac appearance, behind the counter.

For some reason, best known to himself, he wore a bowler hat of proportions so generous that it rested upon the nape of his neck and his ears, depressing the latter well developed organs, so that they dropped forward as droops the tired lily—though in no other way did they suggest that flower.

To compensate for the indoor wearing of this outdoor garment, he had discarded his coat, exposing shirt sleeves that again did not suggest the lily. A very large watch chain adorned a fancy waistcoat that was certainly worn by him at meal times also, and his diamond tie pin bore testimony to his financial solidity and to his taste.

I fear I looked at him for a few seconds longer than good manners could approve—but then he looked at me for precisely the same length of time, though with a difference. For I was looking with a wondering admiration, whereas he was regarding me with little of wonder and less of admiration.

It was perfectly clear that he did not regard me as a buyer, though by what instinct or experience he could tell, I know not.

As his bold, brown eyes regarded me, his curved nostril curved a little more, and his large ripe lips, beneath the pendulous nose, ripened while I watched.

He said no word, and this fact somewhat disconcerted me, for I had hitherto regarded the Children of Israel as a decidedly chatty race.

I broke the heavy silence of the dark mysterious shop, and added strange sounds to the strange sights and stranger smells.

"I want to sell my watch and one or two things," said I to this silent son of Abraham's seed.

No word nor sigh nor sound escaped him.

I produced my watch and laid it at his feet, or rather at his stomach. It was gold and good, and it had cost twenty-five pounds. (I allude to the watch).

"'Ow much?" said the child of the Children of Israel.

"Er—well—isn't that rather for you to say?" I replied. "I know it cost twenty-five pounds and is an excellent....."

"'Ow much?" interrupted the swarthy Child.

"How much will you give me?" I replied.... "Suppose we split the difference and you...."

"'Ow much?" interrupted the Child again.

"Ten pounds!" I suggested, feeling that I was being reasonable and, indeed, generous. I did not wish my necessitous condition to weigh with him and lead him to decrease his just profits.

"Two quid," said the Child promptly.

"Not a tenth of what it cost?" said I, on a note of remonstrance. "Surely that is hardly a fair and...."

"Two quid," interrupted the Child, whose manners seemed less rich than his attire.

I was tempted to take up the watch and depart, but I felt I could not go through all this again. Perhaps two pounds was the recognized selling price of all gold watches?

Producing my cigarette case, gold pencil, and a tiny jeweler's box containing my dress studs, I laid them before this spoiler of Egyptians, and then detached my links from my shirt cuffs.

"'Ow much?" enquired the Child once more.

"Well," replied I, "the pencil is pretty heavy, and the studs are good. So are the links. They're all eighteen carat and the...."

"'Ow much?" repeated the voice, which I was beginning to dislike.

"Ten pounds for the watch, pencil, and...."

"Four quid," the Child replied in the voice of Fate and Destiny and Doom, and seeking a toothpick in the pocket of his "gent's fancy vest," he guided it about its lawful occasions.

"Oh, come—make it seven," said I, in the bright tone of encouragement and optimism.

The Child regarded the point of his toothpick. It appeared to interest him far more than I, or my poor affairs, could ever do.

"Six," said I, with falsely cheerful hopefulness.

The toothpick returned to duty, and a brooding silence fell upon us.

"Five, then," I suggested, with a falsely firm finality.

The Child yawned. For some reason I thought of onions, beer, and garlic, things very well in their way and their place, and quite pleasing to those who like them.

"Then I'm afraid I've wasted your valuable time," said I, with deep wiliness, making as though to gather up my despised property.

The Child did not trouble to deny my statement. He removed his boulder hat and looked patiently into its interior, as good men do in church. The hair of the head of the Child was most copiously abundant, and wonderfully curly.

However, I would walk to the door and see whether, rather than let me go, he would offer five pounds for what had cost at least fifty.

As I did so, this representative of the Chosen People cocked an eye at my dispatch case.

"Wotcher got there?" he growled.

Imitating his excellent economy of words, I opened the case without reply, and removing a silk shirt, vest, and socks, displayed three collars, a pair of silver backed hair brushes, a comb, a silver handled shaving brush, a razor, an ivory nail brush, a tooth brush, and a silver box containing soap.

"Five quid the lot and chance if you've pinched 'em," said the Child.

"You'll give me five pounds for a gold watch, links, studs, and pencil case; a silver cigarette case, hair brushes, and shaving brush; a razor, shirt, vest, socks, collars, and a leather dispatch case?" I enquired politely.

"Yus," said the Child succinctly.

Well, I could get shaved for a few pence, and in a couple of days I should probably be in uniform.

"I'll keep the tooth brush and a collar," I remarked, putting them in my pocket.

"Then chuck in the walkin' stick and gloves, or it's four-fifteen," was the prompt reply.

I gazed upon the Child in pained astonishment.

"I gotter live, ain't I?" he replied, in a piteous voice, to my cruel look.

I laid my stick and gloves on the counter, realizing that, in any case, I should shortly have no further need of them.

The Child produced a purse, handed me five pounds, and swept my late property into a big drawer.

"Thank you," said I, departing. "Good evening."

But the Child apparently did not think it was a good evening, for he vouchsafed no reply.

Crossing Westminester Bridge, with about ten pounds in my pocket, misery in my heart, and nothing in my hand, I made my way along Whitehall to Trafalgar Square, sorely tempted by sight and smell of food as I passed various places devoted to the provision of meals, but not of beds.

It had not occurred to me that it would be cheaper to dine, sleep, and breakfast at the same place, that to have dinner somewhere, and then go in search of a bedroom for the night and breakfast in the morning.

As I walked, I thought of hotels of which I knew—the Ritz, the Savoy, the Langham, and certain more discreet and exclusive ones in the neighbourhood of the Albany.

But both their cost and risks were almost as much against them as were those of our own family hotel. Even if I could afford to go to such hotels as these, it was quite likely that the first person I should run against, in the one I selected, would be some friend or acquaintance.

I decided to approach one of those mines of information, or towers of strength and refuge, a London policeman.

"Take a bus to Bloomsbury, and you'll find what you want. Russell Square, Bedford Square, British Museum. All round that neighborhood," was the reply of the stalwart to whom I applied for advice, as to a cheap, quiet, and decent hotel.

I obeyed his words, and had an edible dinner, a clean and comfortable bed, and a satisfyng breakfast, for a surprisingly small sum, in an hotel that looked on to British Museum and seemed to be the favored of the clergy—it being almost full of men of religion and their women folk of even more religion.

The "young lady" at the bureau of this chaste hostelry did something to enhance

(Continued on page 16)

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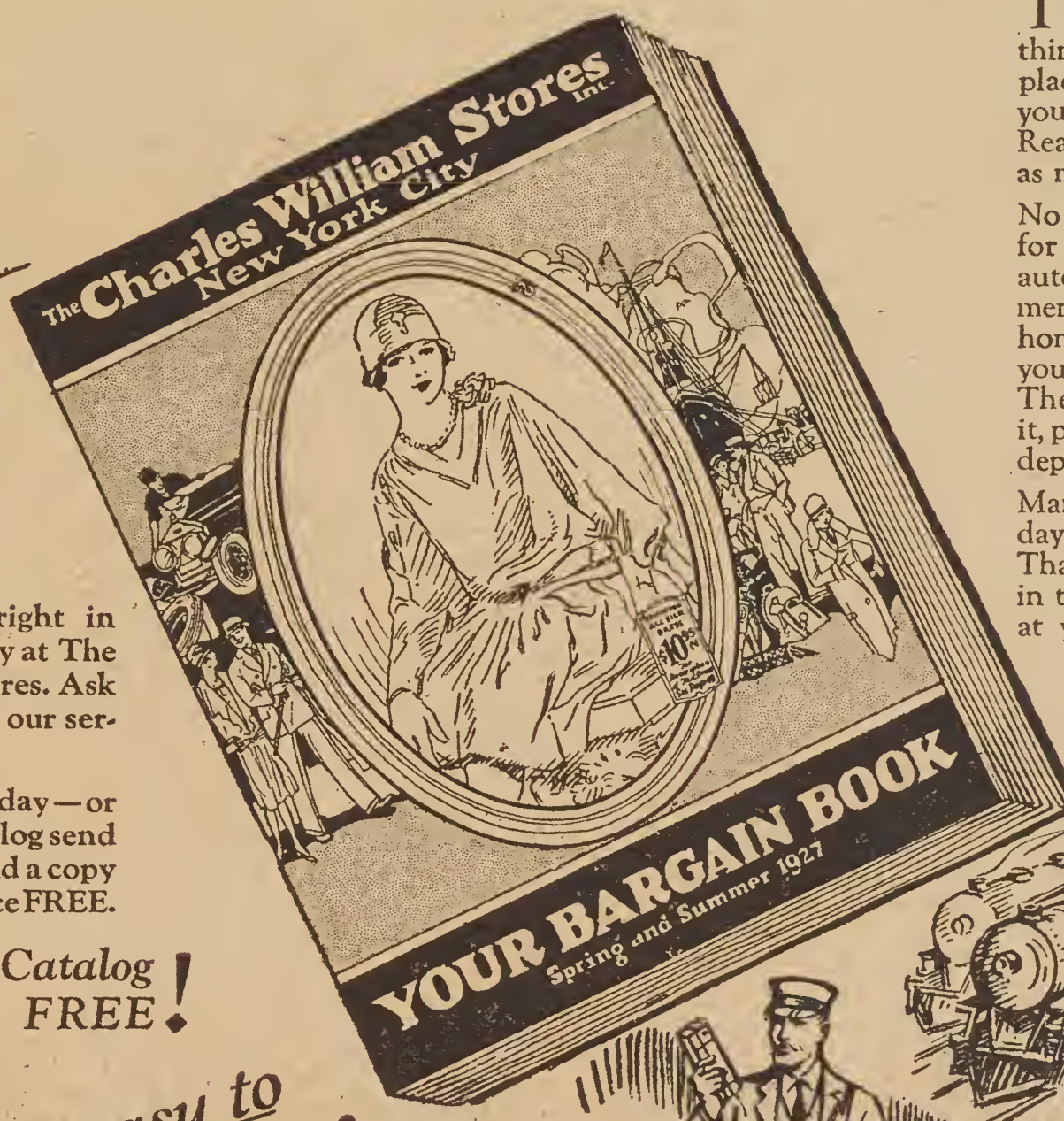

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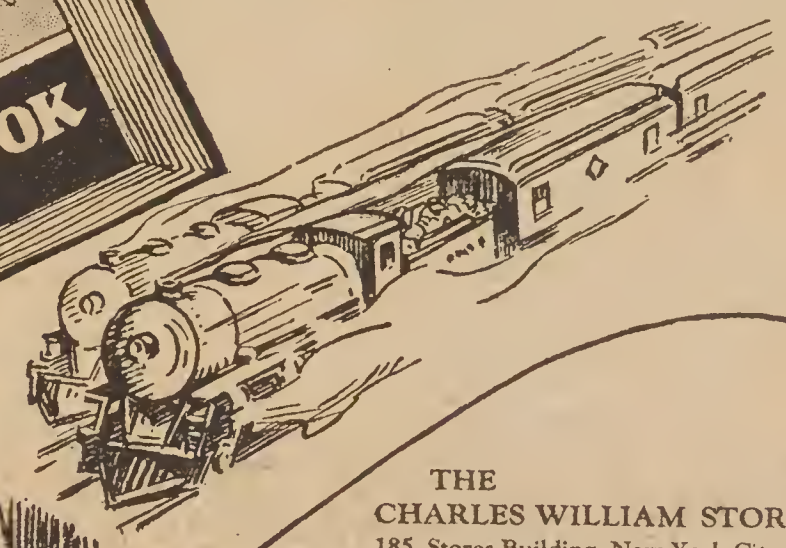

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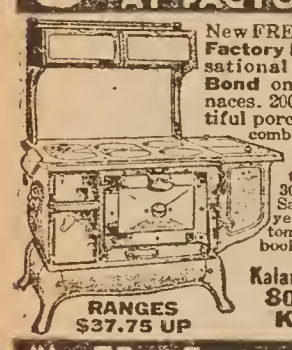

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Wall Papering Suggestions

Which Will Be of Help to the Amateur Paper Hanger

NOW that the remodeling and overhauling season is at hand, many of our readers will no doubt be repapering, and perhaps a few suggestions on size and glue for wall paper may be of interest.

First the old paper should be removed down to the plaster, the plaster patched where it is broken, and thin cloth should be pasted over any bad cracks that cannot be filled. Varnished or enameled wall paper can best be removed by wetting it, then going over it hard with sand paper, then wetting it again with hot water. Sometimes it will be necessary to go over it the second time with the sand paper, but once usually is sufficient.

Sizing Helps Paper to Stick

Then the walls and ceiling should be sized, in order better to insure the adhesiveness of the paste which will be used to apply the paper. All wall surfaces are more or less hard or non-porous and the use of glue size presents a surface which will make up for the defects in the wall. It must be understood though, that there is no uniform standard size that can be safely used for all conditions. There are many patented preparations on the market, some of them very good.

For an ordinary plaster wall where the paper has been removed and the wall well rubbed down and washed off, an application of a weak size will make the walls ready for the paper.

How to Make "Size"

The glue size is made as follows: Soak a half pound of flake glue in water. The glue is placed in a pot or pail and covered with water. After two hours, the glue, which by this time has swelled up and is heavy from the water which it has absorbed, is lifted from the vessel, allowing the surplus water to drop from it, and placed in the glue kettle and boiled over a slow fire. It is stirred while boiling to prevent it being burned on the bottom of the pot. When it is boiled until there are no lumps and it is all one mass of the consistency of heavy molasses, pour it into half a pail of hot water and then stir the whole together. You will then have a size, the strength of which will have to be tested as follows: Place a little of the size between the thumb and forefinger and feel if it is sticky enough to have what is known as "tack". For a light weight paper, there is need for only a slight degree of "tack" or "pull". For heavy paper more "tack" or "pull" is needed. Exact proportions cannot be given because of the varying degree of the strength of glue.

Making the Paste

When the paper is of heavy quality, the size will be improved if it is made "elastic". This elasticity is effected by the addition of brown sugar or old-fashioned molasses. This addition of molasses gives to the size an additional degree of stickiness and prevents the glue size from becoming a "skin", which some papers having a peculiar quality of curling tendency, would pull from the walls. To half a pail of size as above instructed, add about a half pint of molasses while the size is hot.

Paperhangers' paste is made of flour and water. The very best of flour is absolutely necessary.

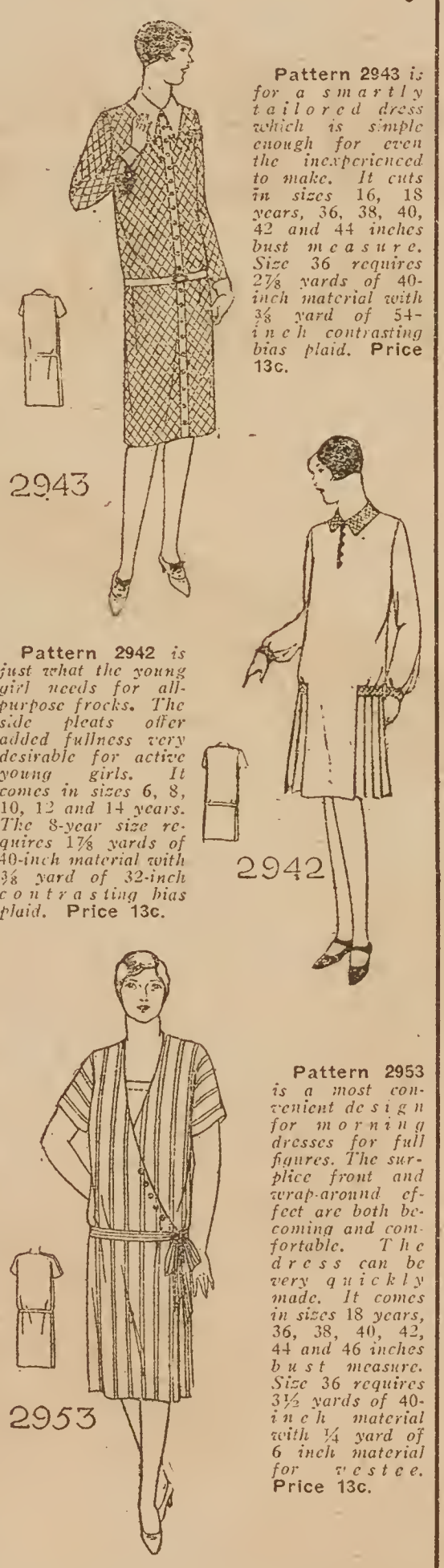
To make the paste, fill two good kettles with water and place on the fire to boil. While waiting for this to boil, the flour for the making of the paste can be prepared as follows: Place about a quart of cold water in a good size pail and then pour three and one-half pounds of flour into it, stirring the water while doing so, keep stirring the mass until it is free from lumps. The stirring process is done with a good size stick, or with the hand, the latter being preferable, as you can feel the lumps and break them up more speedily and better. When this part of the job is completed and the condition of the mixture is such that it is just thick enough to stir and no thinner, the hot water will have by this time come to boiling point and is now ready to be added to the mixture. The stick must be used instead of the hands from now on. Before adding the hot water, make sure that it is boiling hot. Take the kettle of boiling water in the left hand, the stirring stick in the right hand. Then stir the paste with the stick in a circular motion, making sure that the stick is scraping the bottom of the pail while doing so. While thus stirring, pour in the boiling hot water. Keep on stirring while pouring and watch the flour. If all directions have been followed, you will find by the time that the pail is three quarters full, the flour has begun to swell into a gelatine-like condition, and when it is all of a transparent-like jelly mixture, and there are no streaks of flour, the pail will be brimful of first-class heavy paste. When this has somewhat cooled and a thin skin formed on top, pour into it enough cold water to cover and set it away to cool off. While it can be used hot, it will be better for use when it is cool, and will go further in the work and will slide better on the paper.

Paste Should Not Be Lumpy

If all of these directions for the making of paste are faithfully carried out, it will not be necessary to strain the paste, as there will be no lumps.

In very hot weather, it is sometimes necessary to add a preservative to the paste to keep it sweet and from decay. For this purpose add a pinch of alum dissolved in water and stir well into the paste. However, there are some papers and colors of which will be affected by the alum. Most manufacturers stamp their papers with a warning when the quality is of such a nature that this is necessary, and the paper-hanger will do well to take particular note of such directions.—I. W. Dickerson.

For the Women of the Family



Pattern 2943 *is for a smartly tailored dress which is simple enough for even the inexperienced to make. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 2⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 54-*inch contrasting bias plaid.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2942 *is just what the young girl needs for all-purpose frocks. The side pleats offer added fullness very desirable for active young girls. It comes in sizes* 6, 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. The* 8-*year size requires* 1⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 32-*inch contrasting bias plaid.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2953 *is a most convenient design for morning dresses for full figures. The surplice front and wrap-around effect are both becoming and comfortable. The dress can be very quickly made. It comes in sizes* 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3½ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ¼ *yard of* 6 *inch material for vestee.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for our new fashion catalog and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Getting Moisture With Pipeless Furnace

I NOTE in a recent issue an inquiry about getting sufficient moisture in a home heated with a pipeless furnace, and will give my plan.

I have an old-fashioned round bottomed iron cooking pot holding two gallons set on top of my furnace, and have a small water pipe run up to the register with a funnel. It is easy to fill the pot and it has given good satisfaction for three years.

We are very glad to get this simple method. Has any one worked out something still different.—I. W. D.

A Few Things Worth Knowing

Use whiting moistened with kerosene on your nickel trimmings on your stove and rub with a dry soft cloth, old flannel is fine and see it shine.—I. B.

* * *

Apple gingerbread is a November treat. Pour the gingerbread batter into a greased pan lined with peeled sliced apples over which a little sugar has been sprinkled and bake it.

* * *

Press sleeves and collars of dresses or blouses first. Then they will hang out of the way and the rest of the garment can be pressed more easily.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 14)

the diminished self-respect that my Israelite had left to me, by making no comment upon the fact that I was devoid of luggage, and by refraining from asking me to produce money in advance of hospitality. Perhaps she had a more discerning eye, or perhaps merely a softer heart, than had the child of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; or perhaps she was merely more of a fool.

Nevertheless I was glad to get away in the morning and to seek the shop of a hairdresser, after sleeping, for the first time in my life, without pyjamas, and bathing without a sponge. I was also glad to feel that the tips which I had given, with apologies for their modesty, to the waiter and chamber-maid had seemed quite adequate in their sight and to cover my known deficiences both of evening wear and night-gear.

It was extraordinary how naked I felt with out my links, and how dishevelled without having used a brush and comb.

Finding a desirable barber's in Oxford Street, I was shaven and shampooed and went on my way, if not rejoicing, at any rate in better case, and feeling more my own man.

(*To Be Continued*)

What Does the Family Read?

Prevent, Rather Than Cure a Taste for Injurious Reading Matter

IT is rather sad to read Mr. Eastman's article on "Reading". He must have many opportunities of seeing how the world goes than we who live quiet stay-at-home lives, lack. Still there is only a fraction of the population travelling. Mr. Eastman must remember that. It is to be hoped that scattered here and there throughout the country are the quiet decent folk who take no delight in reading rubbish. Surely among the vast number that the schools and colleges turn out every year there is a majority of decent lads and lasses.

However, it is of no use expecting wonders from school learning. If the parents have been slack and careless with their children's mental diet then they need not be surprised if the moral tone is decidedly below par when they get into their teens. Some folks think a book is always a book and if it has a good cover they hesitate to destroy it. Let them have no compunction on that score. If they had a jar of poison lying on the pantry shelf and they knew that there was a chance of the children tasting it wouldn't we think they were dreadfully careless? Not a doubt of it. Is the mind not of as much importance as the body? It is, and yet some folks act as if it was of no importance at all. Scan your children's reading and burn all rubbish at once. Don't apologize either.

Prevention is much better than cure and if you have brought them up on proper diet for the physical and mental body you will have young people to send out into the world who will be a credit to themselves and to their parents. If the daily papers that come to the farms contain rubbish on which the young minds of the household delight in feeding, don't hesitate to stop taking them. In doing so inform the editor why you do so. Much better to have to wait till the news of the world is a week old, surely a decent weekly newspaper can be found. With a good weekly and a farm paper like the A.A. and one or two high class magazines every family should be well provided with current literature. There would be more time then to give to the reading of good books. To people who lead busy lives it is much better to confine one's books largely to those works which have stood the test of time. These books may not seem quite so interesting at first but if you quietly keep on reading you will soon see that they are the genuine stuff and you can go back to them over and over again and enjoy them better each time you read them.

How many of you have read Longfellow's "Hiawatha" to your children? It is the best book in verse for reading aloud that I know and it is of great interest to both young and old. Try it this winter if you haven't already done so.—Mrs. T. T., Canada.

For Mothers of Young Children

Food for the Babe

NATURE intended, of course, that the young human being should be nourished at its mother's breast, and often rebels when any substitution has to be made for one reason or other. Of late years science and keen observation have done much to help towards right feeding of babies so unfortunate as to have to depend upon artificial feeding.

There are a few cardinal principles which apply to all artificial foods for infants; the first is absolute cleanliness; next it must be adapted to the age and needs of the child; third, the day's feeding must have plenty of vitamine content in addition to its other qualifications; and last, but not least in importance, the food must be given regularly. Whenever artificial food has to be given, a good doctor should be consulted and when a change has to be made in the food it should be done upon his advice. With natural feeding, as long as both baby and mother keep well and the baby grows as he should, there is little to worry about. But even so, orange or tomato juice, (strained of course) is recommended when the baby is three months old. This is to furnish additional vitamines and mineral salts which are necessary for growth and health. Other fruit and vegetable juices, and later, their pulp and still later the whole foods, are given for this purpose all through infancy and childhood.

If the baby is to grow into a strong healthy boy or girl and not be handicapped by illness of all sorts, his food must receive the best of attention. "Food Makes the man" in a sense and the statement applies throughout the child's life. The mother's health during the nursing period is her first consideration because the baby's health and development depend upon her own. Providing milk for a growing baby puts an extra strain upon her and her diet too needs watching.

Here's The Mother Goose Quilt

Everyone loves the characters of Mother Goose days and the youngsters would love a Mother Goose Quilt. This is only a very small miniature of one of the 20 blocks that make up the Mother Goose Quilt. Each is 8 inches square and comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design to a square of white muslin and then embroider in outline stitch. The 20 are then set together to make this cunning little quilt.

The 20 transfer patterns in one package with full instructions for making will be sent on receipt of 50 cents. Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. City.

For those who wish detailed information about feeding the infant and his mother, the A. A. has a supply of bulletins and folders to be sent upon request. This material has been prepared by the health experts of the New York State Department of Health Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene. Ask for the New York State Baby Book, and Food for the Nursing Mother.

For the expectant mother we also have a bulletin from the same source called "Suggestions for Prospective Mothers."

Be Considerate

CHILDREN have their own ideas, tastes, and interests just as grown-ups have, and they like to have those ideas considered. Play can be serious business to the youngster and he dislikes being interrupted at it as much as father and mother object to interruptions in their busy hours. Often a few minutes warning gives the child time to finish his game or bring it to a logical stopping place before he must wash for lunch or go to bed. Children don't like to be ordered about any more than older persons do. If they are spoken to courteously they are likely to answer in the same way and to do what is asked. No one, child or adult, enjoys being taken away from an absorbing occupation to do something else immediately. When the second task can wait, the child's convenience should be considered; if it cannot wait, the reason should be explained. Giving the little boy and girl credit for their intelligence and treating them as considerately as their elders, goes a long way toward preventing disobedience and toward developing good manners.

The Convenient Towel Rack

A USEFUL article in the home is the ordinary wooden towel-rack. These racks have three swinging arms and may be put to many uses beside the common one of holding towels.

If the space in the pantry is limited, a rack, with a number of small hooks screwed into the undersides of the arms, makes a convenient place for hanging measuring cups, mixing spoons, paring knives, egg beaters and other small utensils used in cooking.

Handy Garment Hangers

The day time clothing of children is easily and willingly put into place if you put up two racks on the casing in their bedroom. On each arm is fastened two wooden spring clothespins. These pins should be just far enough apart to clasp onto the shoulders of the garments. Thus a dress may be on one, the underwaist and bloomers on another, and underwear on the third, the ends of two arms serving for the stockings. In this way dressing is quickly done, the clothes are not wrinkled, and it is easy to slip into the clothespins the garments you want them to put on in the morning, when a change is desired.

Waists and other garments hung in the same way on a rack in the closet take up less space, and do not become wrinkled.

A rack is also a handy thing in the sewing room, unfinished work being quickly hung up by means of the clothes pins or a garment hanger.—Mrs. G. P.

Extra washing help with Fels-Naptha. It is more than soap!

Unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working together in Fels-Naptha, make clothes clean more quickly, more easily!

This is *extra* help you'd hardly expect from any other soap.

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha— or will get it for you

Basketry Materials 65-Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. **Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.**

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SCOTCH COLLIES and Welsh Shepherds, 200 Pups and Dogs, Natural Heelers, Females $5, Males $8, Spayed Females $10, Trained Dogs $25, Prepaid Express Charges. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Vermont bred, grown, supervised and accredited, fine dark color; Cockerels, same as 200 record hens, supervised $10, others $5. Baby Chicks—Early discounts; order now; circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

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FOR SALE—Thorobred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Free from disease. Enclose stamp for reply. MAUDE MILLS, Hammond, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE MUSCOVY Drakes $4.00; Ducks $3.00; Trios $$10.00. M. V. CALDWELL, Lisbon, Ohio.

BRONZE TURKEYS—June hatched. Toms $10, Hens $7. MRS. EVA TRUAX, Charlotteville, New York.

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WANTED a housekeeper in Christian farm home. Best of references furnished and required. Write to BOX 401, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

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FURS WANTED—Ginseng, Skunks, Raccoons, Mink, Muskrats $1.75. Weasels $1.50. Postage refunded. Flat price-list free. STERN'S—Furriers, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

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5 LBS. CLOVER $$1.10, 10 $2.00. Buckwheat $1.00, $1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here Buckwheat $5.50, Clover Blend $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

60-LB. CAN CLOVER HONEY, $7.00 postpaid, 3rd zone. Buckwheat $6.00, 5-lb. pail $$1.15 and $1.00. Sample 10c. NELSON STEVENS, Venice Center, N. Y.

PURE EXTRACTED Buckwheat honey, 5 lb. pail postpaid Third Zone, 90 cts. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

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FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

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ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

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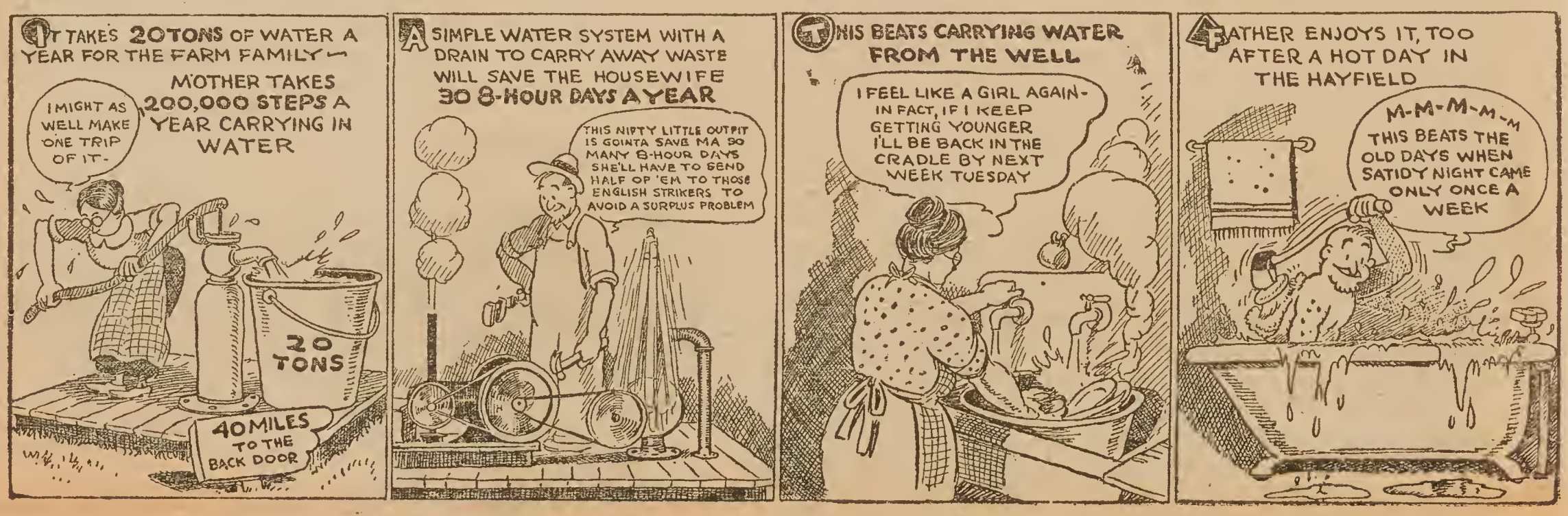
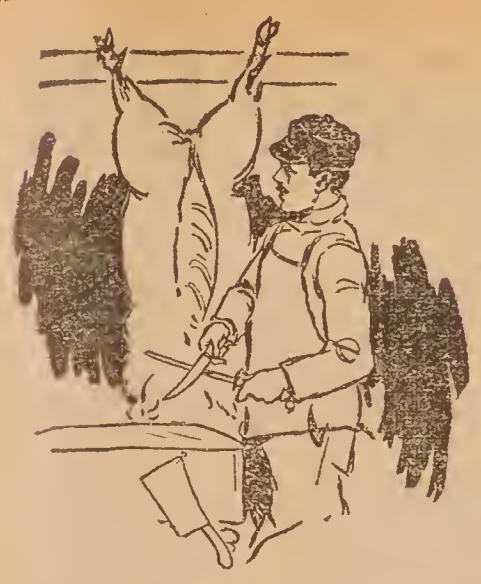
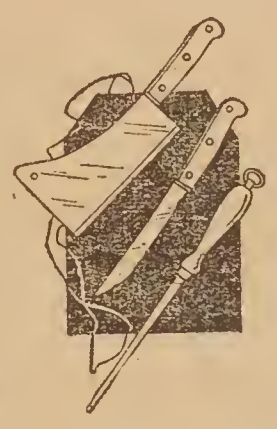
HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No. 7



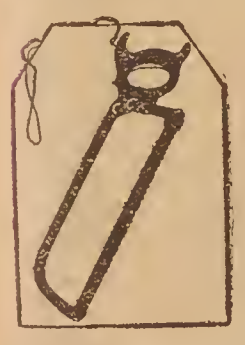


for Home Butchering

Just before it comes time for you to start the job of putting up the season's supply of hams and bacon you should make a special trip to your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store. You will likely need some new butchering tools—knives, cleavers, a meat saw, sharpening steel, etc. —and there is the very best place to get them.



It makes a lot of difference what kind of knives and things you have to work with and you certainly want to see them before you buy. At the "Farm Service" Store you can see, handle, and test them yourself before purchasing. When you take them home you know for a certainty that they will be satisfactory for they will be standard, trade-marked goods from reputable manufacturers. It doesn't pay to buy any other kind, so to be sure of getting them go to a "Tag" store. You can get all the information on sharpening and caring for butcher tools you may need as well as full value from your local "Farm Service" Hardware Man. Go in and see him.



Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Service Bureau

Our Lawyer Answers a Few Tangles

We have been told if any one takes a child and cares for it that there is no need of adoption papers for that child to hold equal share with own blood children. Is this right? We know of a case where a man died leaving three children, the widow again married and then adopted a tiny baby boy. When they came to settle the first man's estate they were told they must divide equally with the adopted child. So as to get out of it they let the property be sold for taxes then redeemed it in the own heirs' names and divided it without know of two cases where people have taken sharing with adopted child. We already a child to bring up, willing to cloth and educate them but doesn't wish to adopt and I don't know what the laws are in such cases. I feel that people should learn more about such things and will be benefited through your columns.

A FOSTER child, not adopted, is not an heir, that is, the child takes nothing from the foster parents under the New York statutes of distribution. Adoption is such a formal matter that even where two persons took a child under an agreement to adopt her, gave her their name and treated her as a daughter, but neglected to go through proceedings, the child was unable to take anything.

Adoption is a very formal legal procedure and by the time you notify all the persons that have to be notified appear before a county judge, and have legal papers drawn up in proper form to evidence the whole proceding you will know that you have adopted someone and not before.

A Drainage Problem

Please tell me if a man has a lawful right to tile a water course. My neighbor has a place on his farm that is a divided water course—one part of it comes down across his yard and he has stopped that up and the other part goes under the road and a green wet place but he has cropped and cut the hay off every year but it is a little bit wet. Now he has made a trench 3½ feet deep and tiled it nearly to my line fence and left an open ditch the rest of the way down on to my cornfield. Has he a lawful right to tile a watercourse. He had to go through the hill. Some places he has dug 4 feet. When he is in the trench all I can see is his head above the ground. I haven't a husband to advise or go ahead with this and I do not want to get in wrong. I depend on my farm to get my living and if he is allowed to go on with it all the water from several adjoining farms is on to me through tile from the road ditch and that divided water course.

YOU treat a case of surface water in this state much as you would treat a fire cracker thrown at you, either toss it back at the person who threw it or pass it on to the next fellow. The best thing to do in a case like this though is for you and your neighbors to get together and make an agreement as to just how your lands shall be drained,—into a nearby creek or into a road ditch. If your neighbors refuse to cooperate with you you have still another move. You may file a petition in your county court and commissioners will be appointed to do the work for you and the cost will be assessed against the lands benefited. This last is a complicated legal proceeding, however, and you would need to retain some attorney friend of yours in your neighborhood if you decided to settle your difficulties this way.

To Start With a Clean Slate

On April 24th 1923 I purchased a farm of 44 acres and paid $5,500 for it. I have a government loan of $2,800 and a 2nd mortgage for $2,400, to the former owner, for which I pay interest twice a year. I stocked it and worked hard for a couple of years, but failed to get on my feet (of course my health went back on me) and last year I had a "sale" and cleaned up some notes and debts and so on. I am still in $2,000 debt. I have been trying to sell but failed. I find it hard to sit here and pay big taxes and interest, with no income from the farm. Would you advise me to clear myself of this in an honest way? Could I go bankrupt and how should I go about it?

SOME persons think it is dishonorable to go into bankruptcy but the law books tell us that one of the very purposes of the Federal Bankruptcy Act was to enable unfortunate debtors to clear the slate and make a new start and you may be sure that your national government is not giving sanction to any dishonorable practice. If the debtor is hopelessly involved and there is no earning capacity in his business, I think he should avail himself of the law. It is a very simple matter after all. All that is necessary to do is to go to the Federal Court in your district and talk to the bankruptcy clerk. He will tell you just what must be done. The cost of the proceeding in this instance should be little or nothing.—M. S.

A Question That Involves Radio

My son-in-law and I have a joint deed of a farm and I want to have a radio installed and pay for it myself. My son-in-law says we can have no radio in this house; if I get one he will throw it out. I want to know if he can stop my getting a radio, as long as I own half interest in the farm?

YOU can install your radio right enough and your son-in-law cannot destroy it, steal it, or throw it out of the window without making himself liable to you for damages. The joint tenancy that exists between you is an intimate relationship. Neither tenant is entitled to exclusive possession and one tenant cannot say how the other tenant shall possess and enjoy the premises. Your son-in-law, however, could if he wishes start an action of partition and divide the farm, and then, although each of you could do as you pleased on the portion the court set aside for you, you would probably be sworn enemies—not a pleasant prospect. Why not ask him just to make a trial of it—the machine to be sent back within a month if he does not like it? Buy a good one and perhaps a few of the wonderful musical programs or the farm talks of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will charm away his rebellion. —M. S.

Renewing A Mortgage

My father has a mortgage given on personal property to a man that expires the 28th of September. Will this mortgage still be valid after expiration as before. He has been told it would still stand legally. Would you think it essential for him to get the mortgage renewed or not. The property covered by this mortgage, will be disposed of the early part of October.

WHAT is the man who gave the mortgage going to do about it? If you wish, you can extend the mortgage by an agreement between yourselves. See that your extension agreement is properly recorded. If he doesn't wish to extend the mortgage it is still good, in fact it is better than ever because you can then foreclose and rely upon the property to reimburse you. If he does extend it and wishes to get out from under when he sells his property he will see to it that the deed contains a recital of this mortgage, but you need not bother about that because the mortgage still holds good on the land whether or not the deed recites it or anything is said about it when the land is sold.

A Pennsylvania Law on Inheritance

In case a woman with a child married a man with property and he had a sister and brothers who would be his legal heirs when he died. Also, can children collect board from an aged parent? If so, how much per week?

IN case this man did not make a will, one-half of his property would pass under the laws of Pennsylvania to the widow and the other one-half would go to the child. The brothers and sister of the deceased husband would get nothing in this case. There was formerly a distinction in Pennsylvania as to children of the whole and children of the half blood, but the new act of 1917 abolished this distinction. In absence of some contract between them, children cannot collect a board bill from a parent. The general understanding is that services rendered and food furnished to and between members of the same family are gratuitous.—M. S.

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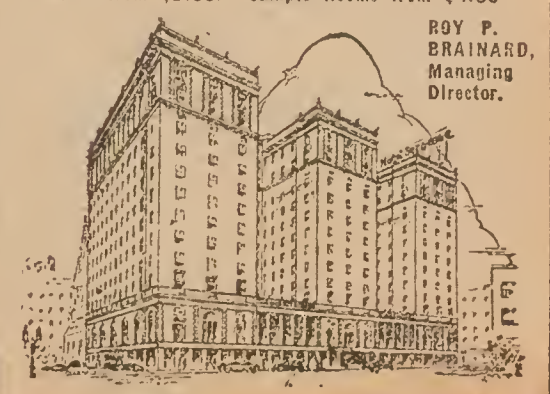

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FEBRUARY 5, 1927

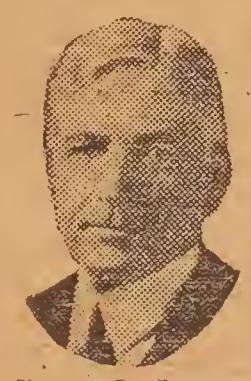
How Sweden Farms Its Woodland

The Best Trees Do the Retoresting---How They Meet the Tax Problem

By FRANK O. LOWDEN

President, Holstein-Friesian Association of America
Formerly Governor of Illinois

AFTER leaving Denmark last summer I traveled into Sweden where I visited the Government Agricultural Station near Stockholm, the Swedish College of Forestry located at the same place, and the Seed Experiment Station and Farm at Svalov, in Southern Sweden. Too much can not be said in praise of the scientists at these various institutions for their patient and unselfish devotion to the agriculture and forestry of Sweden.



FRANK O. LOWDEN

Like the farmers of Denmark the farmers of Sweden also are well educated and alive to their problems. Cooperation among the farmers has progressed very rapidly during the present century, though they have not reached the same degree of cooperation as that attained by the Danish farmers. As in Denmark, butter and bacon are their chief agricultural exports. They have made much more rapid progress with the cooperative method in dairying, however, than with the products of the pig. More than 80 per cent of all the butter manufactured in Sweden is made by cooperative creameries. They are in competition in the English market with Denmark on both of these products. They insist that the quality of their butter and of their bacon is quite equal to that of the Danish butter and bacon, though they admit that the Danish producers secure better prices. While we were there they were receiving for their bacon about 2½ cents less per pound than their Danish competitors. The only explanation of this difference was that the Danish producers were better organized.

In both Sweden and Denmark cooperative purchasing societies play an important part. Through these societies the farmers largely are supplied with fertilizers, which are an important part of the cost of production to the farmers, with the concentrates for their hogs and cattle, with farm implements, and indeed with everything which is regularly employed in farm production there.

Svalov is the oldest experiment station in the world for seed breeding. Their researches and experiments in breeding wheat extend well back into the last century. During that time they have vastly increased the yield per acre for all of Sweden. They believe that they have practically reached the limit so far as yield is concerned. For sometime past they have been at work to develop a variety which should be as prolific as the wheat they now produce and of a better quality for milling purposes. At present the grain is soft and must be mixed with considerable quantities of harder wheat such as is raised in the northwest of this country and in Canada, in order to get the best results at the mill. They have full confidence that they are on the road to success in this respect.

They are also endeavoring to breed a quality of alfalfa which will be better suited to Sweden than any that is now known. So far no hardier variety has been developed than our own variety of alfalfa, known as Grimm alfalfa. And this they think can be greatly improved and made more suitable for their far northern climate. Of course, they do not predict just when this will come about. With the infinite patience which characterizes the true scientist they are experimenting in every possible way with full faith that some day they will achieve the desired result.

The Swedish College of Forestry is the oldest in Northern Europe and has been of immense service to Sweden. The lumber industry is the chief industry of Sweden and has been made possible largely through the scientific work which has been done by this college. An interesting feature in connection with it was the nursery of seedlings which the State was growing for the small farmers who wished to reforest those parts of their farms better suited to the growth of trees than anything else. For in many parts of Sweden the farmer derives much benefit from his forest products. He considers trees as a crop like anything else. We were told by the superintendent of the nursery that farmers who have for a number of years been getting their supply of seedlings from the State gradually require fewer until finally they produce their own supply of seed and seedlings. I spent a very interesting day at a forest about a hundred miles north of Stockholm, owned by what is said to be the oldest corporation in the world. I was fortunate enough to have as guide O. Eneroth, one of the chief authorities upon forestry in Sweden. This forest was a very large property and timber had been harvested from it for several centuries. We were in-

(*Continued on page* 16)

In America our forest resources have been exploited to the extent that now we face a most serious situation. During recent years our conservation commissions and departments of forestry have succeeded in bringing this to the attention of the people in a most forcible manner, with the result that definite reforesting programs are now established. Here is a plantation in Dutchess County which shows what is being done. However, we have only scratched the surface. Much of our hill country still must go back to the crop for which it is best intended—trees.

(Photo Courtesy N. Y. Conservation Commission)

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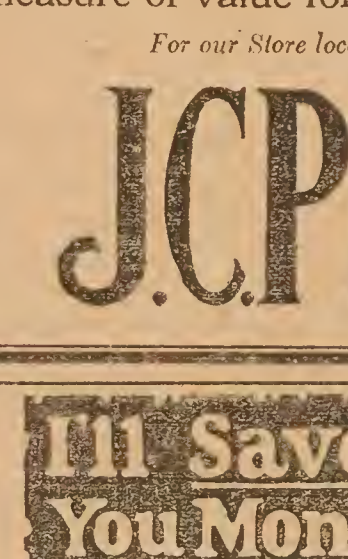

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Pennsylvania Horticultural Society Meets

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

AFTER three weeks of steady cold weather in which there was hardly a day when it thawed, the weather has moderated and a day's rain inaugurated the well known "January thaw". Now the roads and some of the fields are bare. It is not good for the wheat fields and meadows, a few of which are covered with water and ice. But it is good to have a little of moderate weather again as the steady cold was getting to be a bit tiresome. It was hard on coal bins too.

M. C. BURRITT.

It is a good time to prune and we are at it all the available time. We began on the orchard that didn't get a thorough going over last year, in accordance with the policy of a thorough pruning every other year. The trees are Twenty Ounce and we do most of the thinning out among the small branches at the ends of the limbs in order to let in plenty of air and sunshine and to get better size in the fruit. There is especial need to thin out the lower branches, because we find that with heavy bearing the branches have a tendency to mat down together with the weight of those above. This prevents good air circulation and makes a thorough job of spraying difficult. These trees are very steady consistent breeders, unless conditions are too unfavorable at blooming time. They are in alfalfa sod and we will need to use every precaution or the fruit is likely to be small.

Cabbage Market Lower

The cabbage market has sagged somewhat over December prices. Shipments are now at their peak but there is a lot of cabbage yet to be shipped. It is keeping none too well as much of it was more or less severely frosted. It is harder to get fifteen to sixteen dollars per ton, according to size now than it was to get twenty or twenty-one dollars before the holidays—and the shrinkage is much larger. Many who have been holding for high prices such as developed in late winter last year are likely to be disappointed.

* * *

Last week I had the pleasure of spending a day at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Its meeting is much smaller than the New York meeting but there is the same intelligent interest in the program and the same alertness to new ideas and for light on present problems. Pennsylvania's fruit growing is scattered over its large area rather than concentrated in two principal areas as New York's is, and it is consequently much more difficult for large number of growers to attend. There are wide variations in conditions too, between different parts of the State so that experience is not always comparable—soils, climate, local markets, variety adaptations, etc. The individual orchards probably average larger, the business of fruit growing is more highly specialized, and the growers problems more individualistic.

Pennsylvania Show Has Good Fruit

The exhibits are differently organized than at the New York show. The Horticultural Society is but one of a number of State associations holding annual meetings and exhibits at the State capital during the same week, as a part of the Farm Products Show. So the fruit exhibit and the orchard equipment and appliances are but a part of a larger exhibition. The exhibit of fruit was truly wonderful. One of the judges remarked that there was

(*Continued on page* 10)

Workers Are As Fair As Their Employers

A Plow Handle Talk About Getting Along With Hired Help

By H. E. COOK

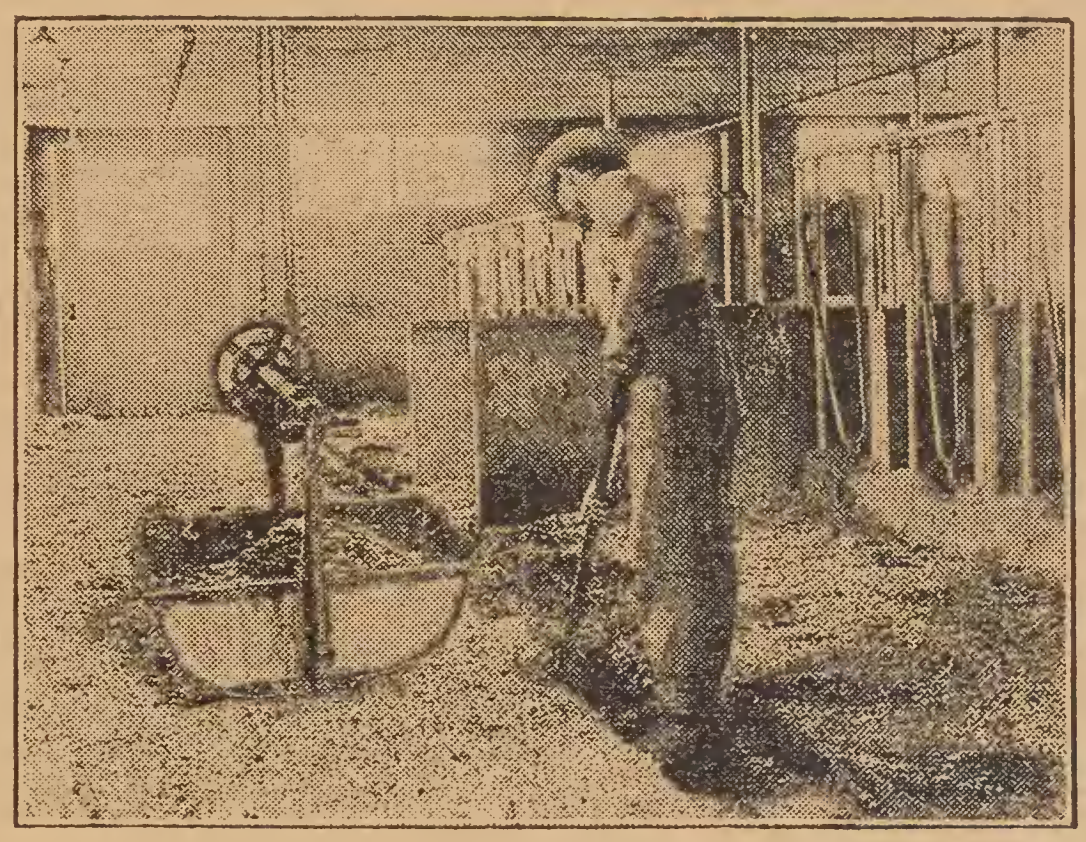
THE employment of labor on the farm is coming to be a lost art and if we are to add labor as a fixed part of farm enterprise, the methods necessary should go into our agricultural school and college curriculum as a part of a course in farm management, maybe in connection with cooperation.

H. E. COOK

High labor prices in manufacturing and other forms of industry (I hope they won't be less) and low prices on farms have been in operation so many years that farmers have done what the family or a group of families could do until labor has gone and the art of labor management is passing. Farmers feel that they cannot pay town wages but many do not know how to cooperate if they could. Industry is fast learning to cooperate and it is right they should, for labor has as much right as capital. Labor is coming to be as permanent as capital and as much interested in public affairs, schools, churches, government, etc., and that is right. Sometime the open country will have the same arrangement.

I am interested now in helping those who would like to have more help but think it can't be found. Ninety per cent of the problem will be for the employer to learn. He should have a home for the man's family and if none is at hand, take a good clean young man into the family and use him as one of the family. Maybe he will marry the daughter and what of it, most of us are made of the same clay, the difference is in the fixings, such as education and environment.

As we keep a good many men I am often asked why we seldom go looking for help and why so many stay over a term of years. I answer that my main study is to keep them contented and satisfied. If I do this, most people young and old will do all the work they can do. Don't let us be misunderstood. Two men might be equally satisfied and one be worth far more than the other, you can't pay them the same wages. And yet has the slow one been judged right? Maybe the employer is a very active man and the slow, careful worker who saves as much as he works is not judged fairly. We once had a strong, quick, active man about whom father said "if you had a man with him as careful and saving as he is strong and quick they would make a real good team if the two would work together".



"There must be a limit to the hours of labor—men, however will work hours enough if the work is organized in such a way that something is accomplished."

Naturally I like to see things go fast. But, the fast men are not always the best ones. No man can hurry all of the time. The patient, plodding worker is the safest type. You can't nettle him by constant hurry. In other words the employer or foreman must be a natural leader and filled with inspiration. No longer can folks be driven, they must be led by inspiration, a great word defined sometimes as "creative influence of genius". Well, none of us are in that class but we can study the methods of those who lead other people rather than those who cannot lead as a guide in handling men on the farm.

People will not be bossed. Don't forget that everybody knows something, like the foolish boy. He told the college graduate who was trying to bore a handle hole through a round stick, that

(*Continued on page* 13)

Apple Growers Propose Program of Action

Plans Made to Adopt Successful Methods of Western Growers

THE chaotic fruit marketing conditions prevailing in Western New York this year, as a result of the large crop, seem to have effectually awakened the growers to the weak position of their industry.

Beginning at the College of Agriculture and spreading through the Farm Bureau Federation into the ranks of the growers has come a call for the adoption of methods in New York State which have enabled growers in other important producing sections, particularly the far west, to compete so advantageously in New York State markets.

This would mean a concerted and conscientious effort by growers to produce high quality fruit, to establish higher standards of grading and packing, and to brand and advertise New York State apples.

Conference At Rochester Arranged

Early in December a preliminary conference met in Ithaca to study the situation. It was attended by a number of experienced fruit growers, specialists from the College of Agriculture, and representatives of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. A conference was arranged for a later date in Rochester where the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Genesee, and Ontario were each represented by four accredited delegates. H. E. Wellman was elected chairman of the conference and E. V. Underwood, secretary. Facts concerning the fruit situation, based on the experience of individual growers and labor income studies by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture, were presented by the specialists from the College. Four committees were then appointed to study the problems of production, grading and standardization, sales and distribution, organization methods and advertising.

A second meeting was held on December 27th and attended by the following accredited delegates: Herbert Lautz, T. Marks, W. T. Hall, and E. Wagener, of Niagara County; B. G. Wilson, I. L. Vosler, G. LaMont, H. E. Wellman, and R. G. Palmer of Orleans County; Fred Curtis, George Dunn, M. Hincher, E. D. Merrill, and M. C. Burritt, of Monroe County, C. G. Wooster, G. Brainard, C. H. Mills, H. V. Wilson, and G. A. Morse, of Wayne County; F. P. Hazelton, H. Bennett, G. F. Woods, and Edwin Baker, of Genesee County; E. W. Ferguson, R. W. Pease, A. N. Beal, B. Jones, and J. L. Salsbury, of Ontario County.

Constructive United Effort Favored

Committee reports, containing suggestions for the correction of the present unsatisfactory conditions in the industry, were submitted at this meeting. In spite of the discouraging aspect of the situation, members of the committees were unanimous in expressing confidence in the future of apple growing. They said they believed that by constructive united effort fruit growing in this section can be made profitable, since climate, soil adaptation to fruit production, closeness to the great markets, the long experience and training of New York State fruit growers, and the acknowledged high quality of certain varieties of New York State apples, all combine to make this one of the great and profitable fruit producing sections in the country.

The first step toward prosperity is believed by the Committee on Production to be the elimination of unprofitable varieties of apples, either by top-working or pulling. Of the hundred or more varieties produced in this State, less than ten per cent are profitable. Six of these—Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Tompkins King, Northern Spy, McIntosh, and Delicious—are specifically approved by the Committee for planting. Twenty other varieties are mentioned in the report for continuation where grown in sufficient quantities to be produced and marketed economically.

Another measure which the Committee feels very strongly will improve the quality of the fruit and reduce production costs is that in all orchards where the trees are interplanted and crowding, or where the trees are closer than 40 feet apart, one-half of them be pulled by taking out every other row on the diagonal, the exact procedure to depend upon variety and soil; also, that all old, neglected orchards and poor individual trees be cut out.

The Committee further pointed out the necessity for the continuation of those practices which are essential to the production of high quality fruit, viz., orchard management, fertilization, pruning, thinning, and spraying. It stressed particularly the importance of spraying, and spoke of the high efficiency of the spray service in the control of insects and diseases. It also advised additional investigational work in orchard management so that growers may be able to put into effect every economy to cheapen production without sacrificing quality.

Uniform Grading and Packing Necessary

The second step in the building up of the industry, according to the committee on grading and standardization, is uniform grading and packing. New York State already has an apple grading law but, unfortunately some Eastern New York apples are not packed in accordance with these grades, even when sold under them. No more short-sighted course could be followed by growers, for this practice, in the opinion of the committee, has been largely responsible for the loss of markets and the reduction in price received for New York State apples. The committee feels, therefore, that what is needed is not so much higher standards as conscientious adherence to present ones, and that this must come mainly through a voluntary desire of growers and dealers to improve the reputation of Western New York apples on the markets. It does, however,

(*Continued on page* 6)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Even the old timers admit that this is the most severe winter in many years. Some claim that the winter of 1864-65 was almost a counterpart of the present one. The snow came on November 29th and bare ground was not seen again until the middle of March. However, throughout most of the East, we did have this year a good old-fashioned January thaw.

* * *

An epidemic of a form of influenza is sweeping over the country. One village in Southern New York reports upwards of two hundred cases at one time. The disease this winter is not often fatal and is of short duration. However, there is need for those recovering to be very careful until they are entirely well.

* * *

One of the reasons for so much sickness, particularly in the winter time, is wrong eating or over-eating. One of the great needs in the average country diet in the winter time is plenty of green food. Most of us eat too much concentrated food, including meats, starches and sugars. No wonder we come through to the spring with a low physical vitality. Green food is hard to get in the country in the winter, but much easier than it once was. Shredded or chopped raw cabbage is excellent. Try eating chopped or ground raw carrots. They are good. Buy lots of lettuce if you can get it. Canned spinach can be purchased at almost any grocery stores and should be eaten in winter several times a week.

* * *

Farmers' Week at the New York State College of Agriculture will be held the week beginning February 6. Plans indicate the biggest and best program yet. We hope you are planning to go.

* * *

New York State is almost sure to have a gasoline tax of two cents a gallon this year. Legislative leaders are pretty well agreed to pass a gasoline tax bill. The real dispute comes on how the proceeds shall be expended.

* * *

It is a pleasure to open the mail every morning because so many of our folks tell us how much they like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. These encouraging letters mean that you have confidence in what we are trying to do. Remember that this confidence should extend to our advertisers. None but the best are admitted and we guarantee them. If they do not make good, we will, so you cannot go wrong.

This is the time when plans for the coming season are made. Sit down now while you think about it and write our advertisers for catalogs and information and mention that you saw the advertisement in the old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

* * *

Milk prices still continue good. The League paid $2.80 for 3.5 per cent milk for December. This was the best price for December milk paid by the League since December 1922. The Sheffield price for December milk is $2.94 for 3.5 per cent milk. Some observers believe good milk prices will prevail for at least three years, or until dairymen have time to overproduce again by growing more stock.

What Has Happened to the Milk Graft Investigation?

DAIRYMEN are probably wondering what has become of all the excitement over milk graft and adulteration about which we heard so much last year. We wonder too. The matter is altogether too important both to farmers and consumers to be hushed up in order to protect somebody higher up.

When the present Commissioner of Health, Dr. Louis I. Harris, took office, he found a truly deplorable situation. The Health Department was honeycombed with graft and corruption and this extended out into the milk trade so that at one time it was estimated that nearly one-third of the milk supply was being adulterated and sold to consumers by dishonest dealers protected by dishonest Health Department inspectors. Commissioner Harris got busy and cleaned house, at least so far as he could. A large number of Health Department employees were discharged. Harry Danziger, a milk dealer of Brooklyn, was arrested and confessed to an astounding and disheartening situation in the distribution of milk by the smaller dealers. His confession involved Thomas J. Clougher, Secretary to the former Health Commissioner, F. W. Kautzman, and William H. Kehoe, Assistant Corporation Counsel. These men were arrested and tried and Clougher and Kautzman were convicted and sent to prison. However, it is interesting to note that William H. Kehoe, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, and the one highest up in the conspiracy, although convicted, is still at liberty. The sentence on Danziger has also just been suspended. It has been freely predicted that he was protected and never would be sent to prison. Further, although there is not the least doubt that other men of more importance and authority were involved in these crimes, as nearly as we can ascertain, little or nothing is being done about it.

Farmers do not like a lot of scandal mongering about the milk business. Neither do they like to have the milk situation made a political football like it was in the last campaign. It hurts the business and does little good. But on the other hand, neither do the farmers want nor will the public in general tolerate any more tampering with milk, and if those in authority do their duty, they will be vigorous and relentless in their efforts to find, convict and punish, no matter who they are, those scoundrels who prey upon the people's lives and health by tampering with the city's milk supply.

State Should Build Agricultural Buildings This Year

A SERIOUS situation exists both at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca and at the State Experiment Station at Geneva because of the failure of the State government to provide suitable buildings for carrying on necessary work. At the College there are the overcrowding of students, the holding of classes in basements and in other unwholesome places and especially a lack of room to do necessary research work of direct benefit to farmers. The greatest immediate need is for a plant industry building.

At the Experiment Station at Geneva, necessary study and development of work for the fruit industry of the State has been handicapped for years because of the lack of a satisfactory fruit laboratory. We need only to remind farmers how necessary it is that research and study go forward without hindrance in agriculture by calling attention to the constant increase in diseases and other pests that attack plants and animals. In connection with the plant industry work, take the corn borer, for instance, a pest that has developed in just the last few years, and which bids fair, unless control measures are found, to destroy the entire American corn crop. In the fruit business, any grower can mention a dozen dangerous enemies about which we know little or nothing and must depend upon the research scientists for knowledge as to how to control.

These buildings, both at Ithaca and Geneva, have been long promised. In fact, the fruit growers have been treated rather shabbily by the State. For years they have asked for a decent exhibit building at the New York State Fair and because they did not receive it, the New York State Horticultural Society was forced to withdraw one year from the State Fair. Not in many years has there been any building appropriation for the support of the fruit industry. The plant industry building at Cornell has been promised year after year by the leaders at Albany but some excuse has been found each year that has held up this work. With the passing of the hundred million dollar bond issue, everyone supposed that at last agriculture was to get at least a small share and that these buildings would be completed. In fact, Governor Smith, when campaigning for the bond issue, assured his audiences definitely time and again that the necessary building program at the New York State College of Agriculture would be taken care of should the bond issue be approved. The leaders in the Legislature also have made similar promises.

Both these leaders and the Governor have been friendly to agriculture in recent years. The great majority of them are very strong in their desire to do all they can to give farmers a square deal. But the difficulty is that agricultural interests are overweighed by those of great cities and this pressure from the cities is so strong on the leaders in the government that it is hard for them to withstand it. However, it should be remembered that nationally, farmers are far in the majority and it is also true that the city man even more than the farmer is fundamentally interested, if he wishes to continue to eat, in this problem of the control of plant and animal diseases and in the development of scientific agriculture.

Governor Smith, at the recent big old-time supper of the State Agricultural Society, stated that he wanted to be of service to agriculture and that he was open to suggestions as to how the government might be of practical aid to farmers. Farmers of the East are conservative. We are not asking for any wild legislation. We know that most of the help we get must come from our own efforts, but we can respectfully assure the Governor and the legislative leaders that the State government can be of very definite service not only to the great agricultural industry but to every citizen in general by aiding in every way possible the development of a larger and more scientific knowledge underlying the production and marketing of food, and in particular by seeing to it that the appropriations necessary for the erection of the plant industry building at the State College of Agriculture and the fruit laboratory at Geneva be made this year.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the boys in the office was telling me today a story that is an old timer that I used to hear years ago. Perhaps it may be new to some of you.

A boy was driving a load of hay along a road when it tipped over. A kind-hearted woman ran out of the house and after extending her sympathy for his bad luck insisted that the boy come in to dinner.

"After dinner," she said, "our hired man will help you put the hay back on."

But the boy hung back and refused to come, claiming that his Pa would not like it. Finally the woman insisted and fairly dragged the boy in to dinner. During the meal he appeared absent-minded, nervous and ate little.

When dinner was over, the woman said to him: "Now don't you feel better? Why did you act so about stopping to eat?"

"I told you," the boy replied, "that Pa won't like it, and, by golly, he won't. YOU SEE, HE'S UNDER THAT HAY!"

Farmers Favor Centralized District

Majority at Madrid For Move In Spite of Outside Interference

AN interesting and important example of an attempt to establish a central rural district under the Cole Law is being worked out at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, at the present time. In order to be able to give you first hand and correct information as to the real facts bearing on this situation, we sent one of our editors to Madrid to attend an informal hearing held on January 19th where the situation was thoroughly discussed. Before and after this hearing our representative talked with farmers both for and against the centralization in order to get both sides.

There has been a good deal of propaganda and misleading statements circulated in regard to the proposed centralization at Madrid and other places. The whole school situation is of course of vital interest to every farm family and in fact to the future welfare of our country. Therefore, we are glad to be able to set forth in the following paragraphs a correct summary of the facts of just what has happened in a typical rural community when the question of the establishment of a central rural district under the Cole Law arose.

Eight Districts Affected

At Madrid there are eight districts, including the union free school district, which are considering coming together in the centralized district. Madrid itself is a small unincorporated village of probably a thousand inhabitants. This union free school district has a valuation of $304,387. The country districts have valuations ranging from $154,415 in district No. 10 to $38,530 in No. 4, which is the lowest. The smallest school has at present five pupils and the largest one outside of the union free school district has twenty-eight. The next highest is eleven.

It is an interesting fact that at present in the academic department of the union free school district at Madrid sixty-one of the pupils are non-resident coming from the nearby country districts while only fifteen are resident in the union free school district itself. It is an established fact at the start, therefore, that on the basis of the number of pupils, the farm people have by far a greater interest in the welfare of the high school than have the village residents.

Many Pupils From Farms

The same situation exists in hundreds of the rural high schools of the State. That is, the majority of the pupils come from the farms. Someone writing in the *Madrid Herald* covers this point well when he says:

> "Friends, did you ever stop to think that our present high school is made up largely of rural children? * * * Are you interested enough in your children to want them to have a high school education? If so, where would you send them? The nearest high school is Waddington, which is condemned, and Potsdam, which has room for no more pupils. * * * I suppose it would be much better to have your children away from the home influence and help Potsdam and Waddington instead of your own pretty little village.
>
> "If children are sent away to school, it would cost approximately ten dollars per week. How is the man on a rented farm with a family going to pay ten dollars a week for each of his children? He cannot do it. Therefore, he does not rent our farms but settles down in a community near a high school. If you are the owner of a farm can you afford to send your children away? No. Your children either stay at home with no further education or you sell out and move near a high school."

On December 13, a letter was received by the Education Department signed by nine men in the rural districts at Madrid asking for a representative from the Department to explain the law. The first application to the Department for a centralized district was received over a year ago so the people have had a long time to discuss the move and make up their minds. Mr. James Harris of the Department went to Madrid December 21 and again at the request of rural people on January 10 to 12. We were not present at these first meetings but we understand that Mr. Harris, in accord with the policy of the Department, was impartial in his attitude and told the people he was there to explain the law and that it was up to them as to what they wanted to do. In the meantime, petitions had been received by the Department from every one of the rural districts asking the Department to lay out the central rural district.

How Propaganda Is Made

ON December 28, D. Boyd Devendorf sent the following telegram to Dr. Frank Graves, Commissioner of the State Education Department at Albany:

> "An overwhelming majority of farmers about Madrid are opposed to the formation of a central or consolidated district—and you know it—you shall be held accountable if you force consolidation on unwilling country districts—'this is democracy—the people S-H-A-L-L rule'—we shall mail the record to nine thousand residents throughout rural New York."

On January 19 an informal hearing was held at Madrid by a representative of the State Department. Here is what this representative found. There are eight districts at Madrid which wanted to be centralized into one. One of these is a union free school district in the small village and the other seven are rural districts with one-room schools. In every one of these rural districts a majority of the voters had signed petitions to the Department asking for the centralization. After weeks of work Mr. Devendorf succeeded in causing a doubtful tie among the voters in one district. There was a clear majority for the move in all the other districts. No attempt was made to sign all of the voters in the district but only to get a majority. No effort was made by the Department or its representatives to over-urge people to support the centralized movement. The Department made it its business only to come at the request of local people to explain the law and the facts.

At the close of the hearing, a total of 137 voters out of 199 had signed for the centralized district. These figures are a matter of record. In spite of these facts, however, we may expect Mr. Devendorf and his Rural School Improvement Society together with its mysterious powerful ally to follow out the threat in the above telegram and to flood the State with propaganda telling how the State Department has "forced consolidation at Madrid against an overwhelming majority"!

Campaign Against Centralization

As soon as Mr. Devendorf, president of the Rural School Improvement Society, so-called, heard that the farm people of Madrid were interested in a central rural school district, he went to Madrid and from that time to the present has carried on a campaign against the proposed centralization. This campaign and propaganda by Mr. Devendorf were bitter to the last degree. One of his first steps was to circulate among all the people of the community a statement that is so highly radical and over-stated as to be absurd. We wish there were room for publishing all of this statement, for nothing would show more clearly what this man and his organization are doing to injure the rural schools of this State than his own written statements.

The following first paragraph of this letter to the farmers of Madrid is typical of the whole statement: "The Rural School Improvement Society would CONDEMN any offer of authority that would permit it to tell the good people of the towns about Madrid what they SHALL do. That would be autocracy, the very monster we are fighting against."

First Steps Taken Locally

We might expect to see such bunk as this in some of the sheets circulated by the bolshevik or "Red" element in certain labor publications published in the city, but publishing it for the farm people of any community of this State is an insult to their intelligence.

Moreover, it is absolutely untrue, for in the proposed establishment of every one of these central rural school districts the people themselves have taken the initiative and made the start, and in no case has it been done or will it be done without the consent and the vote of the majority of the people involved.

But in spite of his almost constant efforts at Madrid the interest of farm people continued to increase until another informal hearing was held, as stated above, on the proposition at Madrid on Wednesday, January 19th.

The hearing was conducted by Mr. Ray P. Snyder, Chief of the Bureau of Rural Education in the State Department. His purpose was to find out just where the voters stood and to give anyone a chance to change his mind or raise a question about the petitions or the right of any signer to vote. He stated that the Department wanted accurate information and that he had confidence in the judgment of rural people when they once had the facts. Mr. Snyder gave a history of the Cole Laws and the amendments and explained how a central district is laid out and voted upon. At this hearing only the voters in the rural districts involved were considered. *The attitude of the union school district did not enter into the question at all.*

A Hearing On Petitions

At the hearing the petitions both for and against the centralization were presented and the actual number of those who favored and did not favor were counted. In district No. 2 a petition was presented showing that there were a total of fifteen voters in the district of whom twelve were in favor of the centralization. However, someone asked Mr. Snyder if he would consider another petition presented at the close of the meeting. Mr. Snyder said he would. This petition was presented and showed only six out of the fifteen voters in favor of centralization. Several persons told our representative that the change was due to the fact that Mr. Devendorf had spent a lot of time on the voters in this district and had gotten six of them to change their minds. Since the meeting four people in this district have sent affidavits to the State Department stating that they wished to be counted FOR the proposition. This makes a clear majority in this district.

In district No. 4, there was a total of fourteen voters of whom eleven favored the proposition. No question was raised from this district at the hearing. In district No. 7 there were twenty-two voters of whom thirteen favored the proposition and no question was raised at the hearing.

In district No. 8 there were thirty-seven

(*Continued on page 23*)

What Prof. Mapes Did in 1847 The Good Farmer Does in 1927

"I'll go to the crop", said Prof. James J. Mapes, originator of Mapes Manures. "I'll ask the crop to tell me what fertilizer it needs". Although famous as an expert chemist, Prof. Mapes knew that he could not depend on chemical analysis alone. So, in 1847, he bought a farm to check up, in the field, what he had learned in the laboratory.

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Write today for a list of the crop brands and prices of Mapes Manures. You'll be surprised at the little difference in cost between Mapes brands and other brands. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Please tell us what crops you plan to fertilize so that we can be of the greatest possible service to you in selecting the right brand to suit your special needs.

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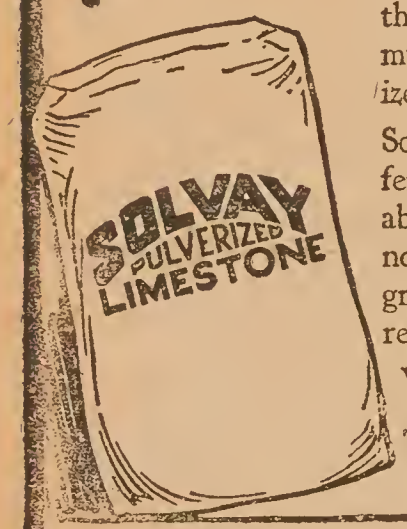

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Avoiding "Off Years"

A New York Farmer Does It With Fertilizer

IN an issue of the Ohio Monthly Bulletin, Prof. J. I. Falconer, Rural Economist at Ohio State University, states, "One of the characteristics of crop production is its dependence upon the weather; much can be done in the way of seed selection, fertilization, and cultivation to influence crop yields yet after a crop is once planted, the quantity which will be harvested depends largely upon the weather." In other words, the season is the most important single factor affecting the success or failure of a crop, insofar as quantity is concerned. But "much can be done",—and by that is meant doubtless, the effects of an adverse season can be overcome to some extent—by using selected seed, by proper fertilizing and by thorough cultivation.

New York Potato Grower Meets the Problem

In discussing this, a well known potato grower in New York State, Daniel Dean, of Nichols, said that for several years, he had struggled with the problem of keeping up his yields in off-years. He was working particularly with fertilizers, but became more and more disappointed at his failure to obtain consistent results. "One year, I'd use a certain fertilizer on my potatoes and get a big crop. The next year, I'd use the same fertilizer and get a poor crop—evidently, my farming methods were having little to do with my results—the kind of season we had was about all that counted. I had no trouble getting good crops in the good years. But everybody else got good crops, too. What I wanted was to get good crops when the rest were not getting them. And I believed that, while the season had a great deal to do with it, if I could improve my methods, I could come through the poor years in much better shape and get the advantage of the high prices that generally rule after an off year."

Fertilizer Worked Well With Soil

That was all before 1911. Since 1911 there has only been one year when this man has averaged less than 230 bushels of potatoes per acre. And there is apparently nothing complicated about his methods, which are based largely upon the fact that most of the difficulty in bad years has been in getting the crop through prolonged dry spells without serious injury. He plows under a clover sod in the fall, with, sometimes, a top dressing of straw. In the spring, he discs in 2,000 pounds of fertilizer, plows again and prepares for planting. In this way, he works the fertilizer well below the top layer of soil—the layer that usually is dried out and baked during the hot summer months. A greater development of the root system is thus brought about in the deeper layer of soil where the supply of moisture is usually far greater throughout the growing season. With its roots reaching available plant food and moisture right through the season, the crop is in excellent condition to withstand even the most prolonged drought.

It is no great test of a farmer's genius to produce heavily in a favorable season. The real test comes in the off year. If he can keep his average up with the season against him, if he can get 230 bushels when the rest of the folks are getting 100, they will all know, without being told, that he has things pretty well figured out and that, while he may be hoping for a little luck, (that's only human) he is not trusting everything to it.

Apple Growers Propose Program of Action

(*Continued from page* 3)

recommend that the New York State apple grading law be changed to coincide with the present federal grades.

The committee scored the so-called "tree-run" practice of selling apples, unprofitable both to grower and consumer for it lowers the standard of production and floods the market with inferior fruit. In countries where all fruit and vegetables come on the market in this way, the consumer expects to buy two or three times his needs in order to allow for throwing away what cannot be used, but modern marketing does not approve of the grab-bag method. It demands a reliable product and, as pointed out by the committee, once confidence is established in New York State apples they will no longer suffer in competition with those from other sections of the country.

The committee proposed the establishment of a high grade brand, under which Western New York fruit might be sold, as a valuable aid in regaining the trade. A growers' organization could be arranged to set up such a brand, establish standards for it, and regulate its use by growers and packers of fruit. This organization would also provide for supervised packing in accordance with its standards and for shipping point inspection. In this way a high-class uniform pack in large volume would be available and would greatly simplify the problems of selling and advertising.

Cooperation Will Result from Uniform Pack

The third step in the reorganization of the industry is cooperative marketing. The committee on sales and distribution points out in its report that this will naturally follow the establishment of a good uniform pack. It suggested that a sales service be set up either as a branch of the brand organization, or as a separate company.

The committee on Organization methods and advertising did not offer a definite program of advertising, for it felt that little could be done with advertising until a standard brand had been established and was available.

Following the presentation of Committee reports, the conference decided upon a series of meetings in all fruit communities, to be held by the County Farm Bureaus, at which the above recommendations could be put before the fruit growers, together with facts and figures on the economic situation as it affects the fruit industry. The State Farm Bureau Federation was also requested to name a committee to carry on, as the conference of twenty-four was felt to be too large for continued action. This committee has not yet been named.

County Talks

A Program for Sullivan County Poultrymen

DURING recent years the Sullivan County Farm Bureau has been placing more emphasis on the poultry program in order to meet the requirements of a growing industry. The program is formed at conferences of the local committees and the County Agent. In general, the program consists of the paid culling service, winter and spring meetings, a monthly service letter to those who request it and personal service to poultrymen having individual problems.

The figures for the culling work in 1926 give an idea of the extent of the program. Fifteen thousand hens were handled and over 4000 were culled out as being unprofitable. Figuring on the basis of 50c a day feed cost for 100 birds, the poultrymen who took advantage of the service are saving over 600 dollars a month in feed bills alone. The County Agent and the committees responsible for the program have made an effort to reach every poultryman in the country and a large number do take advantage of the services offered.

PAUL H. ALLEN,
Sullivan County Farm Bureau,
Liberty, N. Y.

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Rosy Apple Aphis cause deformed apples. They may appear in destructive numbers any season without warning. A one spray control, saving summer nicotine sprays, is possible with Sunoco applied from the "open bud" stage until the leaves are one inch long. It is safe.

TERRAPIN SCALE (Peach Lecanium)

This is a dreaded pest, as it hibernates on the branches in the half-grown stage. It seriously attacks plum, sycamore, maple and peach.

Lime sulphur *will not* control it.

In the Dover, Delaware, district peach and plum trees were overrun with this destructive pest. Practically every known killer (?) was tried and the Terrapin still thrived. About two years ago they began using Sunoco (1 part oil to 15 parts water) and today the district is practically cleaned up.

Red Mite.—A dangerous new pest having several broods in summer; over-winters on trees in egg stage. Deep red and almost invisible to the naked eye.

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Sunoco costs less than lime sulphur and nicotine and covers 20% more trees.

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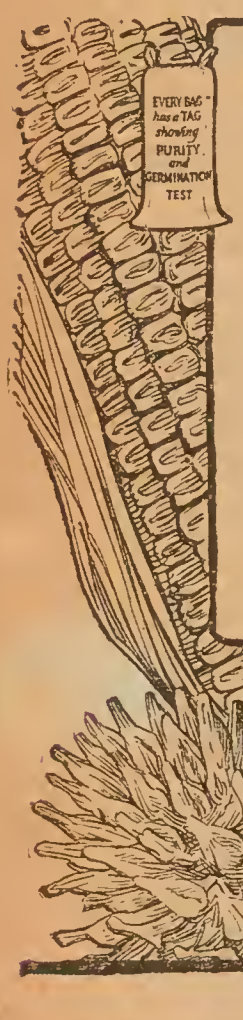

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Vegetables All the Season

Plan Now---How to Save Some Money

By FRED W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THE season is at hand for that disease to which all gardeners, near gardeners and would-be gardeners are annually subject—"seed-catalog-itis". I confess I have a touch of it, a good one. I have catalogs from Burpee, Henderson, Stump and Walter and a half dozen others of the old reliables. Friend Wife loses patience occasionally when I neglect to put them back in my desk after having digested a couple of volumes of vegetables during an evening.

FRED. W. OHM

Frankly, I get a lot of pleasure going through these catalogs. They hold a great deal of good sound information. They are quite a contrast to the seed catalogs of several years ago that used to picture tomatoes as big as your head, ears of corn as long as your arm and heads of cabbage that would not fit in a wheelbarrow. For a while those catalogs really hurt the business. However, seedsmen today realize that the more reliable information they give the more satisfied their patrons will be.

* * *

AS I looked over the pages of several of those catalogs one thing in particular interested me very greatly and served to emphasize the advisability of making early plans. In a number of instances, not only in the seed catalogs, but in the presentations of growers of fruit trees, early orders are strongly encouraged by means of offering cash discounts. Therefore planning early serves the double purpose of working out a continued production from the garden as well as actually saving cash. It may not amount to a great deal,—a dollar or so here and there. However, it is my experience that a dollar saved is a dollar made and every-one of them counts these days. It is the kind of saving that keeps down the cash overhead and the cash outlay on the expense of the garden.

* * *

DO not misunderstand me and get the impression that I would advocate the buying of cheap seed to keep down the overhead. Cheap seed is false economy. It is doubly risky. A crop may not only be lost but a lost crop cannot be replaced. Losing a crop is not like losing your temper or a pocketbook or anything else that may be replaced. A crop is one of those perishable things that when it is gone is really gone and you cannot get out and buy another one to take its place. By all means buy the best seed from the most reliable houses.

* * *

SPEAKING of plans, the farm folks are particularly well situated as far as having a garden is concerned. There is usually plenty of horse labor available and enough room so that the crops do not have to be crowded into a little corner here and another corner there. The various varieties of vegetables can be so organized that horse labor can be used to the limit and minimize on the amount of hand work.

The culture and care of the garden is really the controlling factor in its success. A good garden is half the living and sometimes more. But unless it is given the proper care the best seed in the world cannot make a crop. Weeds and lack of attention are too great a handicap for the best of stock to overcome.

* * *

FROM now on each week I am going to try to find time to pass on to the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a few short paragraphs on observations I made during those years when I had to keep tab on several hundred boys and girls

(Continued on opposite page)

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who are in Junior Home Project gardening work. I shall naturally include recently observed hints as well. During those years I was in extension work I had an opportunity to see gardening under practically every conceivable circumstance and I had a most excellent opportunity to measure one style of gardening against another. The greatest criticism I had to make was that most gardens fell off in production during the latter half of the year. That is why at the present time it is wise to plan not only for the first crop of vegetables but for successive crops that will keep the garden producing right up to frost and after.

Because the Junior Project workers are "just kids" do not get the idea their gardens are not much. I had some youngsters in my section down in Nassau County that could and did knock the spots out of the work of a lot of grownups that I came in contact with—and some of them were farmers too. Yes siree, boys and girls can be real gardeners. Some of them did not stop producing until the ground was frozen solid—and many still used their "greens" when the snow was flying.

Some day I will tell you more about them. Next week I shall try to get in a few words on some of the first crops of the season that we can push forward a little bit by the use of odds and ends around the place.

"Synthetic" Manure

"I have recently read something about a "synthetic Manure" which I understand is the result of treating straw in some way. How is this done and is it practical?"

THE process you refer to was developed in England by the Rothamstead Experiment Station during the war. As we understand it, a commercial culture is added to the straw and then wet down. It is still in the experimental stage.

It is claimed that there is less loss of plant food from this Synthetic Manure than from farm manure. However, it should be remembered that farm manure is a by product. We doubt if this process becomes popular in dairy sections. The straw from the grain crop is needed to bed the cows and to absorb the liquids in the manure. It is quite possible that it may in time be used by vegetable gardeners and by others who specialize in crop growing. They can no longer buy manure as freely as they once could. The horse is becoming scarce in the cities.

The New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, experimented with a commercial product and with a mixture of sulphate of Ammonia, acid phosphate, muriate of potash and ground limestone, as aids to the rotting of straw. They report that both methods were successful in rotting down the straw in three or four months but frequent forking over and wetting was required so that it is doubtful if the practice is practical yet on a large scale.

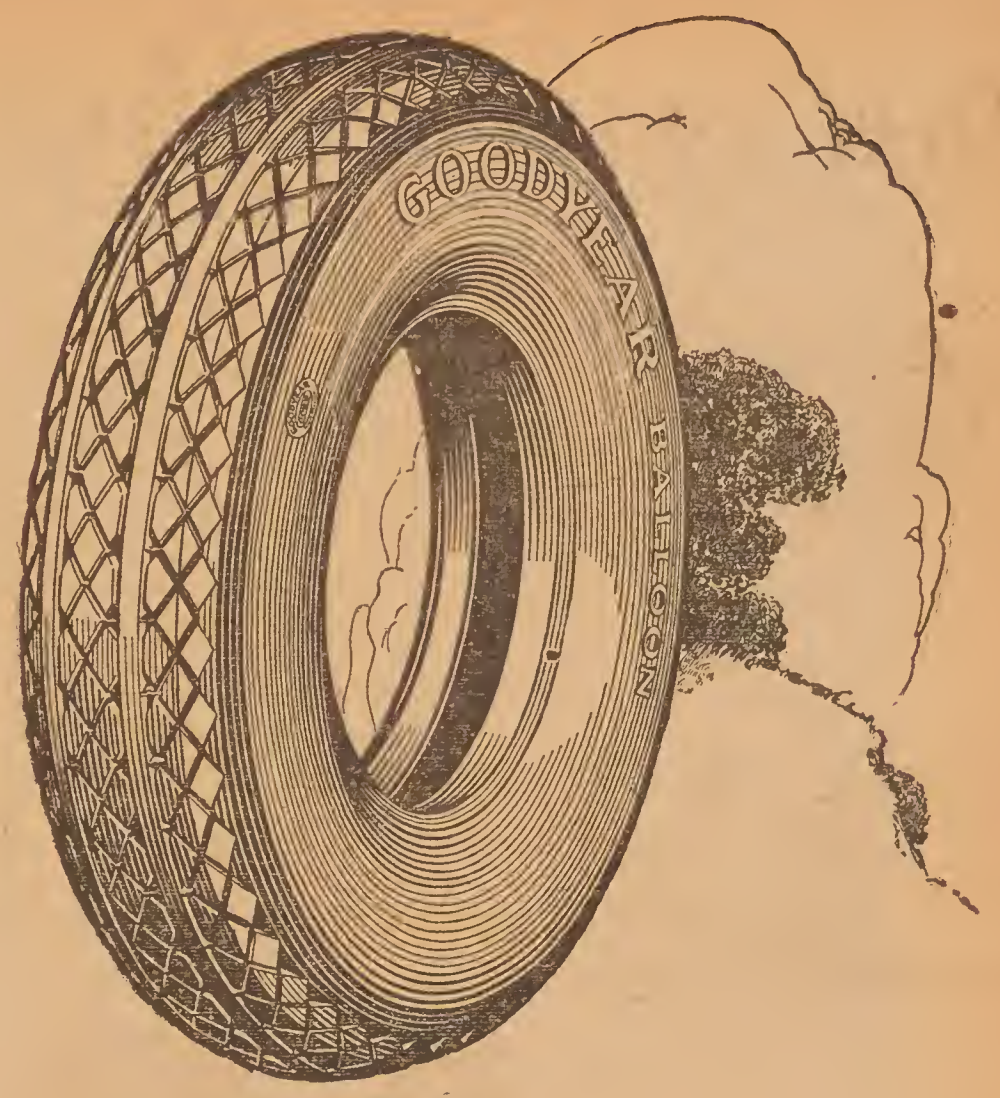
How Members of the 400 Bushel Potato Club Grow Their Crop

THE state of Pennsylvania has what is commonly known as a 400-bushel potato club, consisting of a number of farmers who under the supervision of the State College of Agriculture, have succeeded in raising 400 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre. It is no easy task to get this yield and a study of the methods followed by these men should prove of value to anyone desiring to increase his production per acre.

Assistant Professor J. D. Dickey, of the State College, gives the following facts regarding the procedure of some of these men. Eighty percent of the men made their large yield with rural russets. Over sixty percent of them secured the seed direct from northern Michigan and most of the remainder secured seed from Michigan a few years ago.

The average amount of seed used per acre was approximately 20 bushels. The common distance apart of rows was 32 inches and the usual distance between plants

(*Continued on page* 10)



Goodyear now announces a *new-type tread* for the balloon tire

Here you see displayed Goodyear's latest contribution to the American motorist—an improved new-type tread for the balloon tire.

As is apparent, it is a development of that most famous of all treads, the Goodyear All-Weather, now re-designed in the light of new balloon tire knowledge.

The first advantage to you of this new Goodyear tread is greater traction and non-skid efficiency.

This is achieved not only by placing the diamond-shaped All-Weather blocks in the tread's center, but also by flattening the profile of the tire to insure broader road contact.

The second advantage to you is improved tread-wear, accomplished by the flat design, and by placing two circumferential ribs in the tread at the points of greatest wear.

The new All-Weather balloon tread wears evenly and smoothly without wavy spots or "pot holes," and at any given mileage shows less wear and less obliteration of the non-skid design than is the case with earlier types.

In addition to these important benefits, the new Goodyear tread makes for longer total tire mileage, for quiet and smooth running, and for an even better looking tire.

You will want this new tire for the same sensible reasons that for years have made "*more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.*"

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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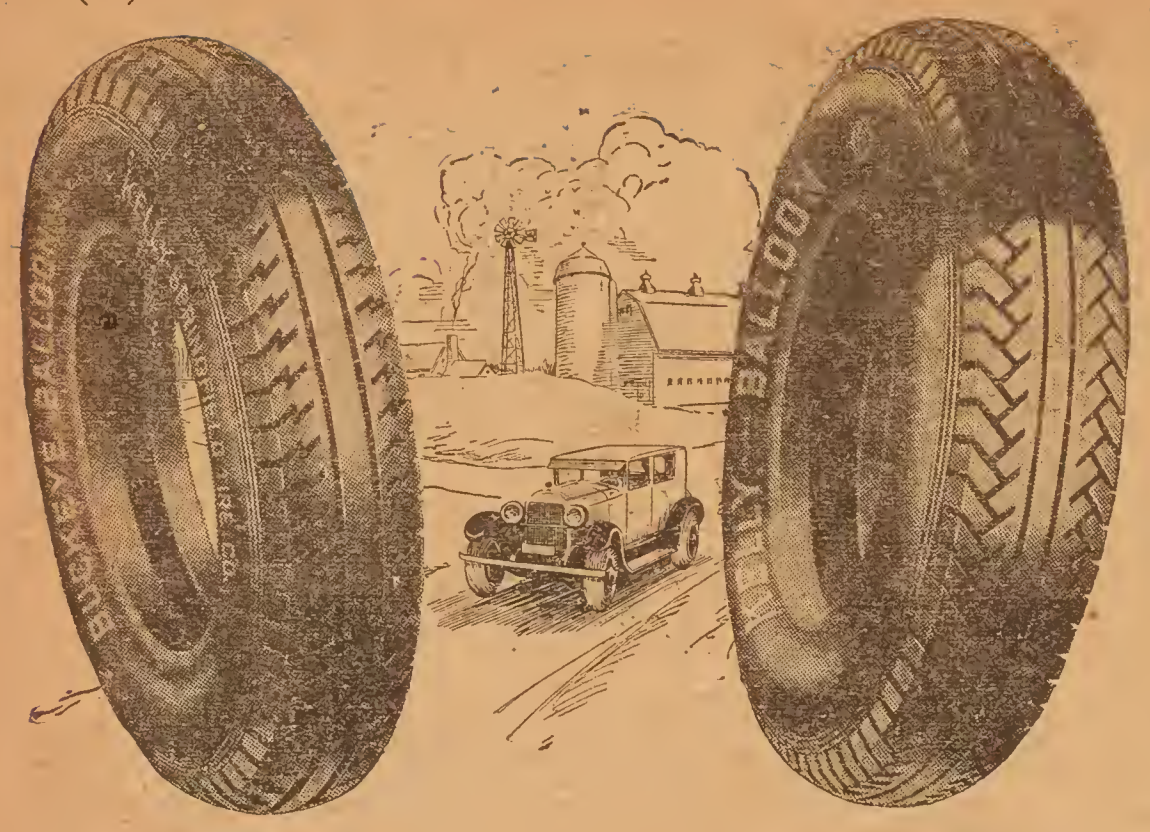

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IF you want the very best, there are the regular Kelly-Springfield cord and balloon cord tires, tough, sturdy, full size and containing the very utmost in service and dependability that it is possible to build into pneumatic tires. And you now have to pay no more for these famous tires than you would for any one of a dozen other makes.

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How Members of the 400 Bushel Potato Club Grow Their Crop

(*Continued from page* 9)

in the row was 12 inches. The average seed piece weighed about one and a half ounces.

About eighty percent of the men who produced 400 bushels on an acre, grew the potatoes on a legume sod. All but a small minority applied manure, the average amount per acre being 15 tons, in 1925. Nearly all of the men applied the manure in the fall or winter rather than just before planting.

There was considerable variation in the amount and kind of fertilizer used. Five of the men used no fertilizer except barnyard manure, 15 percent used acid phosphate, but the majority used a complete fertilizer, most of which was applied in the row. The average application used by these men was about 950 pounds per acre of a 3-8-6 fertilizer.

All but four of the men sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, the average number of applications being seven in 1924 and eight in 1925.

Taking the figures of three men who produced over 500 bushels per acre, Prof. Dickey found a very marked similarity in the treatment they used. All of them used Rural Russets. All but one grew on legume sod and all of them planted between May 1st and May 5th. All of them used very close to 1,000 pounds of a 4-8-6 fertilizer all of them sprayed the average number of applications being 10-1/3.

Practically every important producing county in the state was represented, as well as practically every important soil type.

Who Can Answer This?

IF any reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has rid his farm of the wild carrot, I think he would be doing his fellow farmers a good service by telling how he accomplished it. It seems to be getting a serious pest in this part of the State, little being done to combat it. The farmers are so busy sowing and reaping that they have no time to fight weeds except by cultivating their crops. Some now down the weeds, but that does not stop the carrot from growing as it seeds after cutting.

I understand a few men cut or pull it out and some others do nothing, so nothing is accomplished toward exterminating it.—H. D. A., New York.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society Meets

(*Continued from page* 2)

hardly a plate exhibited that did not deserve a ribbon. It was nearly all of excellent color and almost perfect in size and freedom from blemishes. This was true of the county and commercial exhibits as well as of the plates. The state's leading varieties are York Imperial, Stayman, Rome, Jonathan and Grimes. I was particularly impressed with the fine showing made by Stayman and Romes. They were large and high colored and of excellent quality. The poorest apples shown were Baldwins, Hubbardsons and Twenty Ounce which very evidently do not do as well as in New York State. There seemed to be a difference of experience with McIntosh probably due to location. Growers in the southern part of the state did not like McIntosh, but in the north it is regarded about as in this state. The Cortland has not done well in Pennsylvania.

Taken altogether the Farm Products show was as large and as well attended as our Horticultural Society in New York. It is handicapped by the lack of a big central meeting place and exhibit hall.—M. C. BURRITT.

Coming! Reference Number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published on March 5. Contains handy tables of every kind and description of value to Eastern farmers. This one issue will be well worth the subscription price of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the whole year.

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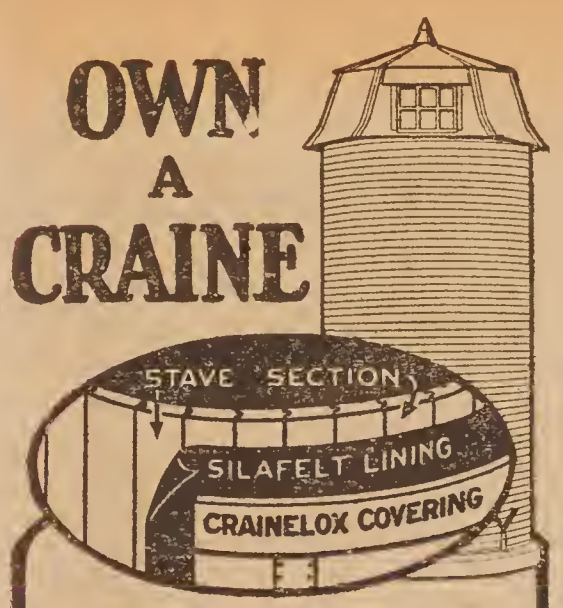

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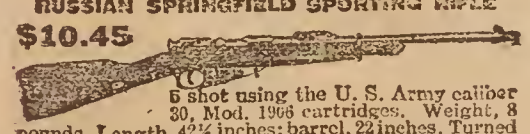

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New York State Breeders and Dairymen Hold Annual Sessions

MEMBERS of the New York State Breeders Association, the New York State Dairymen's Association, and their affiliated breed organizations, met in Albany on January 19 to 20 in a two day annual business session. Allied with the Breeders and Dairymen's Association is the New York State Draft Horse Club, the New York State Sheep Growers Co-operative Association, and the state breed organizations comprising the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Milking Shorthorn breeds.

The Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck, Albany, was elected president of the New York State Breeders' Association for the coming year. With him as vice-presidents are Dr. J. F. DeVine, Goshen, and F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville. Albert E. Brown, Batavia, will continue as secretary, while Dr. J. G. Wills, Albany, is the new treasurer. New members on the Board of Directors are H. H. Wing, Ithaca; William S. Hutchings, Coldwater; Donald Woodward, LeRoy; and C. F. Bigler, Syracuse.

In the absence of Graham Walker, shepherd at Hearts Delight Farm, Chazy, N. Y., a paper on sheep management, prepared by him, was read by F. C. Dawley.

Breeders Act on Resolutions

A number of resolutions were brought before the members for their approval. Among them was one pertaining to the state sheep and dog laws, another gave the support of the State Breeders Association to the project of erecting a Boys and Girls Club building on the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse, a third provided for a committee representing the state breeders to cooperate with the State Fair Commission in deciding on the amounts of premiums paid to live stock winners at the State Fair. Appointed on that committee are T. H. Munro, Camillus, representing the cattle breeders, E. S. Hill, Freeville, representing the swine breeders, Dr. J. F. DeVine, Goshen, representing the horse breeders, and F. C. Dawley, Fayetteville, representing the sheep breeders. Another resolution adopted was one requesting the College of Agriculture at Cornell to conduct experiments with the feeding of beans to sheep.

At the meeting of the State Dairymen's Association all officers were re-elected for the coming year, as follows: A. C. Dahlburg, Geneva, president; W. E. Griffith, Madrid, vice-president; C. H. Baldwin, Albany, secretary; and Fred Hays, Potsdam, treasurer. Kenneth Fee, Albany, and Geo. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, were named as new members on the board of directors. As part of the program W. B. White from the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, read a paper on "Changes in the Composition of New York State Milk in the Last Thirty Years."

Joint Meeting of Breeders and Dairymen

In the afternoon the two associations united in a joint session at which were presented talks on subjects of common interest to both groups. Heading the speakers program was a paper on "The Proper Basis of Payment for Milk" by Prof. H. H. Wing of Cornell University. Prof. Wing suggested three changes in the present system of retail milk marketing: 1st, the present rate of payment for fat differential is too low; since the value of milk as food is nearly in proportion to its fat content, 2nd, all milk sold at retail should contain on the cap or seal the fat content guaranteed, and 3rd, the law should allow producers and dealers to standardize milk in order to sell a milk of any desired fat content.

The second speaker on the program was Dr. J. G. Wills, chief veterinarian in the Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Albany. In his talk on "Abortion Disease and its Control in Dairy Herds", Dr. Wills discussed some of the methods by which the disease is spread, and suggested means to prevent its spread to healthy stock.

(*Continued on page 12*)

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ARE you fair to your cows? You drive them to the barn in the Fall, feed them heavy, hard-to-digest concentrated rations. No natural, tender, green pasturage, little exercise—no wonder the milk pail disappoints you, right when milk prices are highest.

Right now—of all times—your cows need help. They need something to help them digest their feed better—turn more of it into milk. Without such an aid, the more you feed the greater the strain on their overworked vitality.

Kow-Kare gives the needed help, in a simple, natural, definite way. It gives needed support to the digestion and assimilation—helps carry the burden of heavy winter feeding. By toning up these vital organs your feed dollars become milk dollars. The cow has summer pep and vitality. No more "off feed"; no more profit threat from disease and disorders. Kow-Kare builds health while it is bringing back to you via the milk pail several times what it costs you. It is a real money-maker in any dairy. A single can will ration a cow for one to two months. Just follow the simple directions on the can.

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Use Kow-Kare to prevent disease—but if you have actual trouble with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., use Kow-Kare as directed on the can and you will be amazed how quickly your cows are able to throw off their trouble and again become productive. Write for our FREE BOOK on cow diseases, "The Home Cow Doctor." Every cow owner ought to have it.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

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FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS

What Dairymen say:

From A. G. KATZUR, De Lamere, N. D.—"*I find that Kow-Kare is a wonderful aid to increasing milk yield. Had a cow quit milking after coming fresh and would not get with calf. After feeding Kow-Kare for awhile, she came back to milk again and has raised a calf since and is now the best cow in the barn.*"

From C. R. STODDARD, East Rodman, N. Y.—"*I have owned a large dairy of cows for twenty-five years, and I find nothing that will equal Kow-Kare for giving cows an appetite and therefore increasing the milk flow.*"

From HARLOW M. KASTNER, Hammond, N. Y.—"*Have used a great many cans of Kow-Kare in my herd for improving the milk yield and toning up the digestive organs. It is a wonderful medicine in the treatment of retained afterbirth, as Kow-Kare has not failed me in a single instance.*"

New York State Breeders and Dairymen Hold Annual Sessions

(*Continued from page* 11)

While speaking on a subject not directly related to animal husbandry, the talk by Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture on "Present Agricultural Developments in Europe and Their Significance" was of major interest. Dean Mann told how the problem of democratic development in the several European countries was greatly complicated by diversity of many kinds in those countries, by the density of population in proportion to the available land area, and by the extent of illiteracy among the various nationalities in Europe. Since the war, said Dean Mann, the greatest effort on the part of Enropean countries to help their farmers has been in increased grants for education.

The work of the U. S. Bureau of Dairying on its experimental farm at Beltsville, Maryland, on problems relating to dairy cattle breeding, was told by M. H. Fohrman of the Dairy Bureau. Mr. Fohrman showed, by a comparison of records in A. R. work, why the selection of the sire is an exceedingly important factor in increasing the production of daughters over their dams. Going into other lines of experimental work at Beltsville he gave results tending to disprove the accepted theory that the storage capacity of the udder is small, while the greater portion of the yield is secreted during the process of milking. Results seem to indicate the 50% or more of the expected yield is stored in the udder at the time of milking. Mr. Fohrman also gave an interesting account of experiments in feeding sprouted oats as a remedy for shy breeding and nonbreeding in cows.

GOSSIP FROM THE BARNS

By H. W. BALDWIN

Carbon County, Pa., Cows Test High

THE Carbon County, Pennsylvania, cow testing association is the first organization of its kind in the state to reach the high average of 10,000 lbs. milk per cow. Two hundred and ten cows averaged 10,378 pounds each for the past year. This is more than two million pounds, a lake of milk. Butterfat production per cow was 358.6 lbs. Sixty cows produced more than four hundred pounds. One cow passed the 800 lb. mark, 2 the 700, 4 the 600, and 16 the 500 lb. goal.

* * *

Maurice Whitney, owner of Bar None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y., was elected president of the Eastern Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n. at its recent meeting in Springfield, Mass. H. S. Bennett, Natick, Mass., is vice-president, and D. H. Cande, Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass., is secretary-treasurer.

Fourteen members were present from Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. The annual consignment sale will be held at the Eastern States Exposition with H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., as sales manager. Cooperating with the American Shorthorn Breeders Association an exhibit and booth for Milking Shorthorn publicity will be prepared for the Eastern States Exposition next fall. E. J. Montague, superintendent of the Massachusetts Agricultural College herd, will be in charge of this work. He will be assisted by Mrs. Laura Baxter, Granville Summit, Penn., who will have charge of the booth.

The names of two breeders of Milking Shorthorns were selected from the Milking Shorthorn Society list of approved judges, and it was recommended that one of these men be selected by the Eastern States committee for the judge at the 1927 Exposition.

The spirit of the meeting seemed to show without doubt an enthusiasm among all present that popular demand for Milking Shorthorns is increasing.

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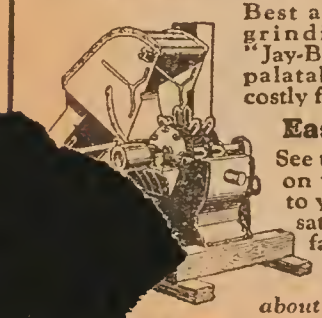

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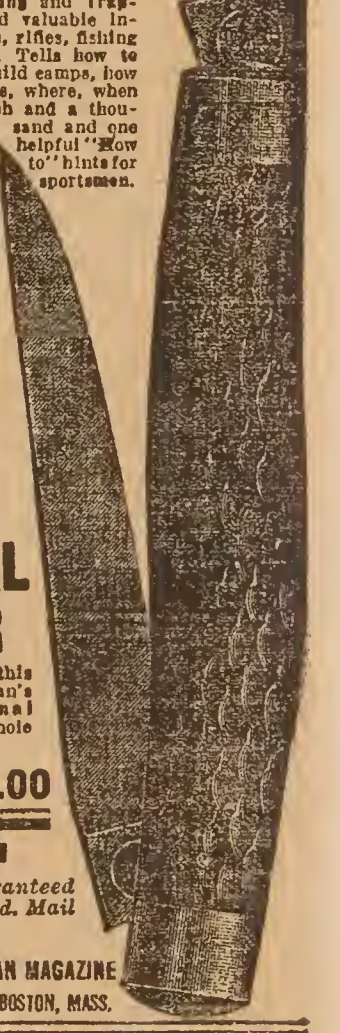

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Workers Are as Fair as Their Employers

(*Continued from page 3*)

he would hold it better if he put it in a hog trough.

There must be a good feeling inside between the employer or foreman and the worker. When one of our men will not come to me either to criticise or to thank me I know the relationship is bad and sometime he will quit. Not every man likes every job and I don't blame him, but good men when asked to do a reasonable amount of dirty work will not object. Most people are fair. The average farm worker is as fair as the average farm employer and this is a conclusion reached after years of experience. Men who labor for a living are pretty safe judges of fairness, if one is not he will become a tramp, and an employer of labor has to be fair or he will work alone. Industry for years was troubled with strikers because neither party was fair.

Labor has a strike on now against the farmer and a part of the cause is due to unfairness on the part of the employers.

Farmers have ways and methods of their own and they must have or their business would fail and yet they are often insistent over nonessentials which do not inspire the helpers to exercise their own judgment and to that extent lessen the volume of labor done.

Non-Essentials Get Too Much Consideration

The good farm worker should bear the same technical relation to his employer that an under mechanic does to his foreman. If the worker needs teaching he should be taught and in a kindly manner.

A farmer will either become a better farmer and business man if he has to meet a larger outgo or he will be put out of commission completely. There is something inspiring about working with other people. Merchants in town feel the force of this sort of contact.

There must be a limit to the hours of labor. A man will not milk morning and night and work 10 hours besides each day and it is not fair to ask him. They do not seem to care so much about the morning but not at night.

They will, however, work hours enough if the work is organized in a way that makes them feel that something has been accomplished.

We have one boarding house in which a special room is fitted as a gathering place for games and serves an important place during the winter, out of working hours. In the summer they are out of doors or away with their cars.

This method of farming has disadvantages when hard times come. Labor must be paid and sometimes when hard times are on there is a saving by asking more work of them and paying higher wages.

The question can only be settled when put up to all parties concerned.

Personally I like to work with groups of trusty men even if I don't make as much money. It seems more like business life, social life, and why not when people stay with you long enough to raise a family. Then it takes care of that question frequently raised of giving up the farm at a time in life when the owner can no longer do the active work and must quit.

In the opening of this letter I said higher wages were paid in industry and they are but I notice that steady farm workers of equal ability have as much net, left over as village workers if they are saving people.—H. E. Cook.

Well Bred Hogs Will Be Sent to Greece

THE American Agriculturist noted recently the gift of some of the choicest productive poultry America bred, contributed for the rebuilding of the poultry flocks of Greece. These arrived safely at Syra, where the orphanage farm school of 2,000 children is located, under the care of American farmers who made a success of farming and stock growing.

Now a shipment of hogs is to be made April 5th. Mr. Charles M. Schwab donates some from his fine herd; and Mr. J. C. Penney, who has specialized in Berkshires. Several more of well proved strains are needed. If you have one or more to contribute, write the publisher of American Agriculturist, who is a member of the Near East Relief Committee on Agriculture. The pigs may be sent to the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., where they will be segregated, tested and then forwarded by Prof. Skelley. An interested Greek will pay the freight.

Some good hogs were secured at the orphanage farm a year ago. They were the surprise of the natives, who offered all sorts of prices for some of the litter and the service of the boar. The stock however, is run out and too closely inbred and needs to be replaced and increased.

No contribution could count more greatly for a struggling country than to supply good stock and, along with it, intelligence in its care and breeding. With the pigs may be sent some of the developed strains of milk goats which America has been breeding.

NEW YORK GUERNSEY MAKES NEW WORLD'S RECORD

The recently completed record of 20,006.4 pounds of milk and 974.8 pounds of butter fat made by Silverwood Diana makes her the world's highest producing Guernsey cow in class AA. She began her test at the age of eight and one-half years, and carried a calf for 281 days of the testing year. This great cow is owned by William H. Williams, of Lyon Mountain, New York, and was bred by S. H. Fessenden, of Holliston, Massachusetts.

She is the fifth cow of the breed to produce over ten tons of milk in a year, and she displaces the former world's champion in this class by just six pounds of butter fat. Incidentally, the former champion is Golden Coronet of Jean Du Luth, Diana's own stable mate.

Diana averaged a ton of milk a month for her first six months, and her highest day's milking was 76.5 pounds. She is the mother of five daughters, of which one is on test, two more will be tested at their next freshening, and another was junior champion female at the 1926 Eastern States Exposition.

Condition your cows for calving

Let us not forget that the modern cow is a dual purpose cow.

From the time she freshens, we ask her to work her highly organized system not only in the production of a yield of milk that will return a good profit for ten months—

But remember, at the same time, this cow has another important function to perform. In order that she may produce the maximum profit, we also ask her to develop a strong fetus and bring forth a vigorous calf every twelve months—not eighteen. She needs help—outside help—elements that are lacking in the ration, no matter how well balanced it may be.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic supplies these elements in the correct proportions.

Potassium Iodide. This element, seriously lacking in the feed, has a direct action on the glands, and during the long period while the cow is carrying her calf it assists in developing a strong, healthy fetus and a better offspring. It helps to prevent goiter or "big neck," lumpy jaw, garget, milk fever and many growing evils.

Calcium Carbonate. A constituent of milk and of great importance as a bone builder. Especially valuable in the proper development of the fetus and the production of normal, fully developed calves. During the milking period a greater supply of this mineral is required than can be had from ordinary feed.

Calcium Phosphate. This mineral is one of the most essential constituents of the animal body. The bones are approximately 50 per cent calcium phosphate. In addition to its great value as a bone builder it is essential for its action on the muscles, its control on the nerves and proper condition of the blood. No ration is properly balanced for efficient breeding that is deficient in this important element.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is the same reliable appetizer, laxative and diuretic that it has always been, with these valuable minerals added. No getting off on feed, no clogging of the system, not where Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic has been added to the ration.

Our offer to the man with cows

Go to your dealer and get sufficient Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your cows 30 days—25 lbs. for every 5 cows. Feed according to directions. If you do not find it a great help in conditioning your cows for calving, if it does not give you stronger, better calves, and if you are not thoroughly convinced it pays you well to use it, simply return the empty containers to the dealer and he will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse the dealer,

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Improved

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.45	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 price for January, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

BUTTER LOWER AND FIRMER

CREAMERY SALTED	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 26 1926
Higher than extra	48 -48½	49½-50	46½-47
Extra (92 sc)	47½-	48¾-49	-46
84-91 score	43 -47	43 -48½	42½-45½
Lower G'd's	42 -42½	41 -42	41½-42

The butter market has had a rather hard time of it since our last report. Heavy receipts have been responsible for much of the situation, consignments coming from sources that were not looked for. Receivers have been unwilling to let fresh goods accumulate in the face of these shipments, and there has been a strong disposition on the part of operators to seek a new level of values that would increase the outlets. Receivers have been free sellers, passing up no opportunities to keep stock moving out.

Buyers, in contrast to last week when they were restricting their purchases to their immediate trade needs, are purchasing more freely. This tone of optimism added to the advices that receipts for the week ending January 29 would show no increase over the previous week established a much firmer market with values trending slightly upward, although on the 25th there was no change in prices from the few days previous. Strange to say the lower grades of butter have been showing more strength than the fancier marks, stocks clearing more closely as well as prices strengthening a shade.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

STATE FLATS	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 26 1926
Fresh fancy	—.—	—.—	—.—
Fresh av'ge	—.—	—.—	—.—
Held fancy	27½-28	27½-28	28 -29½
Held av'ge	26 -27	26 -27	26½-27½

The cheese market has been a quiet affair since our last report, without any new features putting in their appearance. Country costs are said to be a little higher in Wisconsin. The make there is running lighter than a year ago and in New York very little cheese is being made and traded. It is said that the shortage in storage reserves compared to last year will reach about 5 million pounds.

NEARBY EGGS LOWER

NEARBY WHITE	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 26 1926
Selected Extras	45-46	48-49	47 -48
Av'ge Extras	44-	46-47	44 -46
Extra Firsts	43-43½	45-45½	42½-43½
Firsts	42-42½	43-44½	41 -42
Gathered	40-43½	42-45½	39 -43½
Pullets	38-	40-	38 -40
BROWNS			
Fancy	43-45	50-51	45 -48

Eggs from nearby points have had to give way slightly in the face of a rather impossible situation created primarily by supplies from the Pacific Coast, the mid-west and the south. More eggs have been coming forward then necessary to supply current trade needs. Eggs from New York, New Jersey and other nearby points, have been holding very steadily against this distant competition and selling very well. However, on the 25th the pressure became so strong that receivers had to give in to biddings of the buyers. The reductions were from 1c to 2c. Browns have broken more sharply. Under the circumstances, nearby shippers are again urged to watch matters very closely. Unless eggs were particularly fine on the 25th, firsts to average extras brought 42 to 44c. We know of many instances in the country where the local market was up to this point. Obviously it is better to sell locally under those conditions for it saves on express and commission.

To get an idea of the increased supply of eggs compared to last year, according to the Department of Agricultural Economics from January 1 to January 15, 197,024 cases of eggs were received compared to 181,491 for the same period a year ago. The cold storage holdings in the four largest markets of the country on January 15, were 329,985 cases. A year ago on the same day there was a total of 611,206. There is some relief in those figures. Of course, the speculators are becoming a factor in the market now and they are "bearing" down in order that stocks they place in the freezers will go in at the lowest price possible.

LIVE POULTRY STILL FIRM

FOWLS	Jan. 25	Jan. 16	Jan. 26 1926
Colored	32-33	32-33	-28
Leghorns	30-31	30-31	25-27
CHICKENS			
Colored	22-24	22-24	28-35
Leghorns	20-21	20-21	27-32
Broilers	32-35	32-35	40-45

The live poultry market still continues in a very firm condition, the very same general situation existing on fowls that we reported a week ago, supplies having been a little short of trade requirements. There was some sentiment in the market on the 24th and 25th to force prices a little higher. However, no market was established until the 26th when quotations were established as given above. Stocks did not clear very well over the 22nd and 23rd week end but early indications were that supplies during the week ending the 29th would be light and sentiment improved. Broilers have been selling fairly well and chickens have been quite in the sellers' favor. Capons are plentiful, the price generally holding around 30 to 33c, the top figure seldom realized.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.41⅞	1.40½	1.77¾
Corn	.81⅜	.82¼	.84¾
Oats	.49	.49⅛	.45½
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.54⅞	1.55⅝	1.99⅞
Corn No. 2 Yel.	.93⅝	.95	.98⅛
Oats No. 2	.57	.57½	.53

FEEDS	Jan. 22	Jan. 15	Jan. 23 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	32.50	33.00	31.00
Sp'g Bran	31.00	29.00	31.50
H'd Bran	34.50	32.50	33.50
Stand'd Mids	32.00	30.00	31.50
Soft W. Mids	38.50	36.50	37.00
Flour Mids	35.00	34.50	35.50
Red Dog	40.00	40.00	40.00
Wh. Hominy	34.00	32.75	33.00
Yel. Hominy	34.00	32.75	32.50
Corn Meal	34.00	33.50	32.50
Gluten Feed	36.75	35.75	42.75
Gluten Meal	46.75	45.75	52.75
36% C. S. Meal	34.00	34.00	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	36.50	36.00	37.50
43% C. S. Meal	37.50	37.00	40.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	44.50	43.00	48.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATO MARKET EASIER

The potato market has eased off since our last report. States are a shade lower and Maines, which are showing some accumulations have slipped more abruptly. Last week States per 180 pounds in bulk were bringing from $4.50 to $4.65; on January 25th, $4.50 was the top quotation. Maines bulk goods per 180 pounds on the 19th were $5 to $5.35, whereas on the 25th they were averaging from $4.75 to $5. Maine sacked goods were even easier. According to R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Farms and Markets, reports received at his office show that Long Island this season has shipped up to January 15, 7,189 cars compared with 5,546 last season up to January 16. Last year Long Island shipped a total of 6,433 cars. In the rest of New York State, carlot movement this season up to January 15 has totaled 2,003 cars, compared to 2,854 cars last season up to January 16 and a total carlot movement last year of 5,162 cars. Of course, motor truck movement must be given a great deal of consideration for this means of transportation has become a very great factor in the movement of up-state potatoes. From all figures available it looks as though the movement of potatoes for the State as a whole "jibes" closely with those of a year ago. In the opinions of some of the old men in the market, there is little likelihood of any sharp advance in the market from now on.

RED KIDNEY BEANS LOWER

Red kidney beans have slumped off in price since last week's report. On January 25 red kidneys were selling from $5.75 to $8.25, which is exactly the same price that white kidneys brought a week ago. White kidneys showed no change from last week. This weakness of red kidneys have been the outstanding feature of the market since our last report. Marrows are still selling from $6.50 to $7 and peas from $5 to $5.75. Peas are just a shade weaker than they were last week on the poorer qualities.

BALDWIN APPLES A SHADE HIGHER

Baldwin apples have just improved a shade since last week on the fancier grades. Obviously poor and ordinary stock is selling on the same level as previously. McIntosh continue to sell well and the better marks of N. Y. State Greenings are selling better. Northern Spies have also strengthened on top grades. Other varieties show absolutely no change.

STATE CABBAGE DULL

The cabbage market shows no improvement, the price averaging anywhere from $18 to $25 a ton depending on circumstances of sale. It is only in very rare cases that jobbing sales would bring the price above $20. The development in the cabbage market is in exact keeping with what we anticipated last fall. It was known that the supply of cabbage was much heavier than a year ago and more than enough to supply the market at a high price. Consequently when prices started shooting up to $35 a ton or more, those who were wise and were able to see the handwriting on the wall, did well to clear house.

HAY STILL FIRM

The hay market is still holding a firm position. On the 25th accumulations were quickly cleared up, leaving the outlook very firm. Timothy was selling as follows: No. 1, $26 to $27, No. 2, $24 to $25, No. 3 and poorer $20 to $23. Timothy light clover covers the following range, No. 1, $25 to $26, No. 2, $23 to $24 and other marks downward. Fancy alfalfa from the west has been bringing $35 to $36 per ton. About the best price state alfalfa is bringing is $30 with some poor marks as low as $20. Rye straw still is very strong, good stuff selling anywhere from $26 to $28.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calf market shows some improvement over that of last week, choice marks reaching $17.50 with good to primes selling anywhere from $15 to $17, culls and commons anywhere from $9 to $12.

Cows have been good, more or less of a slow demand with irregular market, heavy states selling anywhere from $5 to $6 with medium fats from $4 to $4.15. Heavy cutters from $4 to $4.50, canners $2.50 to $3.75, reactor yearlings 3.50 to $4.75.

Live lambs have been meeting a slow demand except where strictly prime quality is concerned. The best states have been bringing $13 but very few of these have been received, most of them selling from $9 to $12, culls $7 to $8.

Hogs are fairly firm with mediums (160-200 pounds) bringing from $12.75 to $13.25, lighter and heavier weights lower in proportion, with the lighter weights slightly favored.

Better Prices for Your Butter

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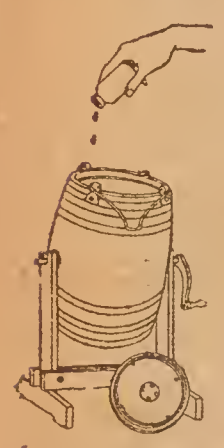

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. **Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.** Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

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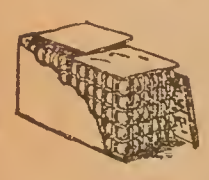

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.50 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.00 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
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CLASSIFIED ADS

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Additional Classified Ads on pages 26 and 27.

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

The Farm News

January 19th and 20th Big Days in Albany

ONE of the most interesting and enjoyable farm affairs of the entire year was the annual meeting and the old-fashioned supper of the State Agricultural Society in Albany on January 19th. In cooperation with the Society many of the other leading farm organizations of the State came to Albany and held annual meetings or important directors' meetings on Wednesday and the following day.

More than four hundred guests and members of the State Agricultural Society sat down to the old-time supper in the Ten Eyck Hotel on Wednesday evening. The food was like that which Grandmother used to make and there was plenty of it. There was an old-fashioned singing school, followed by addresses by President Livingston Farrand of Cornell University and Governor Alfred E. Smith. Readings of his own Rude Rural Rhymes by Robert Adams, familiarly known as "Bob", were splendidly received. Officers of the Society were re-elected, including E. R. Eastman, President, Charles H. Baldwin, Secretary, and Dr. J. G. Wills, Treasurer.

The Society is working on a project to erect on the State Fair Grounds a permanent farm museum for commemorating and perpetuating the customs of the farmer pioneers of the State and for preserving farm and household implements of long ago.

High Spots in Women's Interests at Farmer's Week

THE greatest opportunity of the year for mothers and homemakers will be offered at Farmer's Week at Cornell University on February 7th to 12th, when authorities who are national leaders will discuss the important problems of homemaking, community buildings and child training.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Amy Louise Daniels, who is in charge of Child Nutrition at the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station. Dr. Daniels, who is a national leader in her field, having done many remarkable things, speaks three times on the following subjects:—How food affects susceptibility to colds; safe milk for children; and the relation of food to the development of bones and teeth.

Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth speaks on household engineering. Mrs. Gilbreth is an industrial engineer and efficiency expert, a well-known figure in the industrial world. She has eleven children of her own, and while rearing them was the business partner of her husband. Since his death two years ago she has been president of Gilbreth Company, Inc., a firm of consulting engineers. She speaks with a breadth of experience and knowledge that has been a marvel to her hearers on a former occasion when she visited Cornell.

Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the United States Bureau of Home Economics will speak. Also Miss Florence Ward, national field director of Home Economics extension in the northeastern and Atlantic Coast States. She will be heard twice, at the Home Bureau Banquet and at the Home Bureau session on Friday morning.

Talks On Child Training

Dr. Nellie Perkins gives two lectures on child training and with Miss Margaret Wylie will meet parents for conferences on problems in child training.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt of Washington, D. C., Assistant Attorney-General of the United States and the foremost woman in America in enforcement of the prohibition law, is expected to speak on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Bailey Hall. This is the big event of the entire week, all interests considered.

Another big center of interest for homemakers will be the Home Bureau banquet at Risley Hall, Thursday evening at 6:30 o'clock. The speakers will include Professor Martha Van Rensselaer, Miss Florence Ward and Dr. Carl E. Ladd. At this time the prize letters in the Home and Community Contest will be read and the prizes awarded. This event is always the most enthusiastic one of the week for women interested in home community and character building.

The Home Bureau will give a special program on Friday forenoon with Mrs. Edward Young presiding. Miss Ward will tell of Home Economics Extension work in the United States and Dean A. R. Mann discusses the same kind of work being done for women in Europe. Miss Flora Rose will discuss farm home hospitality and there will be a round table discussion.

There are over 400 lectures on all kinds of topics of interest to both city and country and every event is free excepting Kermis and the banquets. The evening programs are especially rich in musical and dramatic treats.—MABEL G. FEINT.

"North Country" News Notes

W. I. ROE

THE arrival of the annual January thaw put an end to the long cold spell, and halted temporarily the filling of the ice houses. Brooks and springs and wells are again filled to the brim, for with practically no frost in the ground much of the water was absorbed. This assures plenty of water for everyone during the rest of the winter.

* * *

Our good sleighing has been pretty well spoiled for the time being, for on the dirt roads there is neither wheeling nor sleighing and the state roads are either bare or just ice glares. The knolls and high places are bare too and open to the attacks of frost and sun. Of course we shall have some more winter, and that right soon probably according to all reports coming out of the west, but with some reporting robins, and a month gone from the middle, as well as a sun getting higher in the sky, spring seems very much closer.

* * *

All over the "North Country" Grange delegates are eagerly preparing for attending the State Grange at Jamestown the first of February. Executive Committeemen Edson J. Walrath of Evans Mills has arranged for special cars so that all will be able to travel together. Among those who will be in attendance will be County Deputies Herbert D. Smith of Ogdensburg, and George Merrill of South Rutland accompanied by some forty delegates with their respective husbands, wives, or sweethearts.

County Notes

Steuben County—An old fashioned winter with lots of cold and an unusual depth of snow. Farm work is mostly confined to caring for stock and cutting wood, with a little lumbering. We hear of one lot of white ash logs being sold at $30 per M. delivered to the railroad. Eggs sell at 45 cents and 50 cents; butter, 55 cents, apples, 75 cents to $1.00, potatoes $1.50 to $1.75. Chickens sell for 25 cents a pound live weight.—H. I. D.

Erie County—The farmers are busy cutting wood. Potatoes are $2.00 a bushel, eggs 50 cents a dozen and butter is 50 cents a pound.—A. C.

Farmer's Meetings

Feb. 7-12: Farmers Week at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

February 14th to 24th: The Wayne County Farm Bureau will hold Farm and Home Institutes at the following towns: Feb. 14th, East Palmyra; Feb. 15th, South Butler; Feb. 16th, Lincoln; Feb. 17th, Marion; Feb. 18th, Macedon and Center; Feb. 21st, Fairville; Feb. 22, Walworth; Feb. 23rd, Ontario; Feb. 24th, Wolcott. The speakers will be H. P. King, Prof. J. H. Barron, S. N. Stimson, Mrs. M. T. Monroe and Miss Jennie Jones.

July 24-Aug. 4—World's Poultry Congress at Ottawa, Canada.

A Better Living from Your Garden

Farmers should grow all manner of vegetables, strawberries, etc. . . . and live on "the fat of the land." An Iron Age Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe is indispensable. . . . Saves nine-tenths of the labor and does better work than hand tools.

IRON AGE Garden Tools are made in many styles for home and market gardeners. There's one of special value to you. Write for FREE booklet.

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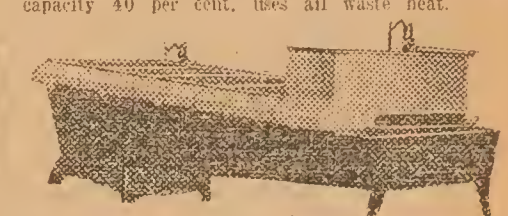

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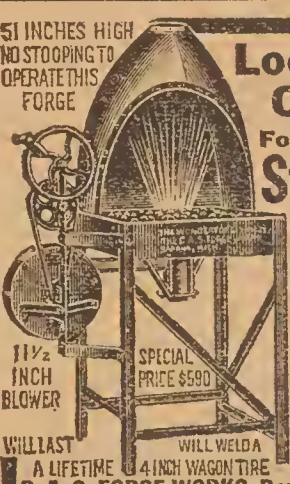

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Emerson Wholesale Tailors

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AS I was thinking today of what would interest you as a feeder, our Nutrition Expert came to my office with a new formula for Tioga Dairy Feed. The formula furnished exactly the same standard of nutrition as the one we were using, the same percentage of digestible protein and therms of heat and energy but market changes had enabled him to reproportion the same ingredients and save 43 cents per ton in the cost.

Of course the new formula was adopted for obviously anyone would not care to pay 43 cents more for exactly the same feeding value; it is just good economy for anyone to get the most he can for his money.

And now I will anticipate your question "Who gets the 43 cents?"

That is a very proper question and I am glad to answer it, for if you are a user of Tioga Dairy Feeds, you will make the saving on every ton you use. You can't see the saving that was made when you buy the feed any more than you can see the actual amount saved when you buy a good cow at a bargain.

When you buy the cow, you expect to see this saving in the milk pail and it is in the milk pail also that you get the benefit of the saving in the price of Tioga Dairy Feed.

It is the work of our expert to maintain the nutritive standard and make these savings we pass on to you to help you prosper; that makes you a better customer, we make our regular manufacturing profit and we both benefit.

That's why we think it is good business to do all we can to Help the Feeder.

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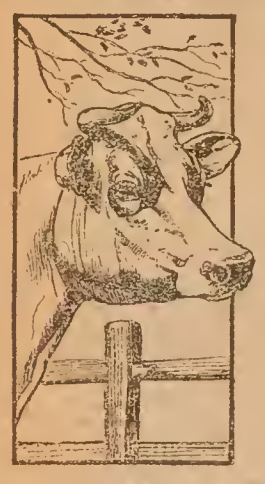

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The Home of
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Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
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Young stock of either sex backed by good production, including roan bull calf out of half sister to the Grand Champion Cow at 1926 International. Farmers prices. Herd Accredited. Write your wants.
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GUERNSEYS We can now offer you for a limited time young bull calves out of A. R. cows sired by either a son of Florham Laddie or Ultra May King. Prices reasonable.
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Registered Duroc hogs all ages.
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Coracll II and W B. Sweepstakes seed corn 95% Germination
J. S. MORSE, Owner.

How Sweden Farms Its Woodland

(*Continued from page 1*)

formed that this acreage contained today more millions of feet of lumber than it did a century ago. I saw trees in every stage of growth, from the tiny seedling to the matured tree ready to be cut. I saw lumber being manufactured at the mill which has grown from trees which this company had planted.

The most interesting thing, however, I learned was the Swedish method of replanting their forests. I had visited before the great forests of Germany where they have been practicing national forestry for many years. In Germany, however, the method usually employed, so far as I have observed, is to cut a portion of the forest clean and then replant that portion with seedlings by hand. This means, of course, an immense labor cost and can only be practiced successfully where labor is cheap and where lumber is dear.

Timber Is Exported

Now Sweden has not been producing timber chiefly for her own use, but for export abroad to be sold in competition with the lumber of the world. It was necessary therefore for her to discover some cheaper method of reforestation. This she has done. When in Sweden they harvest a stand of matured pine they do not cut it clean. They leave scattered all over the space the best trees, which they call parent trees, and there reseed that area. When the young stand has thriftily started they go in again and cut these larger trees for lumber. This is the method by which a large part of the forests of Sweden are maintained. This not only saves labor, but by the process of selecting the best and healthiest trees for parent trees, they improve the quality of succeeding growths.

Suppose now the owners of our pine forests of the lake states had had this provision. Of course at that time it seemed to us that our forests were illimitable, and therefore perhaps it is not strange that this should not have occurred to them. Besides, as I shall point out later, our taxing laws have never been suited for the growth of timber as a crop. Suppose, however, that in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, 75 years ago, the Swedish method had been employed and parent trees scattered all over these matchless forests had been left to perpetuate their kind, today these forests would have been an immense asset to the states in which they lay. Instead of that what do we find? The lands forfeited to the state for nonpayment of taxes; no adequate provision taken by the state against fires; with the result that these vast forests with a capacity of perpetuating themselves for all time have become barren wastes and are a burden to the state.

We Have Similar Soil

I inquired into the soil upon which all this was being so effectively done in Sweden. Dr. Eneroth gave me the analysis of a typical bit of this soil. It showed that it was 98 per cent gravel and sand and but 2 per cent silt and clay. It was soil, so far as I could see, exactly like some sections of the lake states upon which our own great pine forests once grew.

I am sure that we will never have an adequate forestry policy in this country until we radically change our taxing laws. In Sweden they have realized this and the taxes they impose upon their forests are negligible. If we should adopt the policy which I have been advocating for a number of years, of exempting our forest lands from taxation as real estate and in lieu thereof provide for an excise tax upon the product when it is marketed we would accomplish two things. In the first place, men and lumber corporations would be encouraged to replant. In the next place, the state would some day get a substantial revenue from sources which yield practically nothing now, or worse, are a source of expenditure rather than revenue. Until we come to look upon timber as a crop, we shall never have private re-

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Milking Shorthorn Bull Calf
Red, born May 21, 1926. Big, straight, thick, deep. Dam and sires dam average 4.2% test. Sire, Darlington Duke by Royal Cranford, out of Daisy Clay, 10,354 lbs. milk, 463 lbs. fat. Dam, Gift's Lady, daughter of Flintstone Gift. Will make nearly 8,000 lbs. as 2 yr. old. Granddam a 11,000 lb. R. of M. cow. Will sire good milking, high testing dual purpose heifers. The price is right.
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as they do it in
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In China an auction sale is conducted exactly opposite to our method. The auctioneer sets a selling price. If no one will buy at that figure, he starts his bidding downward until he eventually finds a buyer.

We Are Going to Conduct a Chinese Auction of one of our young bulls

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Rich in the Blood of Holstein Record-breakers

During the month of February the selling price of this fine young Holstein bull is $350 cash f.o.b. If he is unsold on March 1, the price will be reduced to $300 for the month of June, and so on, the price will be reduced $50 monthly until sold.

Fishkill De Kol Colantha May is a double descendant both of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and King Segis Pontiac Hero. He was born April 20, 1926. He is a double grandson of Winana Segis May 2nd (27.42 pounds butter in 7 days at 3½ years of age). This great cow is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, who has 37 tested daughters and is a full brother to the famous King Segis Pontiac Count, the marvel of all sires.

This young bull also traces back on both sides of his family tree to the great Colantha Johanna Lad, the most famous milk sire of the Holstein breed of all time. It is difficult to imagine a more royally bred individual.

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40 Berkshire C. White and Poland China grade pigs—6-8 weeks old; $8.00 each. 3 months old $12.00 each. 4 Gilts and 2 Boars 100-125 lbs. $25.00 each. 6 Bred Sows $50 each.
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1 year to pay — after 30-day trial

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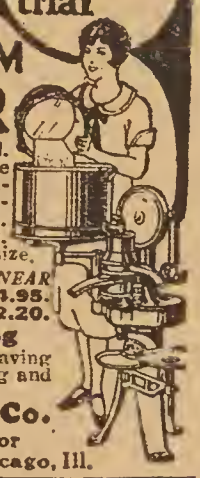

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I will condition a Horse or Cow

put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.

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forestation. For no man plants a crop which does not mature for a half century or more with the taxes increasing on the crop each year. That is what is happening now. There are great lumber companies in our country which I believe would be glad to follow the practice of that oldest corporation in Sweden of which I have spoken if taxes were either altogether exempted or made very low, not adding to them year by year as the timber grows and becomes more valuable, as we do now.

New York State Holstein Breeders Elect Directors

AT the recent meeting of the New York State Holstein Breeders the following men were elected as directors of the Association: Benjamin J. Pringle, Charles Lindenmer, Harry Yates, R. N. McLay, Leon Gay, George W. Smith, Edwin Hays, F. M. Davis, Harold Smith, C. C. Inshaw, H. E. Denmark, Fred Blewer, H. H. Wing, Dr. Gary T. Stone, Edward G. Misner, C. F. Bigler, Willard Hall, K. A. Overton, R. M. Thompson, H. F. Farrington, Walter Thompson, Francis Gates, John Howard, Clarence Gold, Earl Hall, W. D. Robens, Clifford Plumb, John Vaughn, Lee Dygert, Wallace Sidney, George Kern, C. H. Baldwin, C. L. Merchant, E. M. West, H. L. Stafford, H. D. Scott, C. W. Halliday, E. J. Chaffee, George Franke.

Thirty-Seven Cooperatives in National Federation

IT IS interesting to note the steady growth of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. This organization is only ten years old. The writer attended some of its early sessions when there were comparatively few representatives present from a small number of associations.

At the tenth annual meetings held in Cleveland in November, there were 750 accredited representatives of a total of 37 organizations.

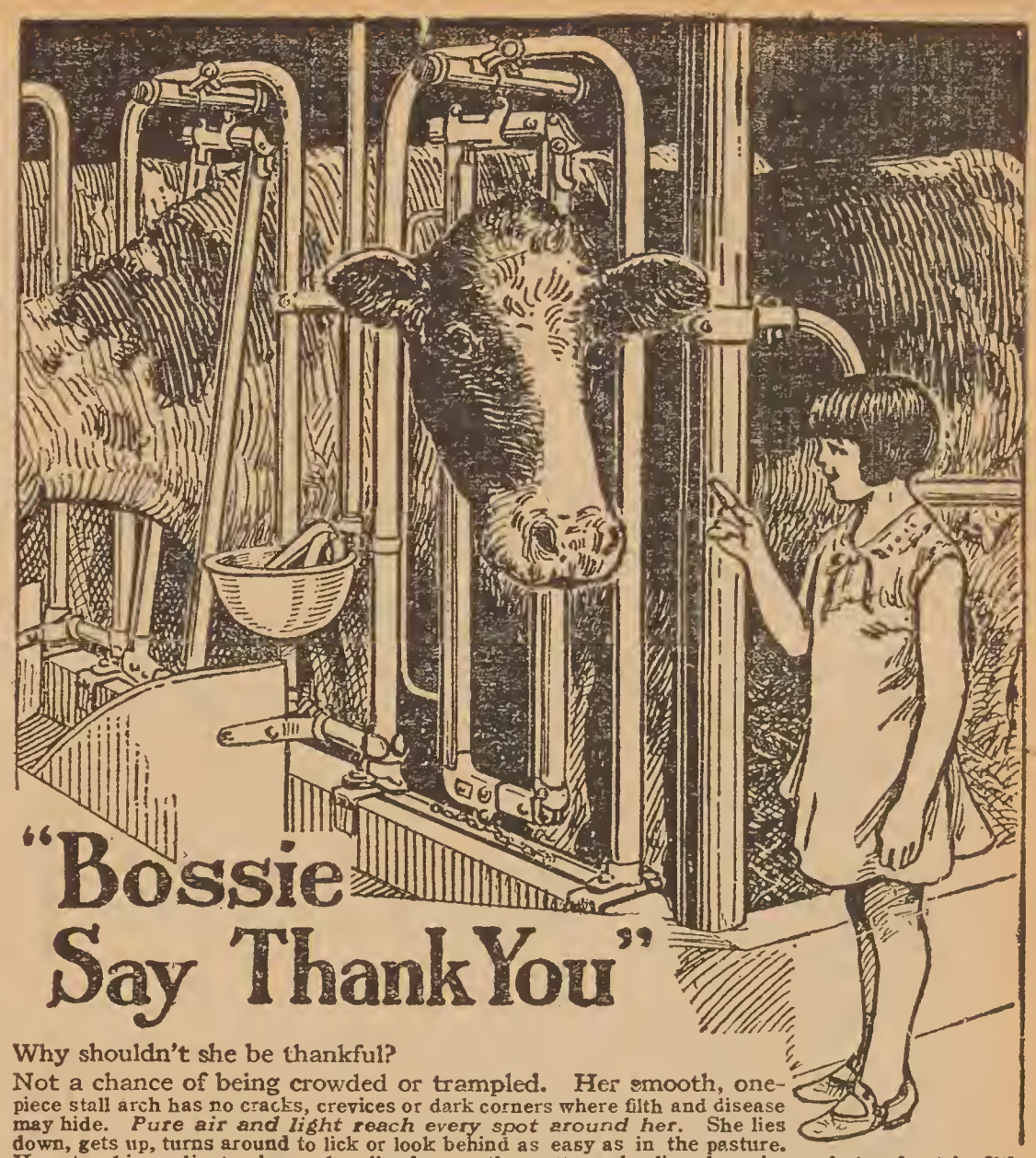
The newly elected officers are: John D. Miller, president; Richard Pattee, first vice-president; Harry Hartke, second vice-president; Frank P. Willits, treasurer, and Charles W. Holman, of Washington, D. C., secretary.

For those who think that cooperation is not here to stay, we suggest a reading of the following list of active going cooperative associations which belong to the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. The list follows:

Berrien Co. Milk Producers' Asso., Benton Harbor, Mich.; California Milk Producers' Association., Los Angeles, Calif.; Chicago Equity-Union Exchange, Chicago, Ill.; Connecticut Milk Producers' Asso., Hartford, Conn.; Co-operative Pure Milk Asso., of Cincinnati, Ohio.; Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dairymen's League Cooperative Asso., Inc., New York City; Des Moines Co-operative Dairy Marketing Asso., Des Moines, Ia.; Farmers Milk Producers' Asso., Richmond, Va.; Indiana Dairy Marketing Asso., Muncie, Ind.; Inter-State Milk Producers' Asso., Philadelphia, Pa.; Iowa Creamery Secretaries' & Managers' Asso., Waterloo, Ia.; Kentucky & Indiana Dairies Co., Louisville, Ky.; Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., Lewis-Pacific Dairymen's Association, Chehalis, Wash.; Maryland State Dairymen's Asso., Washington, D. C.; Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers' Asso., Dayton, O.; Michigan Milk Producers' Asso., Detroit, Mich.; Milk Producers' Asso., Chicago, Ill.; Milk Producers' Asso. of San Diego Co., San Diego, Calif.; Milk Producers' Association of Summit County and Vicinity, Akron, O.; Milk Producers' Association of Central California, Modesto, Calif.; Milwaukee, Co-operative Milk Producers, Milwaukee, Wis.; New England Milk Producers' Asso., Boston, Mass.; Northwestern Cooperative Sales Co., Wauseon, Ohio; Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Asso., Cleveland Ohio; Seattle Milk Shippers' Asso., Seattle, Wash.; St. Louis Pure Milk Producers' Asso., East of St. Louis, Ill., Snohomish County Dairymen's Asso., Inc., Everett, Wash.; Stark County Milk Producers' Asso., Canton O.; Twin City Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, Minn.; Twin Ports Co-operative Dairy Asso., Superior, Wis.; Valley of Virginia Cooperative Milk Producers' Asso., Harrisburg, Va.; Whatcom County Dairymen's Association, Bellingham, Wash; Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, Plymouth, Wis.; Yakima Dairymen's Association, Yakima, Wash.

The annual meeting admitted to affiliation The Stark County Milk Producers' Association of Canton, Ohio and the Indiana Dairy Marketing Association of Muncie, Indiana.

Coming! Reference Number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published on March 5. Contains handy tables of every kind and description of value to Eastern farmers. This one issue will be well worth the subscription price of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the whole year.



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Not a chance of being crowded or trampled. Her smooth, one-piece stall arch has no cracks, crevices or dark corners where filth and disease may hide. *Pure air and light reach every spot around her.* She lies down, gets up, turns around to lick or look behind as easy as in the pasture. Her stanchion adjuster keeps her lined up at the gutter; she lies down in comfort and not in filth and misery. She keeps clean.

Fresh air to breath; a fresh drink when she wants it—even at night; never nervous, tired or sick. She looks well, feels well and does well. Every day she deposits in the milk pail her thanks for this comfort of a barn that's right.

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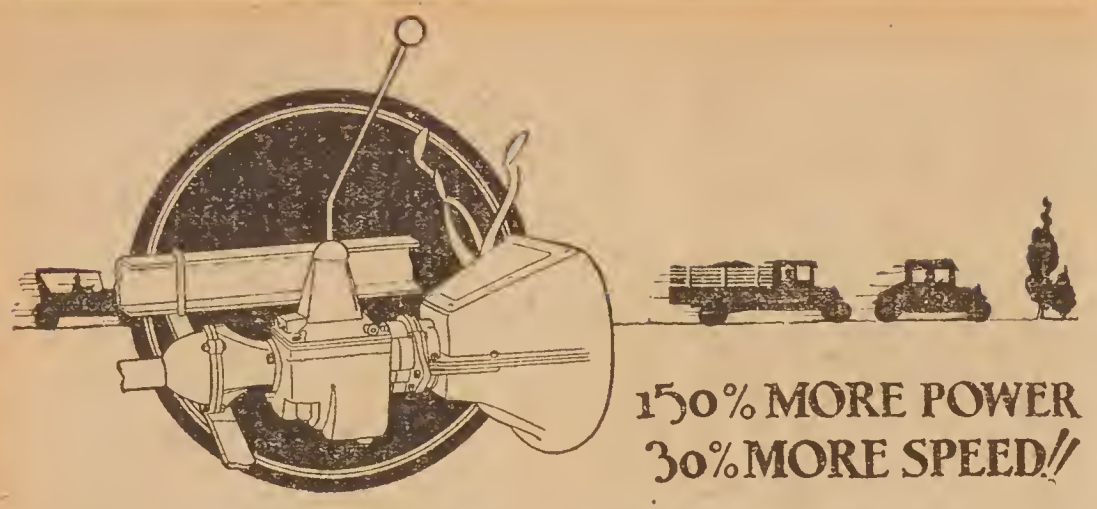

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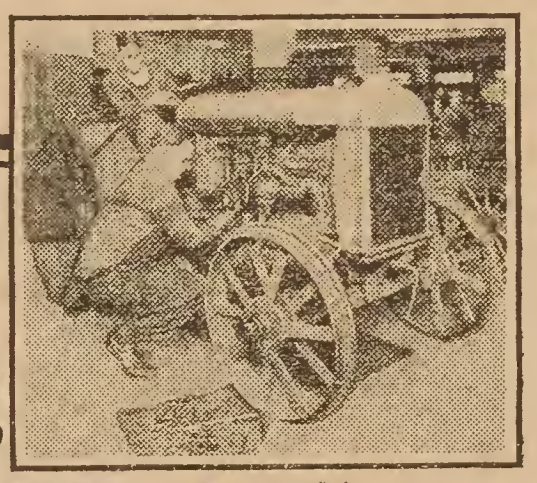
Why Farmers are Now Learning



Automobile Mechanics

TODAY nearly every farmer owns one or more automobiles, trucks or tractors—which some times get out of order and at times when the owner needs them most. That means disappointment, loss of valuable time, perhaps the loss of a crop, and quite some expense for repairs.

Training That Pays

No doubt you have discovered that if one person on the farm—whether owner, foreman or son—knows all about the construction and operation of automotive vehicles, you can not only save much valuable time and expense of repairs on your own vehicles, but you or your son can make good money overhauling and repairing neighbors' cars, trucks and tractors during "off" hours. Many farmers' sons, learning this trade, have found that staying on the farm and keeping the automotive equipment in his neighborhood in good repair pays better than any job he could get away from home.

We Can Train You in 3 Months

Any ambitious man, without previous experience, can master this best paying of all trades in three months at the Stewart Automobile School of New York. This training school is recognized by the automobile trade as being in a class by itself. It employs the best instructors obtainable and when a graduate receives a Stewart diploma, it is evidence that he knows how to quickly locate causes of trouble, take apart, repair and reassemble any standard make of automotive vehicle.

This institution during the past 18 years has trained thousands of men—without previous experience—to become skilled automotive mechanics. To read the experiences of some of these prosperous graduates will inspire any man wishing to learn a universal trade that will guarantee him a good income no matter where he may be located.

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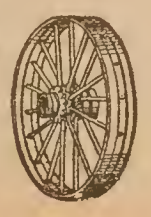


How to Remove Paint From Plaster

"Could you tell me how to remove paint from a plaster ceiling. It is dark green and I would like to put light paper on same. Is there something I can mix up at home to remove it?"—Mrs. C. E. N., N. Y.

A SOLUTION of soda and quicklime in equal proportions makes a very good paint remover for plastered walls and ceiling. Dissolve the soda in water, then add the lime. Apply the solution to the old paint with a brush, after which the paint can be washed off with hot water. If the paint is very old, it can be removed by a paste of soda and quicklime. In either case, finish by washing with vinegar or an acid solution before repainting to remove all traces of the alkali.—F. G. B.

Chimney Extension Will Improve Draft

DRAFT is an important factor in getting the best results from a heating plant. If the draft was inadequate last year an attempt should be made to remedy it. This can sometimes be done, says F. A. Stewart of the agricultural engineering division, University of Minnesota, by fitting an iron pipe extension of four or five feet to the top of the chimney. If one of the large old style chimneys is lacking in draft the fault can be remedied by putting a two-foot section of eight or ten inch pipe on the top of the chimney. Mr. Stewart says every householder this year should resolve to keep the ashes out of the ash pit and out of the cellar as well. This plan will save grates and lessen the danger from fire.—I. W. D.

How to Remove Soot from Chimneys

I NOTICED the request of J. A. L., concerning the clogging of his chimney and will give the remedy recommended by an insurance inspector when my own chimney was in a like condition. An old battery thrown into the fire will effectively remove the deposit as will also scraps of zinc or a piece of zinc the fumes of which act chemically on the deposit and dissolve the substance. Worn out batteries and old wash boards or any zinc, if you are sure it is zinc, will do the work. A cup of salt is also very good, thrown on the fire. It is wise to do this on a rainy day.—Mrs. C. A. M., New York.

Waterproof Mortar

"What proportion of lime should be added to cement mortar to make it waterproof?"—M. R. G.

USUALLY the most nearly waterproof mortar can be made by using one bag of cement, 1½ cubic feet of sand, and about 10 pounds of hydrated lime, mixed with just enough water to make it spread easily. There are various commercial waterproofing compounds which will make mortar or concrete more nearly waterproof when used according to directions. Your local lumber and cement dealer no doubt have some of these on hand or can secure them.—I. W. D.

Storage Battery Gives Low Voltage Current

Why is it that one does not get a shock from a storage battery? There is certainly a lot of current, and it makes a big spark if shorted with a pair of pliers.—B. W., Pennsylvania.

THE current from a storage battery is a low voltage or low tension current, or we might say a low speed current. There is more current from the battery, and it takes more current to run the starting motor, than is required for ignition, in fact a few dry cells will give current for ignition, but before the current jumps the gap in the spark plug, the voltage is "stopped up" by the coils. The amount of current is not increased, but the "tension" or voltage is increased. A low tension current will not jump a gap or give a man a shock. A motor must be made for the current which is to operate it.

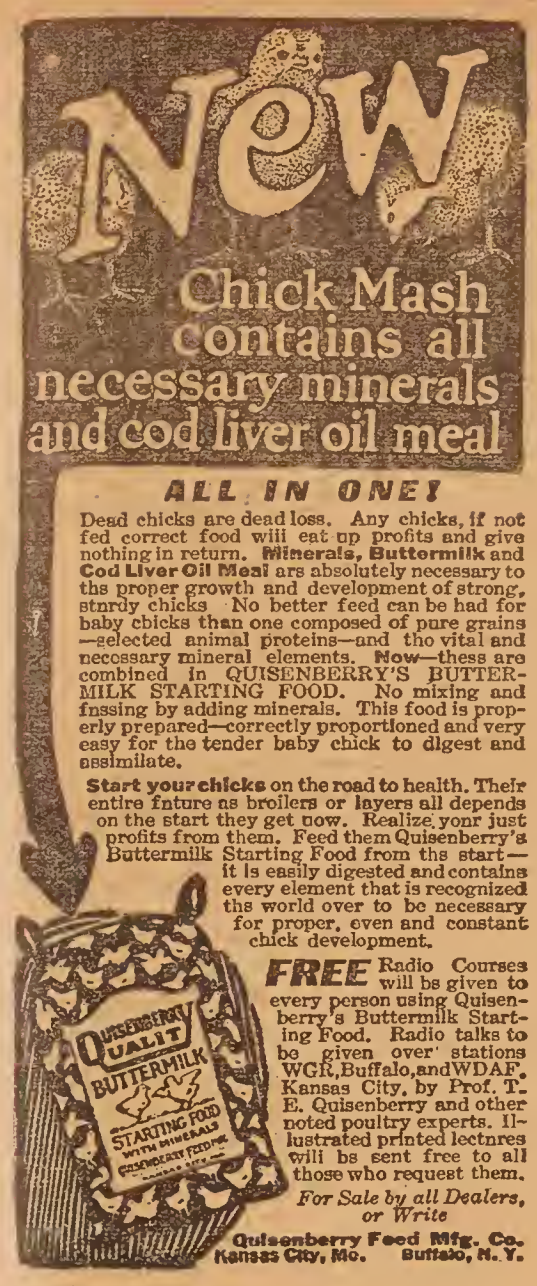
Early Chicks bring the Profits

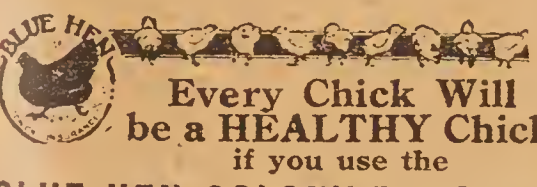
The only way you can make real profits from your poultry is to get your baby chicks hatched early. You can't depend on setting hens as they are uncertain and apt to be so late that you won't get a single early laying pullet. The only sure way is to use an incubator and the time you gain will pay for them many times over.

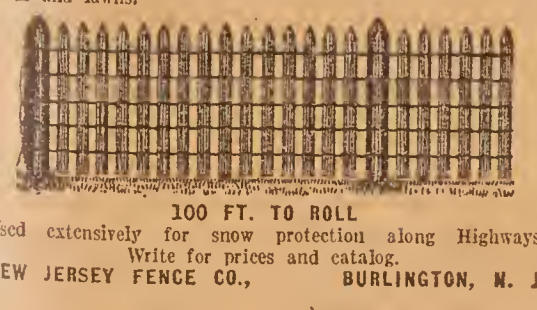
It will soon be time to start your incubators going, so you can have a fine flock of layers in the fall when eggs start to bring fancy prices.

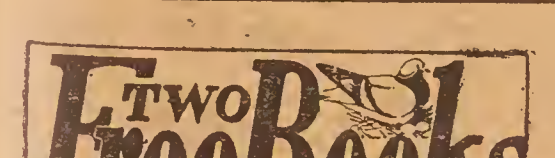
With a good, proven-dependable incubator you take almost no chance of losing your hatching eggs, three to six weeks' time, and the best market prices. Therefore, the selection of an incubator is mighty important. It is one thing that you should be very sure to see and carefully examine before you buy. The best way to get a good one is to go and see your local "Farm Service" Hardware Man about it. He has sold many of them, right around your neighborhood, and has been able to select for you the most reliable, best made, and most economical incubators. Better go and see him now and get everything ready for an early start with your chicks. He has all sorts of poultry supplies too, and you will find his "Farm Service" Hardware Store a good place to buy them.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.









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February Chicken Chatter -Getting Ready for the Chicks

POULTRYMEN this year are wondering just as they have done in the past and as they will do in the future, what is ahead of them in 1927; whether the outlook is good and whether it is safe to go ahead? From all indications we are able to gather, the outlook is just as good as a year ago. It is true that the West is rapidly gaining in production of eggs and poultry products, as well as the South; but we must not lose sight of the fact that those people are far away from our markets, which are growing every year.

The outlook is good for the man who has kept his overhead down to a low figure. A hen cannot be expected to overcome a handicap that amounts to $4 or $5 per hen. We know of some poultrymen who have tried to make money with an overhead of $6 per hen. Is it any wonder they are out of the business now? A man who has his overhead down, who is shipping a reliable product, and who is holding to a strict method of growing and management, should be in a very firm position.

Baby Chicks Versus Hatching

WHILE some poultrymen are wondering what the outlook is, others are turning over in their mind the old question, "Shall I buy baby chicks or shall I do my own hatching?" Each has its merits. Whether a man buys chicks or does his own hatching he should make certain of one thing—that the stock that comes out of the eggs or the chicks he buys, should be of a better producing strain than the average of his flock. Every spring, a poultry man unlike many other producers, has the opportunity to materially improve his working equipment.

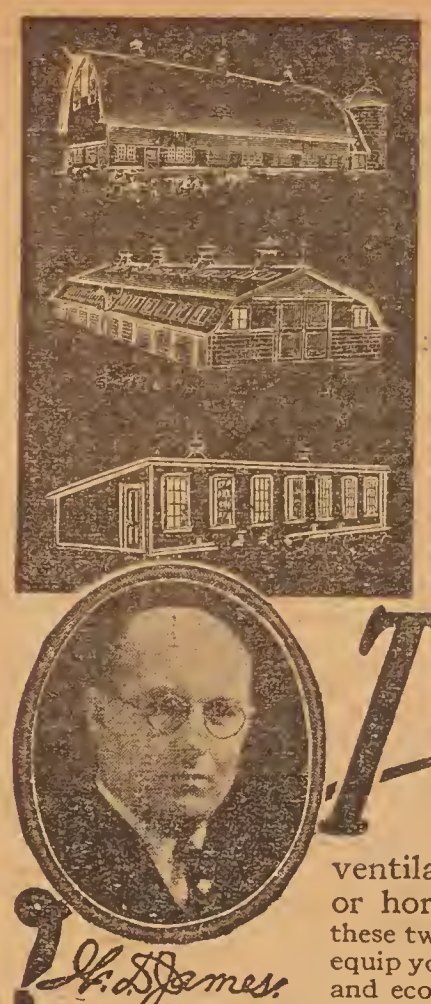
Buying baby chicks has several advantages. It eliminates the hazards of a poor hatch. It makes possible the product at exactly the right time. It is a quick means of improving the stock and is the one way in which a man can count his chicks before they are hatched. Of course, once the chicks are delivered, then it is up to the man who bought them to take care of them. The hatchery proprietor cannot be expected to have any responsibility, once the chicks are in the buyer's hands.

Buying chicks or hatching eggs is a serious business. There is a whole lot more to it than simply sitting down and writing an order. A hatchery should be investigated as to the quality of the stock, at least if the buyer is anxious to improve his poultry business. When buying chicks remember, *quality counts.*

Selecting Breeders—Male Bird Important

THE advantage in hatching your own eggs or hatching eggs that you have produced from a high producing flock, lies in the fact that there is no question in your own mind relative to the kind of birds you are hatching. If a man does not wish to buy hatching eggs but wishes to use his own stock, at least he should procure a male bird to head his breeding flock that will insure a better grade of baby chicks. The male bird is half the flock, just the same as the bull is considered half the herd.

In selecting breeders, those of well balanced body type should be selected showing rectangular conformation with a well developed breast and abdomen. A good breeder has a lean face, a full bright eye, wattles and ear lobe that are snug and not flabby, a deep body fore and aft of the keel bone. The best breeders are hens that have had one full year of laying. Breeders should not be forced but fed a good substantial ration that consists of about twice as much grain with plenty of direct sunshine. Direct sunshine does not mean sunshine coming through a closed window. Direct sunshine is sunshine that has nothing between the bird and the sun. When this is not possible



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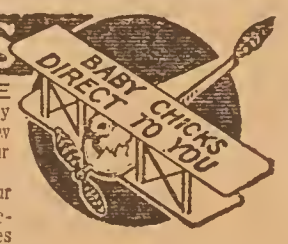

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to the full limit, cod liver oil should be added to the hen's mash to give her the desired amount of various vitamines.

Incubator Hints

BEFORE an incubator is set, there are some points that should be taken in mind. In the first place eggs for hatching should be collected often and not held too long, 10 days being about the limit. Furthermore it is a good idea to turn the eggs while they are being held, particularly if it is a little warm. The best temperature is about 50 degrees Farhenheit. The incubator is best located in the cellar or basement that is well ventilated and not drafty. The cellar should be absolutely free of odors. It is very important that the incubator set level in all directions. Also, it is advisable to run the machine for a few days before being "set". This will serve to reveal any defects. It will warm up the machine before putting the eggs in and give the operator the opportunity to get used to some of its pranks. It is just as important to try out the incubator as it is to try out a hen on a door-knob for two or three days to make certain that she made up her mind to go through with her "setting job".

Not Too Soon to Set Up Brooder

IT is not too soon to get ready with the brooder. Set it up in the brooder house and run it for a few days not only to dry out the house but to see that the thermostat is working and that everything is in proper condition to go ahead once the chicks are ready. Of course, the youngsters should not be taken out of the incubator at least for 48 hours; but it is not wise to put off taking care of the brooder until that late date. The most successful men are those who always anticipate every job and are waiting for the next step. Incidentally it is a good idea to have some fine mesh wire on hand to make a little fence around the brooder to keep the young chicks close to the hover for the first two or three days. Otherwise they may congregate over in the corner and get a chill and then crowd together to keep warm, with the attendant danger of suffocating one another.

—Fred W. Ohm.

Leghorns Leading N. Y. (Farmingdale) Contest

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Belcoe Poultry Farm, Kingston, N. Y. W. L.	42
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J., W. L.	39
Sunset Poultry Farm, Amherst, Mass., R. I. Reds	37
Ellen Day Rankin, Huntington, L. I., Wh. Rocks	36
Marion Snow Sibley, Wellingford, Conn., R. I. Reds	36
Nanaquaket Game and Poultry Farm, Tiverton, R. I., R. I. Reds	36
Beacon Poultry Yards, Linden, N. J., R. I. Reds	36
W. R. Dewsnap, Owego, N. Y., W. L.	36

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W. R. Dewsnap, Owego, N. Y.	481
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Dr. L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, Mich.	423
Kilbourn Farm, Flint, Mich.	422
Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Friendship, N. Y.	414
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Gibbsboro, N. J.	394

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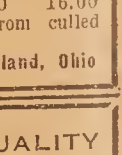

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Last year we bought 125 Barred Rock baby chicks, expecting to get large general purpose chickens. Instead, we got chickens just the size and shape of a Leghorn, but with the black and white bars like what we call Barred Rocks here. Please tell me the difference between the Barred Rock, the Plymouth Rock, the Ringlet and the Dominique chickens, so I will know what to order to get what I want. I want a rather large chicken and one that is of a good laying breed also.—Mrs. M. M.

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

MY journey to Paris was uneventful and uncomfortable, confirming me in my opinion that economy in travelling is one of the dearest economies of all.

Personally, I would always rather travel first class and miss my meals, than travel third and enjoy three good ones, on a day's journey. Nor is this in the least due to paltry exclusiveness and despicable snobbishness. It is merely that I would rather spend the money on a comfortable seat, a pleasant compartment, and freedom from crowding, than on food with cramped circumstance. Let him who, in his wisdom, would rather spend his money on good food and have the discomfort, do so by all means.

Anyhow, the third-class journey was by no means pleasant at the time, though the day quickly came when it would have seemed the height of luxury.

From Charing Cross (where I turned my pounds into francs and felt much richer) to Dover I contrasted the beautiful county of Kent with my own Devon, in favour of the latter; and, at Dover, I went on board the cross-Channel steamer, deeply and appreciatively inhaling the glorious air, after that of the dusty, stuffy, crowded compartment in which I travelled down.

Mentally I was in a curious condition, for while one half of myself ached unbearably for Isobel, the other half rejoiced wildly at the thought of adventure, travel, novelty, spacious life, mysterious Africa, the desert, fighting, and all that appeals to the heart of romantic youth.

At Calais, the sight of a French soldier, a sentry near the Custom-House, gave me a real thrill.

Was I actually going to wear that uniform myself in a day or two? A *képi*, baggy red breeches, and a long overcoat, buttoned back from the legs? How much more attractive and romantic than the familiar British uniform that seemed to suggest Hyde Park and nurse-maids, rather than palms, oases, Moorish cities, and desert warfare.

So is the unknown always better than the known, and the thing we have not, better than that we have....

At the Gare du Nord I experienced, in an intensified form, that sense of loneliness and utter insignificance that had assailed me at Waterloo; and I went out into the bright uproar of gay Paris, feeling anything but bright, uproarious, or gay myself. I was once more faced with the problem of hotels, for I had not the least idea as to how one set about offering one's services to France as a mercenary soldier, and the first thing to do, therefore, was to find a roof and a bed to serve me while I set about the quest.

My knowledge of Paris hotels was confined to the Meurice, Crillon, the Bristol, and the Ambassadors, but I knew these to be expensive, and, moreover, places at which I might meet acquaintainces. There was no great likelihood of my meeting anyone who knew me well; but there was a chance, and I wanted to behave precisely as a guilty fugitive would do.

On the other hand, I did not want to blunder into an obscure cheap hotel, without luggage, an obvious foreigner, and run the risk of a visit from a polite but inquisitive *agent de police*, as seemed to me quite possible, if I and my explanations struck the proprietor as peculiar....

A whimsical idea struck me. Why not go to the police themselves for advice on the subject of avoiding such trouble?

Sauntering along the noisy busy thoroughfare that passes the Gare du Nord, I looked out for a gendarme.

Presently I saw one standing on an island in the middle of the road, silent, inscrutable, immobile, heavily caped, oppressed by great responsibilities. Crossing to him, I raised my hat, and in my best and politest French (which is not bad, thanks to a French governess in our youth, and the Chaplain's wisdom and care), asked him if he could direct me to a good quiet hotel.

Moving his eyes, but not head, nor any other portion of his majestic person, he examined me from top to toe and back again.

"Monsieur is English," he pronounced.

I acknowledged the truth of his statement, wondering how he knew I was not German, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, nor Dutch.

"Hôtel Normandie, Rue de l'Échelle," he announced without hesitation.

"And how do I get there, *Monsieur l'Officier?*" I asked.

"Cab," was the prompt, terse reply, and the all-seeing official eye left me and sought among the traffic. A white-gloved hand was suddenly raised, and an open cab, driven by a many-caped gentleman, who did not look like a tectotaller, approached.

"Normandie, Rue de l'Échelle," said my gendarme to the *cocher*, and gave me a military salute, as I thanked him, raised my hat, and stepped into the carriage.

I enjoyed the drive through beautiful Paris in the mingled glow of late sunset and the myriad lights of the shops and streets; but my heart sank a little as the cab drew up before a fashionable-looking hotel that stood at a busy corner, close to the Rue de Rivoli and to the Rue de la Paix.

It looked as expensive as the best. However, Fate had sent me here, and here I would stay.

Trying to look as unconcerned as a luggageless traveller may, I entered the hall, received the bow of an imposing hall-porter, and marched straight ahead, past the grand staircase and the dining-room, to where I could see the bureau, and beyond it, the palm-decked *fumoir*.

At the bureau, a very pretty girl was talking to an American in American.

This was good luck. I could make a much more convincing show in English than in my pedantic and careful French.

Standing near, and trying to look like an eccentric foreigner who habitually went about without stick or gloves in order that he might keep his hands in his pockets, I waited for the American to go.

Meanwhile, it was quite impossible to avoid hearing what was said by the keen-faced, square-shouldered, lumpy-toed, baggy-trousered, large-hatted gentleman to the lady, what time she chewed a cud of sweet recollection and Mangle's Magnificent Masticating Gum or similar enduring comestible.

When at length he took his key and went, I turned to the girl.

"So you was raised in Baltimore!" said I rapturously. "Fancy that being your home town now! Isn't it just the cutest place? Peachiest gals and bulliest cakes in America!....Say, I reckon this gay Paree hasn't got anything on little old New York!"....

"My!" said the young lady. "Do'you know Baltimore? You don't say!" and she smiled sweetly upon me.

"Know Baltimore!" said I, and left it at that...."Lots of Americans and English here, I suppose," I went on, "since the hotel folk are wise (and lucky) enough to have you in the bureau? And I suppose you speak French as well as any Parisian?"

"My, yes," she smiled. "Most as well as I speak good old U. S....Why, yes—lots of home people and Britishers here ....Most of our waiters can help 'em out too, when they're stuck for the French of 'Yes, I'll have a highball, Bo,'" and she tinkled a pretty little laugh.

"Guess that's fine," said I. "I want to turn in here for a day or two. All upset at my place." (Very true, indeed.) "Just to sleep and breakfast. Got a vacant location?"

"Sure," said my fair friend, and glanced at an indicator. *"Troisième.* Eighteen francs. No—breakfast only—fourteen. Going up now?" And she unhooked a key and passed it to me with a brief. *"Deux cent vingt deux.* The bell-hop will show you."

"Not bringing any stuff in," I said, and drew my entire fortune from my pocket, as one who would pay whatever was desired in advance, and the more the merrier.

"Shucks," said my friendly damsel, and I gathered that I was deemed trustworthy.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

The lights were turned off to give the thief a chance to return it and later the key to the room was left where the thief could find it during the night, without result. Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing and a servant delivers a letter to Digby in which he confesses to the theft of the Blue Water. The next day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

In the big book that she pushed to me I wrote myself down as Smith, but clung to the "John," that there might be something remnant and stable in a whirling and dissolving universe.

"Guess I'll hike up and take possession now," said I thereafter, and with my best smile and bow I turned to the lift before she could send to the hall-porter to dispatch a supposititious suit-case to the spot.

The lift-boy piloted me to number two hundred and twenty-two, where, safe inside, I bolted the door and drew breath.

It occurred to me that it might be worth the money to buy a pair of pyjamas and have them sent to Monsieur Smith, No. 222 Hôtel Normandie. If I laid them out on the flat square pillow that crowned the lace-covered bed, the chambermaid would not be so likely to comment on the paucity of my possessions, particularly if I locked the wardrobe and pocketed the key as though to safeguard a valuable dressing-case.

If I also avoided the dining-room, where, in my longue-suit, I should be extremely conspicuous among the fashionable evening throng, I might well hope to dwell in peaceful obscurity without rousing unwelcome interest and attention, in spite of the inadequacy of my equipment.

I decided to sally forth, buy some pyjamas, order them to be sent in at once, and then fortify myself with a two-franc dinner in some restaurant.

After an uncomfortable wash, I strolled nonchalantly forth, made my purchases, and enjoyed a good and satisfying meal in a cheerful place situated in a somewhat ignobler part of the Rue de Rivoli, at a little distance from the fashionable centre of Paris.

Returning to my over-furnished unhomely room, I spread out the gay pyjamas which awaited me, and wondered when the chamber-maid would come to turn down the bed. And then I realised that I need have felt no anxiety, for I had only to bolt the door and shout something when she came, and she would depart in ignorance of my complete lack of luggage and possessions.

Even as I stood revolving these important trifles in my youthful breast, the door opened and in burst a hard-featured middle-aged woman. Anything less like the French chamber-maid of fiction and the drama could not well be imagined; for she was fair-haired, grey-eyed, unprepossessing, and arrayed in a shapeless black frock, plain apron, and ugly cap.

With a curt apology she flicked down a corner of the bed-clothes, slapped the pyjamas down (in what is presumably the only place whence a self-respecting hotel guest can take them up), glanced at the unused washstand, and scurried from the room.

As I heard her unlock the door of the next apartment, almost before she had closed mine, I realised that she was far too busy to concern herself with my deficiencies, and ceased to worry myself on the subject.

Feeling that sleep was yet far from me, and that if I sat long in that unfriendly room I should go mad, I descended to the lobby, sought a big chair in a retired nook, and, from behind a deplorable copy of *La Vie Parisienne,* watched the frequenters of this apparently popular lounge.

Here I thought long thoughts of Isobel, my brothers, and Brandon Abbas; and occasionally wondered what would happen on the morrow.

Nothing at all would happen until I had discovered the procedure for enlisting in the Foreign Legion, and the discovery of that procedure must be tomorrow's business.

* * *

The next day was Sunday, and I spent it miserably between the lounge and my bedroom.

On Monday morning, after a spongeless bath and an unsatisfying dinner, I sailed forth and put myself in the hands of an excellent barber, and, while enjoying his deft ministrations, had a bright idea. I would pump this chatty person.

"You don't know Algeria, I suppose?" I asked the man.

"But no, Monsieur," he replied. "Is Monsieur going there?"

"I hope to," I said. "A magnificent colony of your great country, that."

A, it was, indeed. Monsieur might well say so. A wonderful achievement and the world's model colony. Growing too, always growing....This excellent *pénétration pacifique* to the South and towards Morocco....

"They do the pacific penetration by means of the bayonets of the Foreign Legion mostly, don't they?" I asked.

The Frenchman smiled and shrugged.

"A set of German rascals," he said. "But they have their uses...."

"How do you get them?" I asked.

Oh, they just enlisted like anybody else, at the head recruiting-office of the French army in the Rue St. Dominique. Simply enlisted there and were packed off to Africa....

'But I thought service was wholly compulsory in this country?" said I. "How then do you have recruiting-offices for a conscript army?"

The worthy soul explained at length, and so far as I could follow his swift idiomatic talk, that any Frenchman could, if he liked, volunteer for services before the time came when he *must* serve, whether he liked it or not. Sometimes, for business reasons, it was very convenient to get it over and done with, instead of having it to do later, when one was established. Hence the recruiting-office for the French army. But no Frenchman could volunteer for the Legion until he had done his compulsory service....

I let him talk on, keeping the words *Rue St. Dominique* clearly in my mind the while. I had got what I wanted, and the sooner I found this recruiting-office the better, for funds would soon be running low.

On leaving the shop I hailed a cab, said, "Rue St. Dominique," and jumped in, excusing my extravagance by my absolute ignorance of the route, and the need for haste.

Again I enjoyed the drive, feeling excited and bouyant, and filled with the sense of adventure. After a time, I found we were in what appeared to be the military quarter of Paris, and I saw the École Militaire and some cavalry-barracks.

(*Continued on page* 25)

Farmers Favor Centralized District

(*Continued from page* 5)

voters of whom twenty favored the proposition at the hearing. It was stated, however, that Devendorf was making an effort to increase the total number of voters in the district by having two joint deeds executed and one of the new names proposed on the opposition petition could not qualify as a legal voter. Another woman stated that she should be counted against because she had a verbal lease on some property and therefore was a legal voter.

Are These Tactics Fair?

We pause to ask our fair-minded readers what they think of opposition of this kind which, in order to carry its proposition, has to go out and manufacture new votes. Suppose the Education Department and the leaders who stand for the facts and a square deal to country schools and country children would use the same tactics. How long would it be before the Rural School Improvement Society would be shouting still louder about unfair and czarlike methods?

In district No. 10 there were sixty-five voters of whom forty-five favored the proposition. In district No. 29, seventeen out of the total of eighteen voters were in favor of it, and in district No. 11 twenty-four out of thirty-two favored the proposition.

THEREFORE, IN SPITE OF THE WEEKS OF DESTRUCTIVE WORK BY DEVENDORF AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN OUT OF A TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE VOTERS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS HAD SIGNED THE PETITION FOR THE CENTRALIZED DISTRICT.

More than this, in many of the districts no attempt had been made to sign all of the voters but simply to get a majority. Further still, the signing of the petitions was done in every case by local people in favor of the proposition and in no instance by any urging from any member of the State Education Department.

All But One Have Clear Majority

Mr. Snyder of the Department returned from the informal hearing clearly convinced that not only a majority but close to two-thirds of the farm people in the rural districts were asking for the centralized district and their request has been granted and an order put through to lay the district out.

Of all the districts involved, there is a clear majority in every one for the centralization with the possible exception of district No. 8 where the vote is close and where there may be a tie.

Now in spite of these inconvertible facts about what the majority of the Madrid community wants, what do you think about the following telegram which was sent by Mr. Devendorf of the Rural School Improvement Society on December 28th to Dr. Frank Graves, Commissioner of the State Department. The telegram read as follows:

> **"An overwhelming majority of farmers about Madrid are opposed to the formation of a central or consolidated district—and you know it—you shall be held accountable if you force consolidation on unwilling country districts—'this is a democracy—the people S-H-A-L-L rule'—we shall mail the record to nine thousand residents throughout rural New York."**

In spite of the facts as to the true situation at Madrid, and what the farm people really want, we may now expect to see Mr. Devendorf follow out his threat and circulate as he promises material similar to the above telegram about the Madrid situation all over the State. All we hope is that before any Grange or other farm organization or farmer believes this propaganda that they take pains to get from Madrid the real truth as to how a majority of the farm people in each of the districts feel toward this proposition of a centralized school district.

Suppose you were an executive officer and charged with the responsibility of carrying out the wishes of a clear majority. Suppose that before this majority had signed the petitions there had been several hearings, much newspaper publicity and a chance for every person to inform himself as to the facts. What in fairness would you do under the circumstances? Would you follow the wishes of the majority and lay out the centralized district, or would you follow the destructive leadership of men like Devendorf and, without regard to the educational interests of the boys and girls, and without regard to the prevailing sentiment of a majority of the people involved, refuse to take action?

Districts May Keep Schools

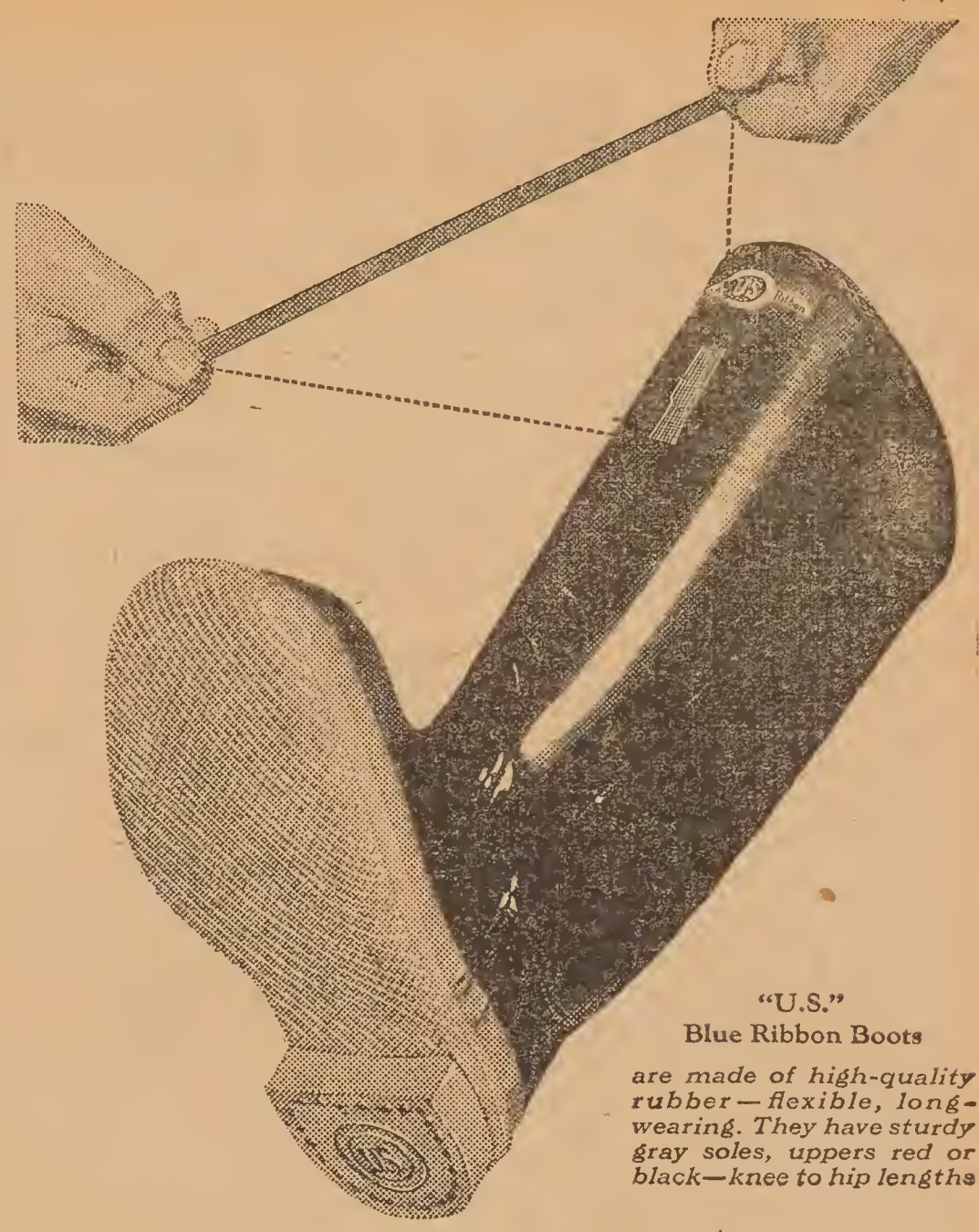
Bear in mind that it is clearly understood that the joining of the districts into a centralized district DOES NOT CONSOLIDATE THE RURAL SCHOOLS. *Every school in each of the districts involved may keep open so long as it is desired* so there is *no question involved of the transportation of small children.* The whole problem is one of a larger tax and administration unit and because of the larger appropriations that come from the State to aid in transportation and in the other expenses of centralized districts, no taxpayer needs to fear any great increase in school taxes. The fundamental object of the whole plan is to provide high school and seventh and eighth grade facilities on a fair and equal basis for all of the children of the whole community.

Your Interests Are Ours

We have made a careful study of this rural school proposition for years. The interests of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are our readers' interests. Our fortunes are tied up with yours. We are convinced that the propaganda which is being circulated against the Education Department and against leaders of farm organizations is just plain "bunk" having for its chief purpose personal aggrandizement and personal gain. People who constantly misrepresent a situation can have no real interest in the farmer taxpayer or in the educational welfare of country children. The State Department has on hand at the present time more requests for centralized districts than it can grant because there are not funds enough available to help the new centralized districts as the law provides. The State Department, therefore, has no object, even were it so inclined, in pressing this plan upon any community, and in every case the order for centralization has not been granted until the Department has been clearly shown that a majority of the local people want it. What more can the Department do? Is it not about time that we stopped putting our trust in false prophets to the extent even of supporting them by appropriations from districts which come from the taxpayers' money?

Is it not about time that we dismissed prejudices and misunderstanding and considered this whole question of rural schools on its merits?

Coming! Reference Number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published on March 5. Contains handy tables of every kind and description of value to Eastern farmers. This one issue will be well worth the subscription price of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the whole year.



"U.S."
Blue Ribbon Boots

are made of high-quality rubber—flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—knee to hip lengths

This test proves

the quality of these "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

TO stand the strains of hard wear—boot rubber must be flexible! You can stretch a strip cut from any "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper more than five times its own length!

And this rubber is backed up! At every vital point where wear comes hardest, are anchored from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements. And you won't break through that thick gray sole—it's oversize and tough as a tire tread.

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes fit right, look right, wear right. Get a pair—and notice the difference.

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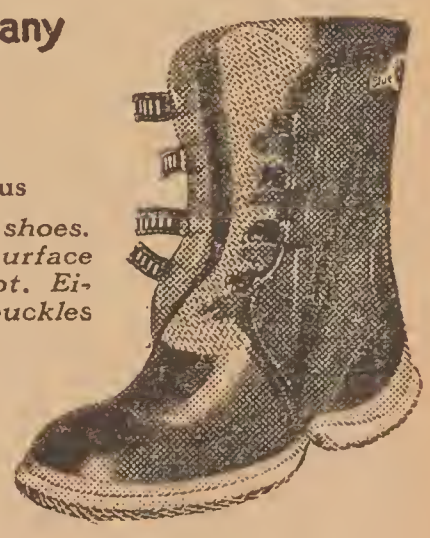

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Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black, 4 or 5 buckles

Trade Mark

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
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THERE'S a way to get the lively mustard taste without the harsh, biting tang that most mustards have. Gulden's gives you the full flavor of the choicest, sun-ripened seeds, tempered by delicious spices. It's mellow, smooth and flavorful!

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St. Valentine Suggestions

For the Kiddies as Well as the Grown-Ups

AS St. Valentine is supposed to be the patron saint of love, the decorations of the day should be of hearts as red as red can be. These may be strung from a central point to the corners of the room. The invitations may be written on hearts in red ink, or correspondence cards with tiny hearts or cupids pasted in one corner.

As the guests enter give each lady a numbered heart, and each gentlemen a silvered arrow numbered the same way. These may be used for selecting partners for the evening.

A "Heart Hunt" is a good ice-breaker for the party. Have candy hearts hidden in every nook and corner, behind pictures, on window sills, back of books—just everywhere. Pass out heartshaped baskets, or envelopes to each couple, and those finding the most hearts are given a simple prize, such as a heart shaped box of home made candies, or a heart shaped blotter.

"Cupid Dart" will also prove a very interesting game. Have a large paper heart as a target, with a small red heart for the bull's eye. A toy bow and arrow are necessary for this game. Each person in turn takes his stand at a certain distance from the target and shoots at the red heart. A satin or paper heart with the motto, "Cupid's dart has pierced my heart", may be awarded to the person who makes the best shot.

"Love is blind" is another good game. Put the boys and girls in separate rooms with a door-keeper. Blindfold a boy and bring him forward to shake hands with one of the girls. "How-do-you-do" asks the boy, and she replies in a tone of voice that can not be recognized. After the second trial if the boy can not tell who it is he must pay a forfeit, and the girl returns. If he guesses correctly then the girl is blindfolded, and the question repeated by her to a boy. Have a good one to think up various "stunts" to redeem the forfeits.

Saint Valentine's Day

L. M. THORNTON

St. Valentine's day is coming this way,
And smiles should be merry and hearts should be gay;
With breezes soft blowing and willow buds showing
And arbutus growing, where shy rabbits play.
The blue skies declare it, the green rushes swear it,
The brooklets are babbling of love as they flow,
And every pulse flutters and every lip utters,
A tribute that only the loved one may know.

St. Valentine's day is coming this way
And early spring blossoms will soon glad the way;
With stars tender shining and vines greenly twining,
Oh who would be pining, for Winter's stern sway;
Age smiles to remember, youth flames like an ember,
Forgetting life's problems, its tumult and stress,
The Saint of all lover, with benison hovers,
O'er hearts that invoke him, to succor and bless.

A Refreshment Suggestion

For a large gathering a plate supper is easily managed, and it can be extremely good to look at and to eat, too.

Cut the sandwiches in heart shapes, and if you have no cutter take a baking powder or tomato can and bend into heart shape. Punch some holes in the bottom and your cutter will work like a purchased one. As a garnish for the sandwiches cut hearts from pickled beets. A red fruit jelly can be made very stiff, and poured into a platter one and a half inches in thickness, and then cut into shape of hearts before served. Serve whipped cream on top. Cake can be baked in a loaf and cut into heart shapes, or heart shaped cookies may be served. Have some home made mints, molded in heart shapes, and as a final game "Hearts" may be played.—Mabel Fern Mitchell.

* * *

Something Special for the Little Folks

EVERYBODY enjoys a valentine party but the kiddies are likely to feel neglected because they are too young to mix well with the "teen-age" crowd that usually monopolize February 14th.

Write invitations with a white pencil on bright red paper hearts and let the little folks take them to school and distribute them—because that is half the fun. Decorate the rooms with red and white crepe paper ribbons and lots of red hearts. Hide a comic valentine—cute but not rude or unkind—for each guest and marked plainly with the recipient's name somewhere about the rooms and as soon as all have arrived start them on a valentine hunt. The arrival will be almost simultaneous because this party is from 4 to 7 and the kiddies come directly from school. Of course if any one finds a valentine belonging to some one else it is to be left alone—a situation that will inevitably happen, probably several times. When all the valentines have been discovered and compared let the children play valentine postoffice for awhile.

Seat them in a circle with one in the center for a leader. Give each player the name of a city. The leader then says, "I am sending a valentine from Baltimore to to Atlanta; will it arrive safely?" Baltimore and Atlanta then change places, if possible before the leader can drop into either vacant chair. Who ever is left unseated leads next time.

When they tire of this try "Cupid's Dart." A circle is formed and the players move slowly around while one of their number stands in the middle blindfolded and armed with a stick—Cupid's dart. The stick is pointed at some player in the circle, who must then go inside with Cupid and evade him while he tries to catch her exactly like the old game "Jacob and Ruth" except that Cupid calls "Where is my Valentine?" and the reply is "Here I am".

A Valentine table is easily made very pretty but when a big party is to be entertained most of us haven't room to seat them all at our dining tables so that the next best thing is a lap supper served cafeteria style. Pile the trays at one end of the dining table, each with its napkin. Next in order should be the plates and silverware, then the food, and last the drink whatever that may be. A nice menu consists of hot escalloped potatoes, any kind of hot sandwiches, fruit or red jello rich with fruit, pink and white ribbon cake, fancy heart cakes with pink frosting, and steaming hot cocoa.—Mrs. E. M. A., New York.

Attention Girls; Mothers, Grandmothers

Girls of eight as well as their mothers and grand-mothers will love to make this quilt. This little block is only a miniature of one of the 20 blocks of which the Mother Goose Quilt is made. Each is 8 inches square and comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern by which you can stamp the design to a square of white muslin and then embroider in outline stitch. The 20 are then set together to make this cunning little quilt.

The 20 transfer patterns in one package with instructions for making the quilt will be sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. Send orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. City.

For the Mothers of Young Children

When the Youngster Bumps His Nose--Bath Conveniences

NOSEBLEEDING is a common condition in childhood. Sometimes it is the result of a fall or a blow upon the nose, and occasionally it is a more or less chronic condition, due to some slight injury to the mucous membrane lining the nose. The latter can easily be irritated by scratching.

Nearly every nosebleed will stop of its own accord, but sometimes the flow continues and is alarming. In such cases the child should be kept as quiet as possible. Usually it is better for him to sit up than to lie down, as in the latter case the flow of blood seemingly stops from the nose, but in reality is carried into the throat.

Often, too, it makes a child feel sick, for he inevitably swallows a good deal of blood, and that is, to say the least, unpleasant.

Some Quick Remedies

One of the best ways of stopping nose bleeding is to take a piece of stiff paper about one inch long and one and a half inches wide. This should be folded twice so that it has a sharp folded edge. This paper, with this edge uppermost, should be inserted between the upper lip and the gums of the upper teeth, so that the sharp edge presses against the blood-vessel which is directly in the centre, at the point where the inside of the lip joins the edge of the gum.

This may be held in place until the bleeding has ceased, which is generally two or three minutes.

Cold water on the nose, and grasping the nostrils firmly between the forefinger and thumb, and holding them entirely closed are also good methods of stopping the bleeding.

A few pieces of ice—tiny chips—inserted in the nostrils will generally stop the bleeding, too, and a small pad of cotton soaked in vinegar used the same way is also good.

Do not let the child blow his nose until the clotting of the blood in the nose has become entirely dry. There will be no danger of the bleeding starting again if this care is taken.—J. W. W.

For Mothers of Young Children

Conveniences

BATHING the baby and washing his clothes take up more time and energy than most anything else connected with care for him properly. There are many conveniences, either "boughten" or home-made which help make these processes move more easily and quickly.

Clever bath tables with tub inserted are on the market and are, no doubt, a wonderful convenience. In addition they can be kept handy for use in changing or dressing the babe. A weak infant can be entirely exhausted if the bathing and dressing process is too prolonged. This is more apt to happen with inexperienced hands, of course.

Improvising Bath Equipment

Lacking the convenient bought bath tables, one has to be improvised. A low wooden or enameled table, (a soft pad is needed, of course), can be kept in the most convenient place. Small clothes-racks, trays holding supplies, a clothes cabinet with drawers for different toilet articles, towels, bath clothes, and other necessaries can be placed near the table at bath time. The baby's things should be kept together and away from contact with the possessions of other members of the family—this to prevent colds or other illnesses being passed on to the helpless babe.

The tiny electric washers which are now on the market are great inventions for people doing small washes every day. The baby's wash can be set going and the busy mother can do something else while the power does the word. Such a machine costs from $25 up.

But if one has no electricity, she has to devise the best possible substitute. If the tub, wringer, clothes rack, and the soaps, etc., are kept grouped conveniently for every day use, so that they may be assembled and put away quickly, the daily wash is not such a chore.

As for the toilet equipment this is best kept in the bathroom. But if the bathroom happens to be upstairs, some room downstairs must be adapted to this use. Comparatively few homes are arranged conveniently for taking care of children while the mother keeps regular household routine going. Usually some compromise has to be arranged. A bright, sunny room near the kitchen can be entirely turned over to nursery purposes or at least a goodly part of such a room could be devoted to keeping the baby's bath and toilet supplies near at hand.

A nursery chair—it is surprising how early in life children can be taught to use it—a small enameled ware chamber—(or porcelain cuspidor), a covered slop pail for diapers (two are desirable) and a soiled clothes hamper will make easier the teaching of regular health habits.

When Baby Begins to Creep

When the baby begins to creep, a play pen is a great convenience. A high chair for meals helps to solve the feeding problem, as it can be placed where the mother can keep her eye on the business.

When the child graduates from the nursery chair the removable toilet seat is a great convenience. It may be bought or made at home. They hook on to the usual bathroom toilet seat and can be placed or removed with ease.

Definite instructions about caring for the baby, bathing, feeding, etc., can be had by writing to us and asking for the New York State Baby Book. This book has been revised and issued by experts of the Division of Maternity, Infancy, and child Hygiene of the New York State Department of Health and is therefore absolutely reliable. No charge for this book. Another helpful book "Infant Care" is available by writing to the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Single copies are free, but if more than one copy is desired, ten cents a copy is asked for them.

Patterns for Some of the New Frocks

Pattern 2964 *is just in style with its soft shirrings at shoulders and hips. Made up in crepe de chine or georgette crepe, this pattern would make a charming frock for "nice" wear. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2954 *when made in woolen plaid, jersey or cotton prints, would serve many purposes for the young girl. Raglan sleeves, inverted plaits in the skirt and straight back are all popular features of sports dresses. It comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 32-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2968 *is designed to meet the requirements of stout figures and yet has the smart outlines which fashion demands. The slightly bloused waist and the stylish vestee effect give the pattern a distinctive air. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 27-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2975 *is ideal for general wear. The two-piece plaited skirt and slightly bloused waist give a trim tailored effect, yet make the dress comfortable for walking. Use the lighter woolens or sports silk for making up. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of 40-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in coin or stamps (although coin sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our New Spring Catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 22*)

The streets were thronged with men in uniform, and my heart beat higher and higher as the cab turned from the Esplanade des Invalides into the Rue St. Dominique.

As the *cocher* looked round enquiringly at me, I thought it would be as well to pay him off here at the corner.

Perhaps it might not be good form to drive up, in style, to a recruiting-office, and, in any case, there was no need to let the man know where I was going....

I found the Rue St. Dominique to be a wholly uninspiring thoroughfare, narrow, gloomy, and dingy in the extreme.

Walking along it and glancing from side to side, I soon found the building of which I was in search.

Over the door of a dirty little house was a blue-lettered notice testifying that the place was the BUREAU DE RECRUTEMENT. Below the label was the bald, laconic observation, ENGAGEMENTS VOLONTAIRES.

Crossing the road, I pushed open a rusty iron gate, undeterred by its agonised or warning shriek, crossed the neglected cemetery garden of this gay place, thrust back a swing door, and entered a long dark passage.

I could see no notice recommending all to abandon hope who entered here, but my drooping spirits were unraised by a strangling odour of carbolic, coal-gas, and damp.

(*To Be Continued*)

Get the *extra* help of Fels-Naptha in your washing machine!

Unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working together in Fels-Naptha, give *extra* washing help you'd hardly expect from any other soap.

It is safe, quick, thorough help any way you use it!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—
or will get it for you

The Best Cough-Syrup Is Home-Made

Here's an easy way to save $2, and yet have best cough Medicine you ever tried

You've probably heard of this famous home-made cough syrup. But have you ever used it? Thousands of families feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will soon earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the pint. Or, if desired, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. It tastes good, never spoils, and gives you a full pint of better cough remedy than you could buy ready made for three times its cost.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, which has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX for Coughs

Colds

Millions end them at once

There is a way to stop a cold, check the fever, open the bowels and tone the system—all at once. Results come in 24 hours. The way is so efficient that we paid $1,000,000 for it. It is so well-proved that millions now employ it. That way is HILL'S—the perfect remedy for colds. Get it now. Take it tonight and the cold will end tomorrow. Don't trust a lesser help.

Be Sure It's HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE Price 30c

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Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

Basketry Materials 65-Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

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INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

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FOR SALE—White Leghorn Pullets. And rabbits. Checkered and flemish giants. Chinchillas, New Zealand Reds, Belgian Hares. Also Milk Goats. DEDRICKS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

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BIG STRONG, Healthy Baby Chicks—Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds—from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write today for free catalog and price list. PORTLAND HATCHERY, 500 W. Walnut St., Portland, Indiana.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Vermont bred, grown, supervised and accredited, fine dark color; Cockerels, same as 200 record hens, supervised $10, others $5. Baby Chicks—Early discounts; order now; circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Big Discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604.

FOR SALE—One Cock, fifteen selected laying White Leghorn Hens. Foundation lot to start a flock. Bargain for you. Price $25.00. CHAS. McCLAVES, New London, Ohio.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS—Priced right. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Giants, 10c and up. Write for Circular and prices. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y., Box 12.

CHAMPION HEAVY BREED Contest pen in United States 1926. Record 2347 eggs at Vineland. Circular. VAN WINKLE'S, Barred Rocks, Camden, New York.

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PUREBRED Single Comb White Leghorn Baby Chicks from high producing stock. Write for catalog. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, New York.

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RHODE ISLAND Reds, famous Red Cherry strain. Choice cockerels a specialty. SPRINGDALE FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

NEW YORK STATE Certified and Selected chicks. Reasonable. THE DANIELS' POULTRY FARM, So. New Berlin, N. Y.

PARK'S STRAIN, Barred Rocks. Selected Cockerels, $4 each. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Mammouth Pekin Ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

PULLETS—200 Early White Leghorns, All laying, Fine Cockerels, $2.00. E. WALKER, Newfane, N. Y.

WHY NOT START in the Poultry Business right, with our S. C. R. I. Red chicks and hatching eggs. We feed cod liver oil and Fleischmann's yeast which make the strongest eggs and chicks you can buy. Send for prices and our hatching record. ROSEMOUNT POULTRY FARM, Franklin, Mass.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $14.00; Barred Rocks, $14.00; White Leghorns, $12.00; Heavy Mixed, $12.00; Light Mixed $10.00; Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery, Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS—Big discount offer to commercial egg farms. Send for full information and get something worthwhile. Tancred, Hollywood, and Barron strains. We help you start right. FARM SERVICE, Route A-2, Tyrone, Pa.

3 BREEDING PENS of Reds—10 hens and male yearlings, show quality, egg quantity. Show Winners. Prices $30, $40, $50. GLENREST, Forest Glen, N. Y.

PEDIGREED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Cockerels. Production Show Prize Winners. Dams records 200-290 eggs. Price $2.00 up RAYMOND DUBOIS, Forest Glen, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—COCKERELS, 11 lbs. $4.00, two $7.50. Barred Rocks, certified matings, nice $2.50, Reds, Viberts, $3.50. JENNIE YOUNG, Hamden, New York.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Choice free-range stock. Well grown cockerels—$3.50 and $5 each. Baby Chicks. INAVALE FARM, R. No. 4, Wallkill, N. Y.

COLEMAN'S WHITE Wyandottes. Quality Supreme. Chicks—Eggs. Send for 1927 prices now. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JOHN R. COLEMAN, Smithboro, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY

GET OUR CIRCULAR "How we produce a Better Grade of Baby Chicks". CARLETON POULTRY YARDS, Milford, New York.

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PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Pigeons, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

IF YOU KEEP COWS or HENS you should certainly write for our valuable book on Building, Equiping, Remodeling or Ventilating a Poultry House, Cow Barn, Horse Barn or Hog House free to you. JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. 794 Elmira, New York.

MORE EGGS—BETTER CHICKS by using Ful-O-Pep egg mash. Send for a copy of our new 1927 Ful-O-Pep poultry book. THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, 1600 Railway Exchange B'ldg., Dept. 2036, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two mammoth Candee incubators, excellent condition. One 5,000 eggs capacity for $300, another 2,100 capacity for $150. MONROE FLINT, Portageville, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

BIG LUSTY BRONZE Turkeys, select breeders for sale. Also Embden, Toulouse Geese, Aylesbury, Muscovey, Pekin, Indian Runner Ducks. Buy your breeders now. CHAS. McCLAVES, New London, Ohio.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Thorobred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Free from disease. Enclose stamp for reply. MAUDE MILLS, Hammond, N. Y.

CHOICE WHITE MUSCOVY Drakes $4.00; Ducks $3.00; Trios $$10.00. M. V. CALDWELL, Lisbon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Five pairs each, Brown Chinese Geese, and African Geese, Good breeders, $7 pair. Crested White and Buff Ducks, six and seven dollars pair. Buy now. CHAS. McCLAVES, New London, Ohio.

HOLLYWOOD CHIX, Runner & Pekin Ducklings: Bred and Hatched from our own selected stock; Guaranteed, Quality, Reliability, Service, Catalogue. WAYNE DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock, bred from first-prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, O.

TURKEYS—PUREBRED Mammoth Bronze toms and hens, the best strain, free from diseases. CLIFTON LEE, Route 5, Lowville, N. Y.

PUREBRED WHITE MUSCOVEY Ducks $2, Drakes $3. White Rock Cockerels $4 and $5 each. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Toms $10.00, Hens $8.00. F. L. ABBOTT, Gt. Bend, Pa.

MAMMOTH Bronze Toms—15. MRS. C. T. SMITH, Croxton, Virginia.

FARM EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—Witte log saw, like new, price $100 crated. JAMES FARRELL, Darien Center, N. Y.

A PUMP for every purpose! Write for complete information. THE F. E. MYERS & BROS. CO., 261 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio.

FARM EQUIPMENT—WANTED

WANTED—PINE TREE Surge Milker, 110 volt vacuum pump. HOWARD WHITTEN, New Berlin, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BARGAIN: 47 acre fruit farm near Burlington, N. J. All fall and winter varieties, seven room brick house with bath, garage, barns, price $19,000, will help finance. DR. M. W. NEWCOMB, Brown's Mills, N. J.

CHAUTAUQUA CO., N. Y.—250 acre dairy farm. 50 acres timber, 100 acres work land, apples, pears, grapes. Large house, suitable for 2 families, ¼ mile from school. Barns 40 ft. x 100 ft. and 45 ft. x 80 ft, swing stanchions and James drinking cups. Two 15 ft. silos. Sold to settle estate. MRS. MARY E. ALDRICH, Route 12, Dunkirk, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 320-acre fruit and dairy farm in Columbia County, completely stocked and equipped, if desired. Price low to settle estate. For particulars address CRAIGS NIER FARM at Philmont, N. Y. or c/o High Rock Knitting Company, 93 Worth St., New York City.

ALL YEAR FARMING in the Southland. Ideal living conditions. Fine farm lands at moderate prices. Write for information to G. A. PARK, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. RR., Dept. AA-8, Louisville, Kentucky.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get our paper, The Earth, free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

NORTH FLORIDA DAIRY FARMS—No tuberculosis. Lowest summer price for milk $5.80 per hundred. Beautiful, high, rolling country. Permanent all year around legume and grass pastures. No feed to buy. No blizzards or hurricanes. Cooler in summer, warmer in winter than your country. Improved farms ready for plow $25 to $50 per acre. Easiest terms. Splendid water, good roads, schools and churches. Many Northern farmers with pure bred herds now here. Land values rising. For details write CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Monticello, Florida. AA-1

WELL-LOCATED 120 acre farm. Fine building, orchard, $2300. Farms all kinds. ANSLOW ODELL, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single man for teamster and milker on up-to-date farm. Only men that can qualify considered. Wages $60 a month, board and room. BOX 402, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

COMPETENT HERDSMAN WANTED. Man who has had experience in both A. R. O. and semi-official work. Give experience and references and also last salary received. Position open April 1st. BOX 400, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED—Married man as herdsman and foreman. Pure-bred herd. Party with extra help and milkers preferred. Good wages for party that can fill bill. BOX 403, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FARMER—Married, to manage best dairy in Schoharie County on shares. Mention experience. BOX 444 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED TWO MARRIED MEN to do general farm work. Will give preference to men who are familiar with orchard work and tractors. State wages received in last position, also references. Position open April 1st. Write or apply in person FISHKILL FARMS, James Bailey, Superintendent, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

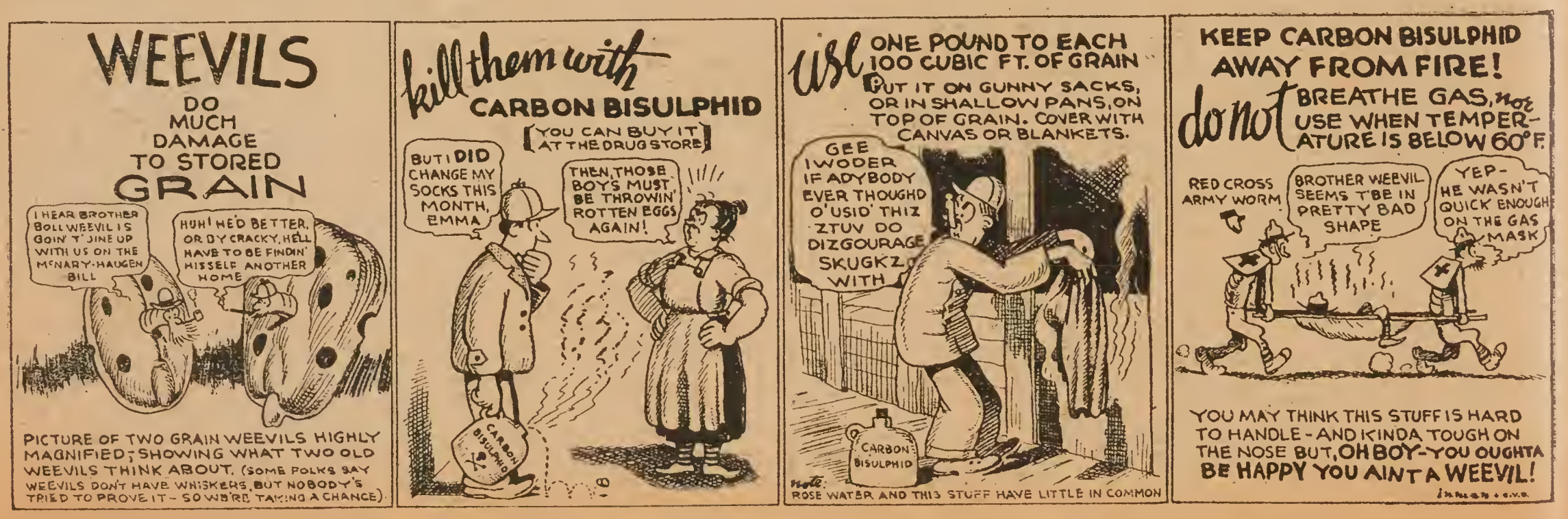
POSITION WANTED—Young man, 32, single, wishes position as handy man on farm. No experience on farm work, but willing worker. BOX C. Z. c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FURS—HIDES—SHIPPERS

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

Additional Classified Ads on pages 15 and 27.

HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No. 8



Service Bureau

"Necktie Tyler" Shows Up in New York State

I would like to know if Necktie Tyler, the "Blind Tie Salesman" of St. Louis, Mo., is really a blind man trying to earn his own living or if it is just a fake. I have received some merchandise from him but I will wait for your reply before I decide what to do.—Cortland, N. Y.

* * *

A few days ago I received a package containing four neckties from Necktie Tyler, "The Blind Tie Salesman," 3026 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., and for which they are asking $1.25 and if I do not want to keep them just send them back. The ties are something that I never ordered from them. I would like to know if I am obliged to send them $1.25 or if they can make me send them back to them. The knit ties are very short and poor quality. I would like to have your opinion on this matter.—Bloomville, N. Y.

NECKTIE Tyler's real name is Ernest Howell. He is only one of several blind men who have gone into the necktie selling business via the U. S. Mail. Another well known figure is "Paunee Bill" also of St. Louis. "Necktie Tyler" is connected with the Mississippi Valley Knitting Mills which are owned by one Jacob Karchmer. Concerning Karchmer, the Better Business of St. Louis has the following to say:

Mr. Karchmer is well known in St. Louis where he has an unenviable record as a promoter of questionable schemes. He has been arrested and his place raided in the past. He was born in Vilna, Russia, and is said to hold some radical views. He served in the Marine Corps during the World War but has been expelled from the American Legion because of conduct unbecoming to a gentleman. Mr. Karchmer's past activities have shown a preference for blind "decoys".

According to the Better Business Bureau, Karchmer has previously been in difficulty in connection with promotions exploiting the blind, as well as other enterprises using a "charity" appeal. Paunee Bill" at one time advised the Better Business Bureau that he was doing well enough not to be in need of charity, and would consider eliminating the blind appeal in future advertising. However, the Bureau has no evidence that he has carried out the intention.

Evidently the success of "Necktie Tyler" and "Paunee Bill" has attracted other shrewd professional promoters as well as blind men and cripples who lack any sense of conscience or ethics. The St. Louis Better Business Bureau gives the following experience with other ventures that have been brought to its attention:

Some time ago this Bureau had occasion to write to a city in Pennsylvania from which there had enumerated an appeal to purchase merchandise from a man whose photograph on the literature indicated that he was badly crippled. A recognized agency for the handling of charitable matters in that city wrote and stated that this man was absolutely not in need of assistance and, in fact, employed several able bodied men to help him carry on this direct mail business. They stated that there was no need for his having gone into this business, because he was enjoying a very good income from a cigar store which he owned.

* * *

The local St. Louis Red Cross was recently approached by an individual who declared his intention to engage in the selling of handkerchiefs by direct mail, with the request that they assist him in employing disabled persons. Needless to say, the request was refused.

This scheme of merchandizing has been reported in the Service Bureau columns previously, not in relation to "Necktie Tyler", but in connection to an outfit in New England. The recipient is under no obligation to return the merchandise particularly if return postage does not accompany the material. Even if postage is enclosed, the receiver is not required to put forth the effort to send it back.

Obviously the merchandise should not be used. It can be put in some safe place until a personal representative calls for it. Of course, it is not expected that a personal representative will ever put in his appearance. If the receiver uses the ties, that is a signification of acceptance and the receiver is then liable for the value of the goods. What our readers say about the value of the ties is usually very true; invariably the goods prove to be vastly inferior to similarly priced merchandise purchased in the local stores.

The method of merchandising is a public nuisance but according to the Post Office authorities, there is no way of curbing it. As well as being a nuisance, it is an unfair method of competition to legitimate business, says the Better Business Burear. It is expected eventually that when the public fully realizes the situation and the facts that enough ties will be "held awaiting the personal representative" that the business will ultimately cease to annoy.

Claims Adjusted by the Service Bureau in December, 1926

When Money Is Involved Only

Fred Zimdahl, Elmira, N. Y.	$ 9.98
Mrs. C. Case, Penn Yan, N. Y.	6.00
Mrs. D. Bolt, Granville Summit, Pa.	2.85
M. L. Van Wegen, Coudersport Pa.	6.00
F. H. Kreutter, Rochester, N. Y.	7.21
Rev. D. T. Davies, Erieville, N. Y.	154.00
Albert Henkel, Lyons, N. Y.	20.72
W. J. Pomeroy, Franklin, N. Y.	8.39
Branson Morris, Wilmington, Del.	20.00
Mrs. S. W. Elliott, Syracuse, N. Y.	7.50
W. Lux, Woburn, Mass.	20.00
Mrs. Alice Smith, Clyde, N. Y.	3.90
N. L. Stevens, Venice Center, N. Y.	112.50
Ed. Carr, Walton, N. Y.	15.00
L. H. Johnson, Guys Mills, Pa.	9.10
G. M. Empie, Sharon Springs, N. Y.	3.43
W. D. Racine, Wilmington, Del.	2.55
D. S. Waltman, New Albany, Pa.	16.00
R. F. Cook, N. Bennington, Vt.	1.00
Kenneth Oakes, Hooversville, Pa.	39.50
E. E. Lafler, Penn Yan, N. Y.	10.00
Wm. Natcher, Ebensburg, Pa.	2.50
Herbert Rhyner, Marcellus, N. Y.	19.00
W. H. Robinson, Bath, N. Y.	11.00
TOTAL	$478.13

Have You Claims Against This Firm?

WE have just learned that the firm of Contento & Petrone, of 1005 Washington Avenue Wallabout Market have gone out of business and have offered to make a settlement of 25% of their indebtedness to creditors, 15% to be in cash and 10% in notes.

We are calling attention to this because some of our subscribers may have claims against this firm. If you have a claim against them you should at once file a verified statement of this claim with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, 122 State Street, Albany, N. Y. The verified statement of your claim should give the name and post office address of the creditor with the amounts due him from Contento & Petrone.

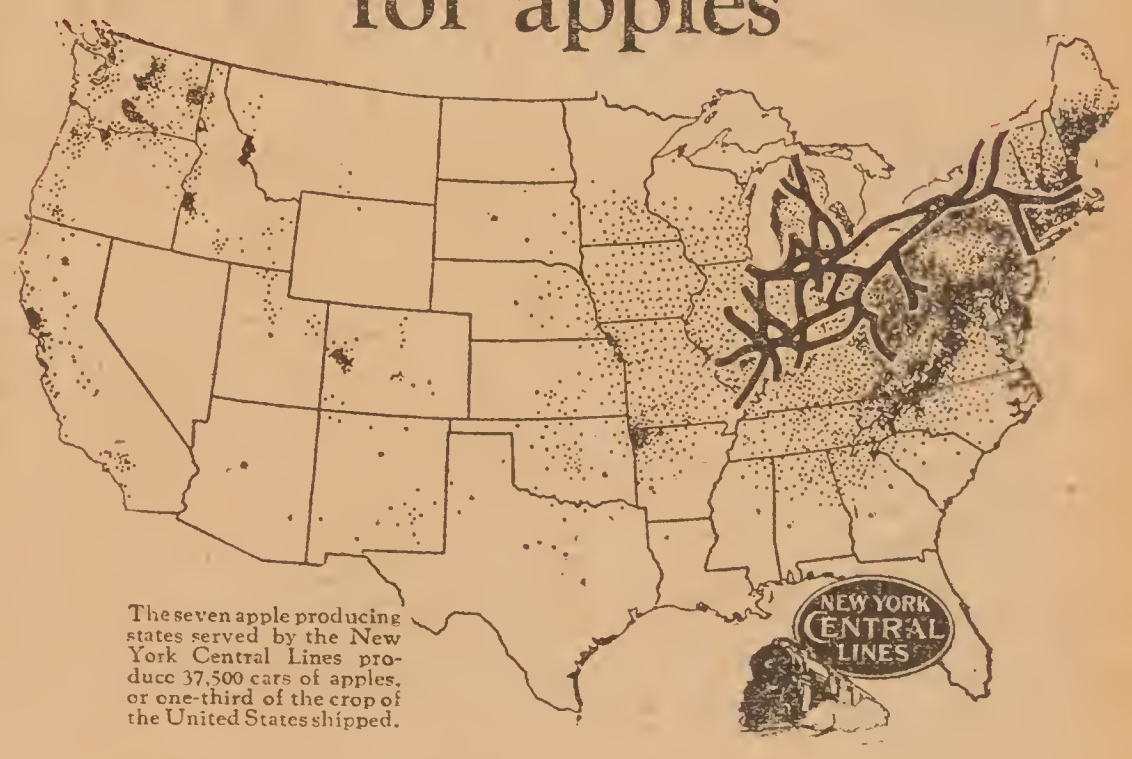
Total Amount of Money Collected by the Service During 1926

Month	General Claims	Advertisers
January	$490.67	$36.79
February	627.40	67.76
March	221.13	89.75
April	1,032.99	82.00
May	159.98	118.85
June	465.28	51.30
July	401.19	48.45
August	271.50	28.50
September	656.37	55.76
October	229.24	31.40
November	303.90	129.06
December	475.63	32.50
Totals	$5,335.28	$772.11

Collected Amount of Money $6,107.38.

One thousand dollars spent now to give programs, leadership and inspiration to boys will save ten thousand dollars in future expenditure for policying, court trials, electric chairs, reformatories, and your boys need leisure hour control and a chance to be participating citizens. It is available now in city or open country. Projects are offered in merchandizing, farming, radio, handcraft, First-aid through Lone Scouting or Scout troop work. Through these groups they train in Self Government, in co-operative effort, in self help and through it all they learn that work is a great game and that all labor has a challenge to mastery worthy their best metal for achievement.—O. H. Benson.

$60,000,000 for apples



The seven apple producing states served by the New York Central Lines produce 37,500 cars of apples, or one-third of the crop of the United States shipped.

THAT is the value of the apples grown in New York Central Lines territory each year. It is two-fifths of the total apple crop of the country.

Some twenty of the standard varieties of apples were originated in this region. They include Baldwin, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Rome, Spitzenburg, Newtown and York Imperial.

The accumulated experience of successful apple growers over years past is of great value in determining the varieties best suited to various locations and in solving other problems of production.

Our own complete apple survey of the United States and Canada will be sent free upon request to those desiring it.

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. Michigan Central Station. Detroit, Mich.

466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

CLASSIFIED ADS

HIDES—FURS—SHIPPERS

WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

FURS WANTED—Ginseng, Skunks, Raccoons, Mink, Muskrats $1.75. Weasels $1.50. Postage refunded. Flat price-list free. STERN'S—Furriers, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10 $2.00. Buckwheat $1.00, $1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here Buckwheat $5.50, Clover Blend $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

60-LB. CAN CLOVER HONEY, $7.00 postpaid, 3rd zone. Buckwheat $6.00, 5-lb. pail $1.15 and $1.00. Sample 10c. NELSON STEVENS, Venice Center, N. Y.

PURE EXTRACTED Buckwheat honey, 5 lb. pail postpaid Third Zone, 90 cts. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bee hives supers, smoker, some never used. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX INCH WHITE Pine Siding—$25.00 per thousand—5 thousand feet—$100. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

WE HAVE just prepared a very attractive book on barn and poultry equipment which we will be glad to mail you without cost. Address Department A-2, HUNT, HELM FERRIS & COMPANY, Harvard, Ill.

OLD COINS WANTED—Every home has a few old coins laying around. Will buy yours. What have you? R. W. LEWIS, 73 Hill St., Buffalo, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

HUMOROUS RURAL Plays, easily staged, easily produced. Catalogue. HARRY DOTY, Chatham, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—Valuable Book (Free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

DISTINCTIVE Printing! Samples Free! FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed, postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Chester, N. Y.

This *New* Kalamazoo Book of Factory Prices Saves You ⅓ to ½

200 Styles and Sizes of Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces at Reduced Prices and with a Sensational 5 Year Guarantee

This new Spring book—just out—is the most important ever issued by Kalamazoo. Here are over 200 styles and sizes of the newest stoves, ranges and furnaces, including beautiful porcelain enameled ranges and heating stoves—a bigger variety than in 20 big stores.

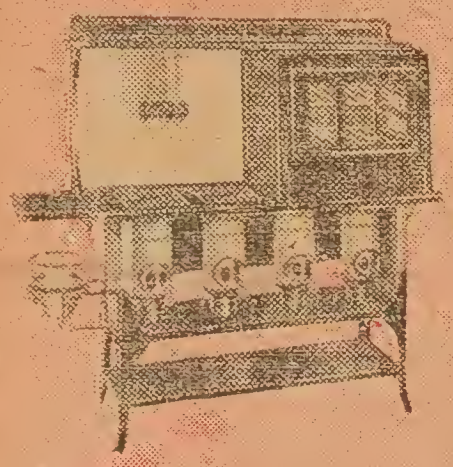
Reduced Factory Prices

Reduced factory prices are now in effect—made possible by still bigger production, still bigger buying power. A **New 5 Year Guarantee Bond** protects you against defects in materials and workmanship. Kalamazoo quality alone is responsible for such a liberal guarantee.

So vitally important is this **New Free Book** that every reader of this advertisement is urged to send the coupon immediately, to be sure of obtaining a copy. Although thousands of extra copies have been printed, the demand will be tremendous. Never has a book of its kind been so interesting, so full of valuable information. You will find **quality** the highest and **prices** that will amaze you.

Send for Your FREE Copy

Kalamazoo stoves and ranges have been tested and indorsed by Good Housekeeping Institute.



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600,000 Customers

Send for this book today! No matter what you are interested in—heating stoves, gas stoves, coal and wood ranges, combination gas and coal ranges, oil stoves, or furnaces—pipe or one register type you will find them in this book. Read the letters of some of our 600,000 satisfied customers. Read the Kalamazoo guarantee of satisfaction or money back, the strongest ever written. Read, too, why Kalamazoo is saving $1,000,000 yearly for Kalamazoo customers. Then you will understand why this great 13 acre factory now in its 26th year, has become a National Institution.

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By all means fill out the coupon below and mail today. You will want to know how Kalamazoo gives you **30 days trial** in your own home and **360 days approval test** on anything you purchase. See how close Kalamazoo is to you — **24 hour shipping service** saves your time—safe delivery guaranteed.

Heating Stoves
$27.20 up

Kalamazoo Facts

24 Hour Shipments
30 Days Trial
600,000 Customers
26 Years in Business
Satisfaction or Money Back
Cash or Easy Payments
360 Days Approval Test
Safe Delivery Guaranteed
Above All Else—Quality

Cash or Easy Terms

Read the easy terms—many as low as **$3 down, $3 monthly.** Nowhere in the world can you get such value, such service as Kalamazoo now offers in this new book.

Free Furnace Plans

This new **FREE** book tells you how to make a triple savings on Kalamazoo furnaces. First it saves you **1/3 to 1/2 on the price of the furnace itself.** Secondly, it shows how you make a **big fuel saving** every month. Lastly, it illustrates how you **save the cost of installation** by following Kalamazoo free plans and free service. Thousands of Kalamazoo owners have put up their furnaces themselves, eliminating entirely any difficulties of installation.

Quality First

Remember this! Kalamazoo specializes in the manufacture of stoves, ranges and furnaces. We build in large quantities. You get better quality at lower prices from a factory whose sole interest is making stoves, ranges and furnaces than you can elsewhere. This new catalog will prove it. Compare the quality, beauty, weight and size of Kalamazoo products with others. Don't make the mistake of buying elsewhere before you send for this book. Write your name in the coupon today.

Beautiful Porcelain Enamel Ranges

On every page you will see why factory prices save you 1/3 to 1/2. Pictured in full color are porcelain enamel ranges in beautiful delft blue and pearl gray—the very latest and most popular of all ranges. Also, mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves—now in great demand. These enamel ranges and stoves are *as easy to clean as a china dish.* The enamel is baked in our new enameling plant. Once you see them—bright, colorful, glistening clean—you will never again be satisfied with dull, drab, black ranges and stoves. Our business on them increased over 500% last year—that shows their popularity.

Saved $45

Sullivan, Ill.

"Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Dear Sirs:

In regard to the Emperor Range received a month ago today we certainly are more than pleased. We find it perfect in every respect. Sure is a wonderful heater and baker. I bake with satisfaction and know it will not burn on the bottom or top but bake a golden brown. Saved at least $45 and will certainly recommend your stoves to our friends.

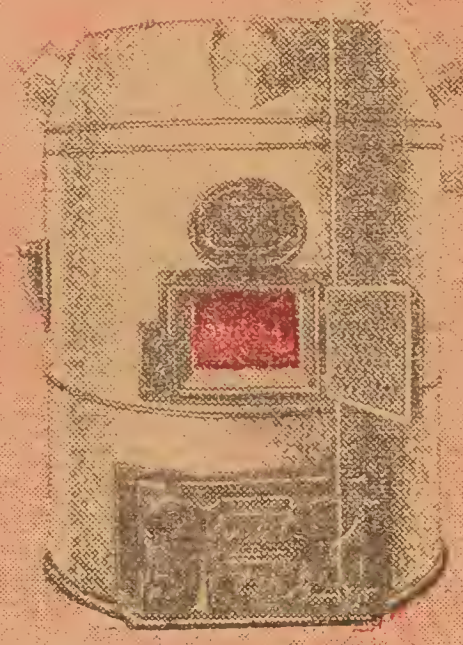
Yours truly,
Mr. and Mrs. Orville Kradel."

Heats Perfectly

Penn Yan, N. Y.

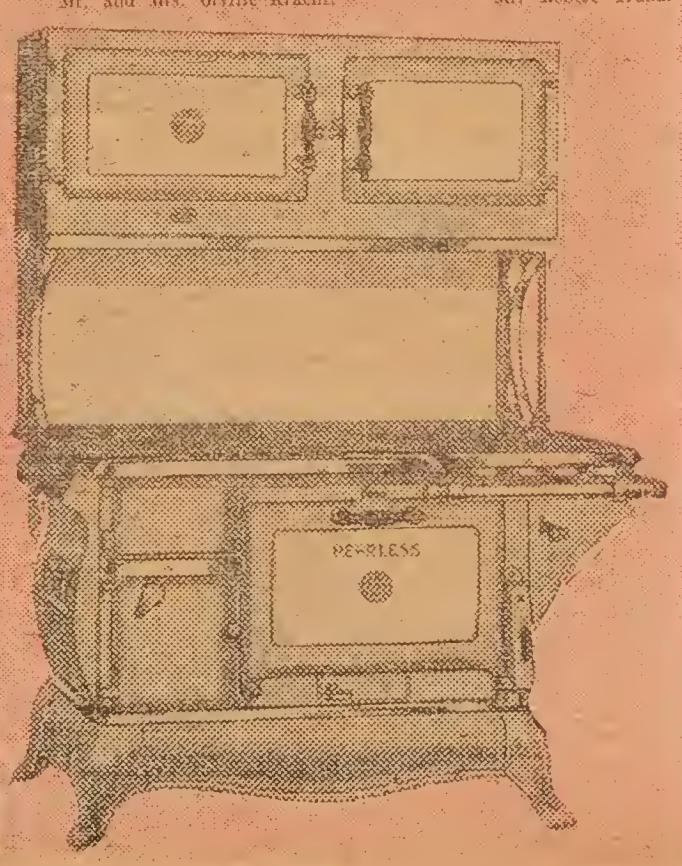
"Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Gentlemen:

I received the 23-inch Kalamazoo Chief Furnace February 13th, in good shape. Nothing missing—parts all went together perfectly. We built a fire and in ½ hour the house was like an oven. We had to open doors and windows, and at only 6 above zero. We never could heat the rooms with a stove, but now it is like summer when furnace is checked. Thank you for your promptness. Yours truly,
Mr. Robert Truax."



Pipe or Pipeless Furnaces
$59.95 up

Ranges
$37.75 up



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Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE catalog showing guaranteed Kalamazoo stoves, ranges and furnaces, and giving Direct-from-Factory prices. Please send also extra complete additional information on article I have checked at right. It is understood that this inquiry puts me under absolutely no obligation.

Name .....
Address .....
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- ☐ Gas Range
- ☐ Comb. Gas and Coal Range
- ☐ Heating Stove
- ☐ Oil Stove
- ☐ Pipe or Pipeless Furnace
- ☐ Parlor Furnace

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FEBRUARY 12, 1927

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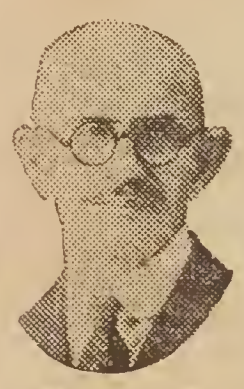
Barnum Was Right

How The Cardiff Giant Duped Thousands---A Fireside Reflection

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr,

IT must be that in the big A.A. family there are some of the elder members whose memory will run back across the years to those October days in 1869 when all Central New York seethed with excitement because of a strange discovery at Cardiff, a little hamlet thirteen miles south of Syracuse.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Indeed I shall be surprised if among my readers there are not at least some who were present and helped make up the eager, curious crowds which gathered around the pit on the Newell farm and with feelings of wonder and awe gazed down upon the stone image of a gigantic man, almost universally declared to be the greatest marvel of the century.

Since those days almost sixty years have passed and two generations have grown up and every attendant circumstance has been well nigh forgotten. So it would seem worth while to revive and retell once again the story of a most famous humbug which was staged upon an Onondaga County farm, and which duped not only the great mass of common folks, but also many of those supposed to be among the most learned and scientific of their time. Indeed, the story crossed the sea to Europe and there scientists gravely discussed the American discovery of a gigantic prehistoric man.

Long years afterwards when the shouting and the tumult had wholly died, the author and finisher of the hoax, then a man seventy years old, told his story—told it fully and freely without reservation and without shame, and with many gleeful chuckles over how he had fooled half the world. All in all this history makes a curious and instructive tale.

As to what purported to be the manner of its discovery, I cannot do better than to quote verbatim the opening paragraph from the 24 page descriptive pamphlet which was printed a few days after the discovery and sold in great numbers.

"On Saturday forenoon, October 16, 1869, William C. Newell, a farmer residing in the village of Cardiff, in the town of Lafayette, County of Onondaga, commenced to dig a well near his barn. Two workmen were employed, Gideon Emmons and Henry Nichols. Mr. Newell being engaged meanwhile in drawing stone with which to line the well. At about the depth of three feet one of the workmen struck a stone as he at first supposed. A moment later he thought it was a water-line pipe and asked for an axe with which to break it. Before the axe arrived the foot was partially uncovered with the exclamation "I declare, some old Indian has been buried here." Further excavation disclosed the entire foot and part of the leg. One of the workmen seeing the direction in which the body lay, dug down just about where he though the head might be and his shovel struck the nose. The face and head were soon uncovered and in a short time the entire figure exposed to view. Then there appeared to the few assembled spectators the collossal, well proportioned form of a human being of the following remarkable

DIMENSIONS"

This and much more of the same tenor.

The "discovery" was made on Saturday afternoon. Within a few hours a number of curious neighbors had looked upon the wonder, and within two or three days it had become a full blown marvel of the first magnitude. Among the multitude who visited the Giant while he still lay in state just as he was uncovered by the well diggers, was Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, and in his autobiography he has written at considerable length concerning what he saw. In the State Library at Albany are preserved a large number of newspaper clippings and from these it is possible to piece together a pretty continuous story of the great fraud.

President White and the reporters for several newspapers have described for us the events and scenes at the Newell farm during the days following the discovery. The pit where the Giant lay was in the valley of a little stream and only about 100 feet distant from the public highway. During those October days a stranger approaching the heretofore lonely spot would be led to believe that a big County Fair was in full swing. Farm wagons, buggies, fine carriages, hacks and even city omnibusses from Syracuse all loaded with people, crowded the roads. Over the excavation a tent had been set up and a wooden railing held back the curious ones from crowding into the grave. No one under any pretext was allowed to touch or come near the body but as a special concession, Dr. James Hall, the State Geologist, was permitted to examine it "through a powerful glass for 15 minutes". The admission fee was fifty cents and at this date the fractional "shin plaster" currency of the Civil War was almost the only medium in circulation so that the ticket seller was almost buried in paper money. The tent (a larger one was erected as the show waxed in popularity) was thronged from morning to night, and several as-

(*Continued on page* 18)

WHY RIDICULE THE OSTRICH?

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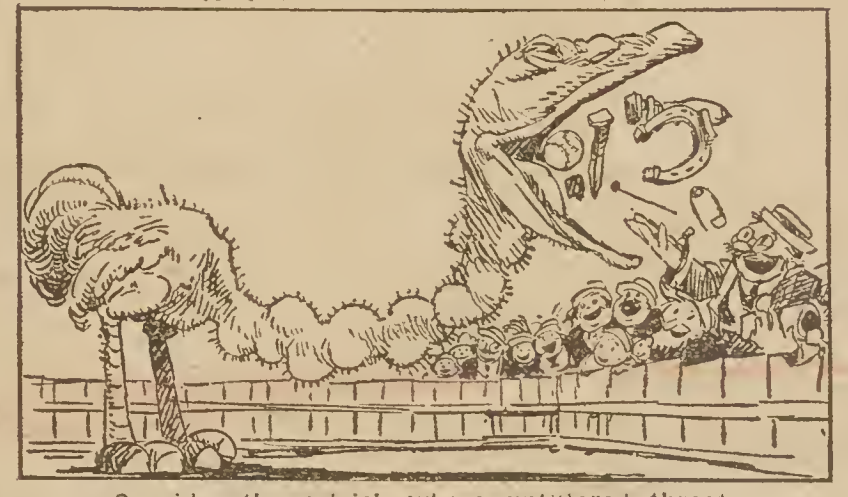
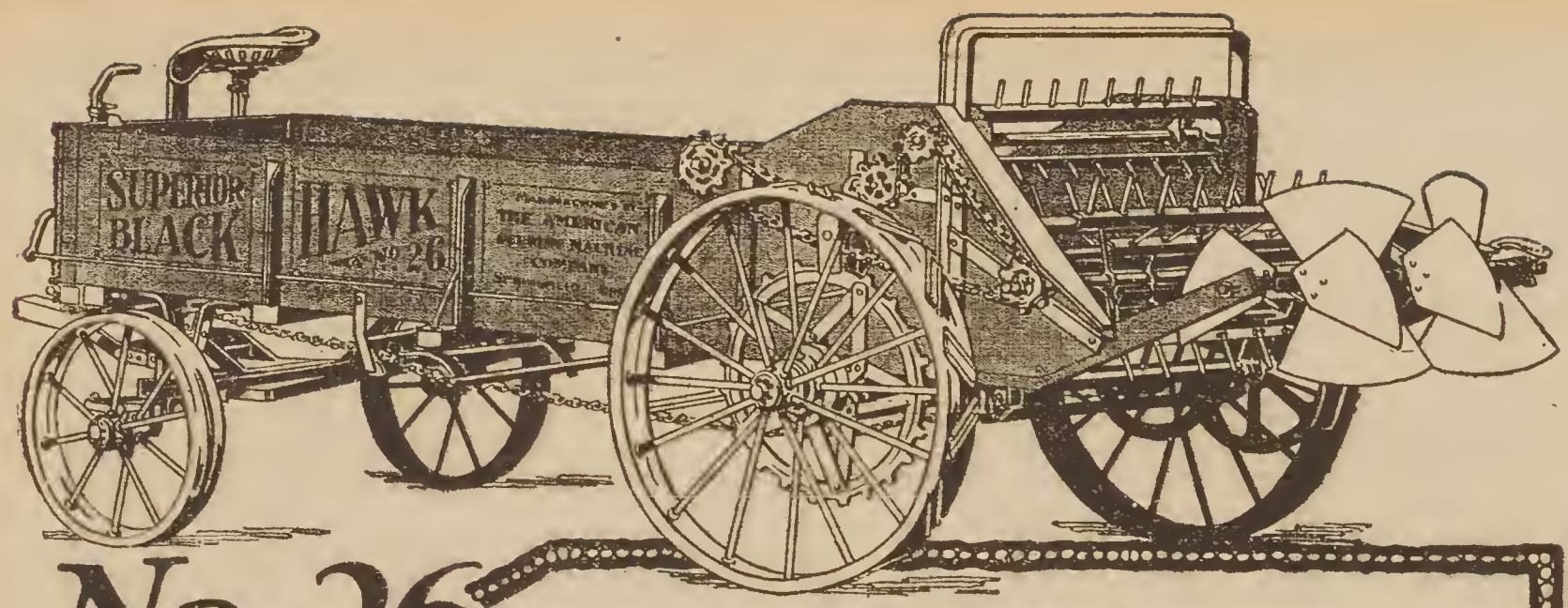


Consider the ostrich whose untutored throat
Will swallow a menu to stagger a goat—

But the public outdoes him in times such as these
And would swallow the moon if you said it was cheese



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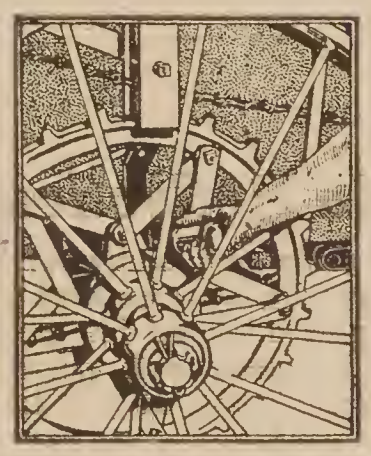

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Apple Business Must Meet Changes

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

DURING the week of January 24th we have experienced the warmest and the coldest weather since winter set in early in December. The week began in a January thaw with the thermometer nearly 50 degrees Fahrenheit. About the middle of the week it suddenly fell overnight to 10 degrees below zero. Now at the end of the week it is 40 degrees again and raining. These wide and sharp variations are good for neither folks nor plants for they bring injury to both.

M. C. BURRITT.

"Domestic demand slow, export demand moderate to good, market steady" sums up the apple market condition at present very well. There is almost no movement of Baldwins. One large grower told me that he had been absolutely unable to get an offer of any kind on Baldwins—except for export—and remarked that this was a condition that he had never before experienced in his lifetime. He thinks that Baldwins have outlived their value as a commercial variety, but this opinion is not generally held. R. I. Greenings are moving freely at $3.50 to $3.75 per barrel out of cold storage and are in good demand. The export demand for Western New York apples continues good and the fruit is bringing good prices abroad. This well sustained demand across the water seems to be due principally to the practical exhaustion of the British crop and the falling off of the shipments of Virginia apples.

College Gathers Data On Apples

Every apple grower is conscious of the weak demand and low price for apples and generally attributes it to a big crop but few realize the amount of this years' production and the shifts in production and in consumption of fruits that have taken place in the last ten to twenty-five years. A large amount of data on the apple industry has been gathered by Dr. Warren's department at the College of Agriculture and was presented at the farm bureau fruit conference in December. At the request of this group the material has been published by the College as a "Preliminary Report on the Apple Situation in New York State" and is being presented by means of charts at community farm bureau meetings throughout the fruit belt. Some of the facts will doubtless be of interest to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers.

Just as wheat production shifted from East to West thirty to forty years ago so apple production is shifting to western sections. "In the five year period from 1895 to 1899 the boxed apple states produced only about 4% of the total apple crop. In the five years from 1920 to 1924, 28% of apples were produced in these eleven states. Apple production has declined in the eastern or barreled apple states. Future production will of course be determined by the present plantings of apple trees, old and young. The leading commercial apple counties of the boxed apple states increased their plantings sixteen times from 1890-1925 and their non-bearing trees are about maintaining these plantings now. The commercial fruit growing counties in the barreled apple states have 25% less bearing trees than they had at the high point of 1910, although this is still double what the western commercial counties have.

Apple Growing More Specialized

"Considering all counties of the boxed apple region the number of bearing trees decreased from 21,202,000 in 1920 to

(*Continued on page* 10)

IF YOU
ARE INTERESTED
IN A SELLING JOB
FIND OUT WHAT I
CAN OFFER YOU AS
AN AMERICAN
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E. C. WEATHERBY
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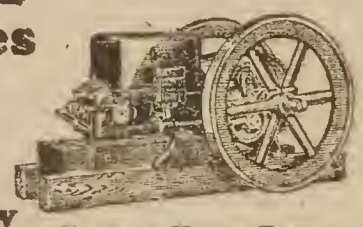

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Looking Ahead in the Hen Business

The Prospects Are Good For the Man Who Studies and Plans His Work

By MARILLA ADAMS

THE portion of the egg and chicken money received by the farmer during the past twelve months which could be labelled "profit" justified the predictions made a year ago that there was nothing discouraging in the outlook for the poultryman in 1926. The volume of both eggs and chickens marketed exceeded that of 1925. Prices paid to producers for chickens averaged 2 cents a pound higher than in 1925 and the highest since 1921. Farm prices for eggs averaged 2 cents a dozen less than in 1925, but higher than in any other year since 1921. The total amount of egg and chicken money paid to farmers during the year probably was as large as in 1925, when it was the greatest since 1920. Feeds were comparatively cheap, so that the margin of gain over the cost of the ration was satisfactory.

The year ahead promises to be a favorable one for poultry producers, but there is no clear reason to expect that it will be an improvement over the last two years. The attractive prices which have prevailed in that period are likely to call forth some increase in production in 1927. Since business activity seems more likely to fall behind the pace set by 1926 than to exceed it, an increase in consumer demand is not probable. Feed costs, on the other hand, are likely to show some upward tendency.

At worst, there is no danger that the changes will be so pronounced as to wipe out the margin of profit for efficient producers. Those who endeaver to reduce their unit costs of production and to put on the market products which satisfy the consumer will make money.

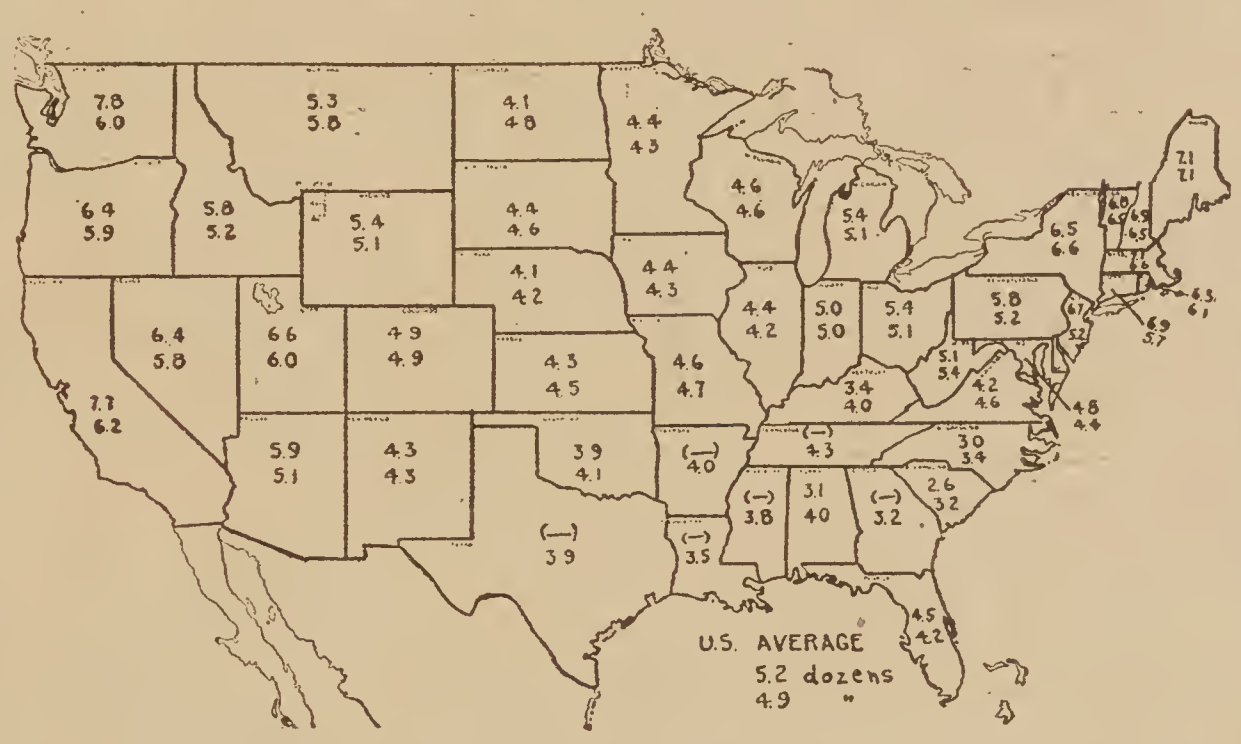
While the official estimate of chickens on farms at the beginning of 1927 is not yet available, it will probably show as large a number, if not more than a year previous. Since there is a little improvement every year in the average production per laying hen, even with the same number, the potential producing capacity is larger. Looking farther back, it may be remembered that the number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms on January 1, 1926, was about 5 per cent larger than the year before, at which time the farm census showed 14 per cent more chickens on farms than at the start of 1920. Evidently, the momentum of expansion of the industry which started six or seven years ago is still carrying on.

Production of eggs thus far this winter indicates that producing capacity is greater than a year ago. From November 1 to the middle of January, receipts at the four leading distributing markets have been more than 15 per cent larger than a year previous and the largest on record for the corresponding season of the year.

Egg production always is influenced by the weather, but, assuming normal climatic conditions, the lay probably will continue ahead of corresponding periods in 1926, although the percentage of grain shown recently is not likely to be maintained. If, for any reason, egg prices should drop to an unusually low level for a time during the spring, it is possible that flocks will be closely culled after the heavy laying season, leading to relatively lighter production in the second half of the year.

The year has started with a record stock of 144 million pounds of frozen poultry in storage compared with a five-year average on that date of 109 million pounds. In addition, the spring hatch is likely to be heavy since the last two crops of market poultry have sold at attractive prices. Spring weather will affect the number raised, of course. While nothing of that kind is anticipated, if egg prices should prove

(*Continued on page 23*)



Average egg production, in dozens, per chicken on farms. No correction has been made for males. The upper figures are based on the 1925 farm census and the lower figure, on the 1920 census. The 1925 figures are not yet available for several southern states. The northeastern and the far western states show the highest averages and the cotton belt the lowest.

Give Farmers On Dirt Roads a Square Deal

Mud in Summer, Snow in Winter Because of Poor Road Service

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

RECENTLY we have had discussions in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST calling attention to the injustice in the matter of road service to farm people who live off of the main paved roads. As a result, we have been flooded with letters from our people who live on these roads and who complain about the injustice of being taxed for service that they do not receive. It is very evident that this is a problem which must have attention. After all, the people who live on the dirt roads still constitute a majority and if majority sentiment is still worthy of consideration in America, then more of the people's taxes must be spent on the dirt roads.

One of the best discussions of this situation was written by Mr. E. L. Caflisch of Clymer, New York, and printed in the *Jamestown Morning Post*. Mr. Caflisch said in part:

"In this road problem we have the two extremes. Every penny is counted and squeezed that is used for dirt roads. Three to five thousand dollars is used in a year to maintain and build up about 75 miles of dirt roads and we expect them to be maintained in perfect condition and get disappointed.

Then we have the payments. Money is no object. Spend it, yes, throw it away. Any way to get rid of it, the more the better. And, it does not matter how they are built, or how long they last, simply give us improved roads. There is more money to repair and rebuild them because everyone wants them. Dirt road care is discontinued, improved road stability is lost sight of, all we are after is more, more, more improved roads.

Did you ever stop to figure what the full cost of maintenance of improved roads is per mile per year, and then compare it with the dirt road maintenance per mile?

The improved road costs upwards of $50,000 per mile when built by contract. The interest at 6 per cent on that amount is $3,000 for every mile per year, from the time of building until eternity. That's the interest alone, to say nothing of the upkeep and rebuilding.

What kind of a dirt or gravel road could you have if you spend $3,000 on a mile for a few years and then dropped down to $200 per mile to maintain it per year?

Where dirt roads have a little extra work in the way of gravel, slag, etc., it is expected that they will last forever, without any attention or care. With the improved roads there is a different feeling. It is taken for granted that they need continual attention and it must be, because the people want the expensive things and good dirt roads are not expensive enough at best.

Two hundred dollars per mile per year on dirt roads will put them in fine condition, and keep them there, if the work is done right. And that is only one-fifteenth of the amount of interest alone on the original cost of a mile of improved road of the ordinary type."

Another one of our readers writes us as follows:

While the discussion concerning hill roads is in progress I should like to tell you our experience. We have had terrible roads all summer. In one place several truck loads of field stones were dumped with no attempt made to cover them. We have had to drive over them all summer, almost as they were dumped from the truck. On either side of our horrible road is fine cement road which we are helping to pay for.—E. M. C., New York.

One of the problems that has been particularly bad during this hard winter is the snow on the back country roads. Probably more people have been snowbound this winter than before in many years. Here is what one member of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family thinks about these roads in winter:

After living six years in this rural section where U. S. mail service is interrupted several days and sometimes weeks at a time every winter because some part or portions of road in R.F.D. circuit remains "unbroken", I thought it high time someone found out a remedy for this winter rural inconvenience. Just on this one road where I happen to reside there are seven families in this same predicament. I believe nearly 50 per cent of the rural people living on dirt roads experience this same interrupted mail service during the winter months.

Knowing the fact that your paper (perhaps I should say "our" paper) is a sponsor for fair play and always ready to assist in the improvement of rural communities, I am offering this suggestion. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST make a survey of some sort, or in some way ascertain what per cent of rural people experience an unreasonable amount of interrupted mail service because of unbroken roads in the winter time. If results obtained from such a survey seemed to be of sufficient importance, perhaps pressure could be brought to bear upon legislation either Federal or State or both to make it possible to keep roads open for U. S. mail.

I believe the mail carriers, as a rule, are doing their best under such circumstances. They usually go as far

(*Continued on page 22*)

"The Old Time Spirit of Everyone Breaking Out His Share of the Roads Has Gone."

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL. 119 February 12, 1927 No. 7

Worth Memorizing:

"Every man when he goes down to his grave holds in his clutched hands only what he has given away."

* * *

Barnum used to say that the American people liked to be humbugged and that he liked to do it. But Barnum never had anything on the gentleman who "put over" the Cardiff Giant that Mr. Van Wagenen writes so interestingly about on Page 1. Do not miss it.

* * *

The New York State Conservation Commission, according to reports, is placing wild deer in the woods of Broome and other counties with the expectation that they will multiply and provide sportsmen with hunting. Unfortunately, these deer, if experience from other sections is any guide, will also provide farmers with plenty of trouble from damages. It is high time that farmers and sportsmen got together on some kind of an understanding on the whole wild game problem.

* * *

New Jersey insists on having good roads. This year thirty-five road improvement projects have been mapped out by the New Jersey State Highway Commission costing approximately ten million dollars.

* * *

One of the chief jobs of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is to help our folks think out their own problems by giving them all of the facts we can gather on every side. That is what we have been trying to do for several weeks on the serious apple marketing problem. There have been worth while and interesting discussions on realizing more for our Eastern apples in every issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST recently and there are several more to come. Read what Mr. Pratt has to say on this subject on Page 6.

* * *

The week of February 28 to March 5 has been set aside as Better Farm Equipment Week. We think this idea, which was started last year, is excellent because it serves to bring to our attention the need of looking over the equipment needed for the season's operations and getting it into shape before the spring work begins. What a lot of time, expense and nervous worry would be saved if every farmer would do this.

* * *

Holstein breeders who have had the faith and the courage to maintain and improve their herds even during the past bad years are now evidently coming back into their own. There have been several recent sales where both the average sales price and the prices for individuals have been very satisfactory.

* * *

New York's road program calls for forty million dollars for highway construction and maintenance for 1927. With this it is planned to build three hundred and twenty-five miles of new concrete, and resurface and repair two hundred and seventy-five miles of macadam. Farmers will not object to the construction of highways within the ability of taxpayers to pay. But is it not about time that at least a small part of these great fortunes spent for roads should be used to improve the dirt roads on which the majority of farmers live?

* * *

The Capper—Truth in Fabrics bill, for which the Grange and other organizations have been fighting for years, is still being considered in the United States Senate. Letters from farmers to their representatives or senators would help the passage of this much needed bill.

Land Banks Reduce Future Interest Rate

THE Federal Farm Loan Board has just approved a reduction in the interest rate of five per cent on all new loans made on and after February 1 of this year. It is announced that this reduction is made possible because the Federal Land Banks have been able to sell their bonds on a 4¼ per cent basis which will give the bank a spread of three-fourths of one per cent between what it receives on its loans and what it has to pay for the money it borrows.

Few persons realize that great help that these Land Banks are giving to agriculture by enabling farmers to obtain their mortgage money at a reasonable rate of interest and on a long time basis.

As Mr. Morgenthau so clearly points out in the "News from the Publisher's Farm" on the next page, there are few local banks that will give farmers very much help in the matter of loans. Therefore, there is great need for the fine service rendered by the Federal Land Bank.

One Big Family

WE have scattered through the East a large number of local hardware stores who have joined with us in a little organization having for its purpose improved hardware and other mechanical service to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers. No doubt most of you have noticed the large AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST service tag as you have come into one of these hardware stores.

One of our subscribers recently seeing one of these signs said to the proprietor of the store: "Well, I see you belong to our family."

The proprietor answered: "What family?"

And the farmer said: "WHY THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FAMILY."

One of the fine things connected with our work with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the feeling that on the part of our folks that they are all members of a great family all working together for the good of agriculture.

Income Right Basis of Taxation

THE New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations at its last meeting in Albany on January 19 passed the following resolution:

> WHEREAS, real estate is taxed out of all proportion to other forms of wealth
>
> NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we are opposed to any reduction in the State Income Tax but that on the contrary we favor the increase of this tax;
>
> AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we favor the reduction or if possible the entire abolition of the State General Property Tax.

This means that practically every farm organization in the State is on record in favor of a just plan of taxation. How can a man pay, or why should he pay, when he has no income to pay with? If a farmer has a successful year, then, and not until then, should he be called upon for taxes for State purposes.

There is nothing new about this idea. We have repeated it until our readers ought to know it by heart. But we will continue to hammer it until public opinion is strong enough to bring about a fairer scheme of taxing farmers' property than we have at present.

Farm Versus City Efficiency

WE wish we had a dollar for every time we have been told by persons not farmers that the only real trouble with agriculture is that the farmer is inefficient. "What farming needs," say the city advisers, "is modern business methods." We confess this and similar statements always make us a little indignant, for there is probably no business in the world that requires more skill and ability to make a real success than does real farming. To be sure, there is always room for improvement and there is a large number of farmers who would make more of a success if they used better business methods in their operations.

But as to the average farmer's efficiency and business ability, if you need any proof, we refer you to recent editorial by Arch S. Merrifield in "Farm Machinery and Hardware". According to Mr. Merrifield, farm production per man has increased 419 percent since 1870. Manufactured products per worker have increased only 373 percent since 1860. This shows that the farmer does use labor saving machinery, good business methods, and has cut down wasted effort even faster than the industrial and business workers of the city about whom we hear so much talk of efficiency.

Must Practice What They Preach

A RECENT conference was held at Washington, attended by L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, Chas. Barrett of the Farmers Union and Sam Thompson of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The purpose of this conference was to bring about better cooperation on legislative and other matters between the three greatest farm organizations in America. We wish all such efforts Godspeed for if leaders or organizations cannot cooperate, how can they expect farmers to do so?

Eastman's Chestnuts

CURRY WEATHERBY, Circulation Manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, came into my office a few days ago and said to me:

"Inasmuch as you are the perpetrator, of 'Eastman's Chestnuts', I would like to tell you a story."

I have gotten used to all kinds of insults, so I told him to go ahead, and this is what he told me:

Mark Twain, that lovable humorist, was once invited to attend a public dinner, given by the Chamber of Commerce, in a small town in Virginia where Mark was visiting a friend.

Mr. Clemens agreed to attend, only on a condition that he would not be asked to speak.

The "piece de resistance" on the menu happened to be "turkey a la Virginia", which most everyone knows is turkey stuffed with chestnuts. At the conclusion of the dinner, several local orators sprung some very old jokes at Mark's expense. Mr. Clemens sat solemnly through it all, with not a smile on his genial countenance.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen," announced the toastmaster, "we will listen to our distinguished guest, Hon. Mark Twain."

Mark was mad through and through, although he maintained a calm exterior. The agreement under which he attended the banquet has been boldly breached. He arose slowly from his seat, and glanced smilingly over his expectant audience, which leaned forward in their seats.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, I hope you will excuse me from making a long speech, for after listening to the other speakers this evening, I feel very much in the same condition as the turkey we had for dinner." And down he sat.

News From the Publisher's Farm

FRIENDS of "Old Dutch" will be interested in learning that Fishkill Gladys Hero Inka is his second daughter to make over 700 lbs. of milk in a week. The first daughter of "Old Dutch" to accomplish this feat was our cow Fishkill Dichter Colantha Inka, who last year made, as a junior four year old, 748.6 lbs. of milk and 30.85 lbs. of butter in 7 days. "Gladys" has just completed a record at Fishkill Farms of 709.9 lbs. of milk and 24.03 lbs. of butter as a five year old. She would have made a higher butter record if it had not been for the fact that she was put on test 37 days after freshening. The maximum amount of grain that this cow received was 28 lbs.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

I still own 32 daughters of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, and any reader of this column is welcome to drop in at any time and look them over.

* * *

IN order to stimulate the interest of readers in the great proven herd sires, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers a prize of $5, $3 and $1. for the three best letters on the following subject: "The Ten Greatest Proven Herd Sires of the Holstein Breed". In order to enter this contest your letter must be in this office before April 1st. Your letter should not contain more than 500 words. If this prize contest proves to be popular, in order not to show any partiality, we will later offer similar prizes devoted to the Guernsey, Ayrshire, Jersey and Brown Swiss Breeds.

* * *

A FRIEND of mine recently bought for cash a highly productive fruit farm in the Hudson River Valley. This man is an experienced farmer and a man of excellent character. He called on three different savings banks and trust companies and asked them whether they would be willing to make a first mortgage loan on this farm. He was turned down by all three and told that they were not making any loans on farms. I also called on a savings bank, in his behalf, and met with the same polite but firm refusal. This experience has led me to wonder whether all the savings banks and trust companies in the state, located in rural communities, are following the same practice—namely—that they are taking the farmers' money on deposit and then turning around and loaning it out on city real estate. I would be glad to hear from readers of this column just what their experience has been with savings banks and other financial institutions when they have been desirous of placing a mortgage on their farm.

* * *

FRANK E. THAYER of Frewsburg, N. Y., wrote me a very friendly letter on January 13th, in which he asked me several questions which I will try to answer through this column:

Question: Are your cows let out of doors?

Answer: Yes, we let our cows out of doors every morning into a yard, weather permitting.

Question: Is the manure from your herd taken to the field each day and spread?

Answer: My men make an effort to draw the manure out every day and spread it on sod which will be plowed and planted next Spring to corn, but I will have to confess that there are many days during the winter when for one reason or another, we are not able to draw the manure out.

Question: Tell us how that good crop of Cornell No. 12 was cared for. Was it grown on sod?

Answer: We always plant our Cornell No. 12 on the earliest piece of land that we have. Last year it was grown on a field that had had a previous crop of corn. This spring we are going to plant our Cornell No. 12 on Alfalfa sod. The corn is grown in hills and we treat it just the same as we would any other corn, except that we cultivate it a little bit better.

* * *

I MET K. B. Lewis of Red Hook in the Farm Bureau office at Poughkeepsie the other day, and I asked him the following question: "Mr. Lewis, if you were going to plant a new orchard in the Hudson River Valley, what varieties would you plant?" The answer to my question was as follows: "Gravenstein, Wealthy, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, Cortland, Newton and possibly Opalescents". What do my readers think of this suggestion?

* * *

I WENT up to Albany last week primarily to attend the banquet of the New York State Agricultural Society, which by the way, was a great success due largely to the efforts of Ed. Eastman and Charles H. Baldwin. I called on Governor Smith and brought to his attention several matters pertaining to agriculture. I also attended an annual meeting of the New York State Holstein Association, which was the liveliest meeting I have attended in a long while. For a few moments it looked as though the boxing commissioner would have to be called in as referee. The principal resolution passed at this meeting called for setting aside sufficient funds each month to pay off a debt of some $2,000 which had been accumulated for the last two years. I believe that with this debt out of the way, Holstein men will take a greater interest in the state organization in the future.

* * *

WEATHER permitting, my tractor with the spray rig hooked on behind is going to pay a visit at Tom Cross' repair shop this week. Poor old tractor has plowed so many fields and cultivated so many acres that its lugs are worn off smooth. Tom has a son who, they tell me, is a first class mechanic, and I am going to let him overhaul my tractor before the Spring rush is on. I am also going to ask him to give the spray rig "the once over" so that by the time we are ready to apply the delayed Dormant Spray of Lime Sulphur, my spray rig will be "rearing to go". In this way I will beat "Farm Equipment Week" to it.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Visits With the Editor

ONE of the nice customs of the big city is the habit men have of coming together for a little time at the noon hour for the discussion of business and social problems. A few days ago it was my pleasure to have such a visit with Dr. O. S. Morgan, head of the Department of Agriculture of Columbia University. Dr. Morgan is one of those men best described by that fine old term, "a scholar and a gentleman", a teacher of practical agriculture who does not forget in his teaching that the business of living is more important even than making a living. In the course of our talk, I said that I was rather discouraged with the apparent downward moral trend of the American people as shown by their taste in yellow journals, immoral plays and pictures and in other ways.

E. R. Eastman

"Pretty bad," Dr. Morgan agreed, "but, nevertheless, we as a people are still sound and clean at heart, and if America should be confronted suddenly with a great crisis, I have no doubt that as in times past the best would come to the top and those fitted for leadership would soon take the helm."

* * *

Looking back across our history, we must agree that Dr. Morgan is right. In our times of great national stress and danger we have had our Wilsons, our Roosevelts, our Washingtons, and in the greatest crisis of all came Abraham Lincoln, the mightiest leader of all time.

Since a little boy, Lincoln has been my ideal among the world's famous men. Father was a soldier and a great admirer of the war president; so as a boy I heard many stories of Lincoln which may account for some of my boyish devotion to him. But often as we grow older, we become sadly disillusioned as we find our childhood heroes tumbling one by one from their pedestals. But with Abraham Lincoln increased knowledge of the man and his work bring *increased* love and respect even to the point of wonder. Many men achieve greatness in one line. Lincoln was great in many; greatest of all was his love of his fellows, his gentle kindness and his utter unselfishness. No man who ever lived came nearer to exemplifying the golden rule in everyday life.

I was thinking something of this last winter when Mrs. Eastman and I stood with bowed heads at the feet of Lincoln in the beautiful Lincoln Memorial in the city of Washington and read these words engraved upon the wall from his second inaugural address:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

No man ever had less reason for feeling charitable than Lincoln did in that darkest hour before the dawn of victory. No man had ever come through a greater storm of misrepresentation and abuse. No man ever carried a greater burden of responsibility upon his shoulders, for his was the hand that in spite of clamor and turmoil at his feet held aloft the torch of Liberty for which the race had fought and struggled and died since Magna Charta. Through it all he held steadfastly and unshaken to his purpose, knowing and understanding the stress of his people that called forth unjust tirade and criticism, and because in his great wisdom he did understand it, he overlooked it and loved his people not less but more. Never an appeal too small to receive his attention, never so busy but that there was still time to share his healing sympathy. His letter to Mrs. Bixby will never be surpassed as an expression of an understanding heart to another in deep trouble:

"I have been shown in the file of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

"Yours very sincerely and respectfully,

A. LINCOLN."

I have just taken down from the files the May

(*Continued on page 21*)

A Thought For the Week

He was one of those men, and they are not the commonest, of whom we can know the best only by following them away from the market-place, the platform, and the pulpit, entering with them into their own homes, hearing the voice with which they speak to the young and aged about their own hearthstone, and witnessing their thoughtful care for the everyday wants of everyday companions, who take all their kindness as a matter of course.—GEORGE ELIOT.

McCormick-Deering Tractors

Two sizes, 10-20 h. p. for 2 plows, and 15-30 h. p. for 3 plows. Fully equipped, 4-cylinder tractors, with ample power at belt, drawbar, and power take-off.

Next Spring—

Summer, Autumn, Winter—Profit with

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EVERY YEAR McCormick-Deering Tractors stand stronger with the farmers. The name McCormick-Deering has become the symbol of reliable power farming because it stands for carefully built, practical, many-sided, long-lived farm power.

That is so in your community and everywhere. Men who have used International Harvester tractors — for months or for years — are steadfast friends of McCormick-Deering farm power. They will recommend McCormick-Deering when you come to buy. Other men, who risked using cheaper, lighter tractors, found themselves underpowered. They fell short of reaching full production with the least possible labor and in the shortest possible time. After this experience they were ready for new and better power. There are thousands like these, too, who will recommend McCormick-Deering when you make your power investment.

McCormick-Deering gives you your choice of three tractors—the McCormick-Deering 10-20, the 15-30, and the new all-purpose row-crop tractor, the FARMALL. All are quality tractors, built to last many years. Any one of them will work for you with *drawbar, belt,* and *power take-off* the year around. Any one of them will cut your producing costs and add to your profits. Look them over at the dealer's store. *Catalog will be sent on request.*

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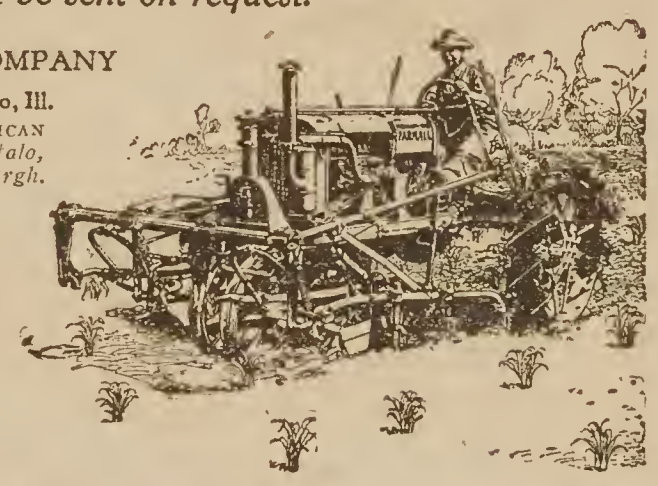
The remarkable new 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering FARMALL, designed to handle cultivating and planting of row crops, as well as all other farm power work.



Most Popular — Most Profitable — Best

McCORMICK-DEERING *for* 1927!

We Have Neglected to Advertise the Apple

By B. G. PRATT

IN the December 25th issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Mr. G. E. Snyder writes very ably on the subject, "What's wrong with the apple industry?" There are so many things wrong with the apple industry that it is hard to find a starting point to help to remedy them.

Some of these we can remedy ourselves, but some others will require cooperation, or at least united action. I have been growing apples for seventeen or eighteen years, and have watched with a great deal of concern the unfavorable turn of the apple business. A large part of the fault lies at our own door as pointed out so forcefully by Mr. Snyder.

J. H. Hale Foresaw Cheap Apples

A few years before his death, Mr. J. H. Hale of Connecticut, remarked to me that he believed that the day would come when apples would sell at $1.25 a barrel, and he would then want to be out of the business. At that time I hardly agreed with him. It took some time for his prediction to come true, but it came very near happening this year.

Why? The law of supply and demand. Was the supply too great; or the demand too low?

Advertising Will Increase Demand

Suppose the crop of forty million barrels predicted by the government has been actually realized, and suppose we had not exported a single barrel of apples. This, would have meant only one bushel per capita to last a whole year, and if every man, woman and child had eaten only three apples a week, there would have been none left for apple sauce or pies. So it is evident that the supply is not too great, but the demand is too small, and the way to increase demand in the fruit business is the same as in any other business--we must advertise.

We must create in the mind of every man, woman and child, the desire to eat apples. Then we must furnish them with apples that not only look good, but are good—and at a reasonable price.

Spread in Price Too Great

Just a few days ago, I stopped before a grocery store in Philadelphia, that had a most commendable display of apples. The prices were just about one half usually charged in such places. The groceryman saw me and tried to sell me some apples. I thanked him, but told him that I was a grower of apples. He said: "Then you did not make any money this year out of your crop; but I did." And so did everyone who sold apples at retail, especially those who sell at two or three times the price asked by this Philadelphia groceryman.

It is this tremendous disparity in price, between what the fruit grower gets for his fruit, and what the consumer pays, that disheartens the fruit grower. Not only does the fruit grower fail to get a just return, but the artificially high retail prices curtail consumption and decrease demand—still further depressing the growers' market.

Boxes Will Not Sell Inferior Fruit

It is true that many inferior apples, unattractive in appearance, and even dishonestly packed have hurt the apple market, and brought discredit especially on the barrel as a package. But putting these same apples in a box will not help the sale, except possibly once. After that, the standard of honesty and uniformity, which the Western fruit grower has built up for the box package will be ruined.

Mr. Snyder asks why the consumption of oranges has increased, while that of apples decreased? First, because oranges have been intelligently advertised, intelligently packed and intelligently distributed; and the associations have seen to it that

(*Continued on page* 11)

FOR
GRANGE LECTURERS

We have prepared brief outlines for three debates, hoping that they might be of help in your work of preparing Grange programs.

The subjects of the debates are:

Is the young man who chooses farming as a life work making a mistake?
Should farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?
Is prohibition under present conditions a damage rather than a benefit?

These outlines will be sent to Granges, Farmers Clubs or others who will make use of them on receipt of 6 cents to cover mailing costs.

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See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog. (14) THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 3014 Cleveland, Ohio

PAPER YOUR HOME for **90¢** PER ROOM

You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents—by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

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Oats

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

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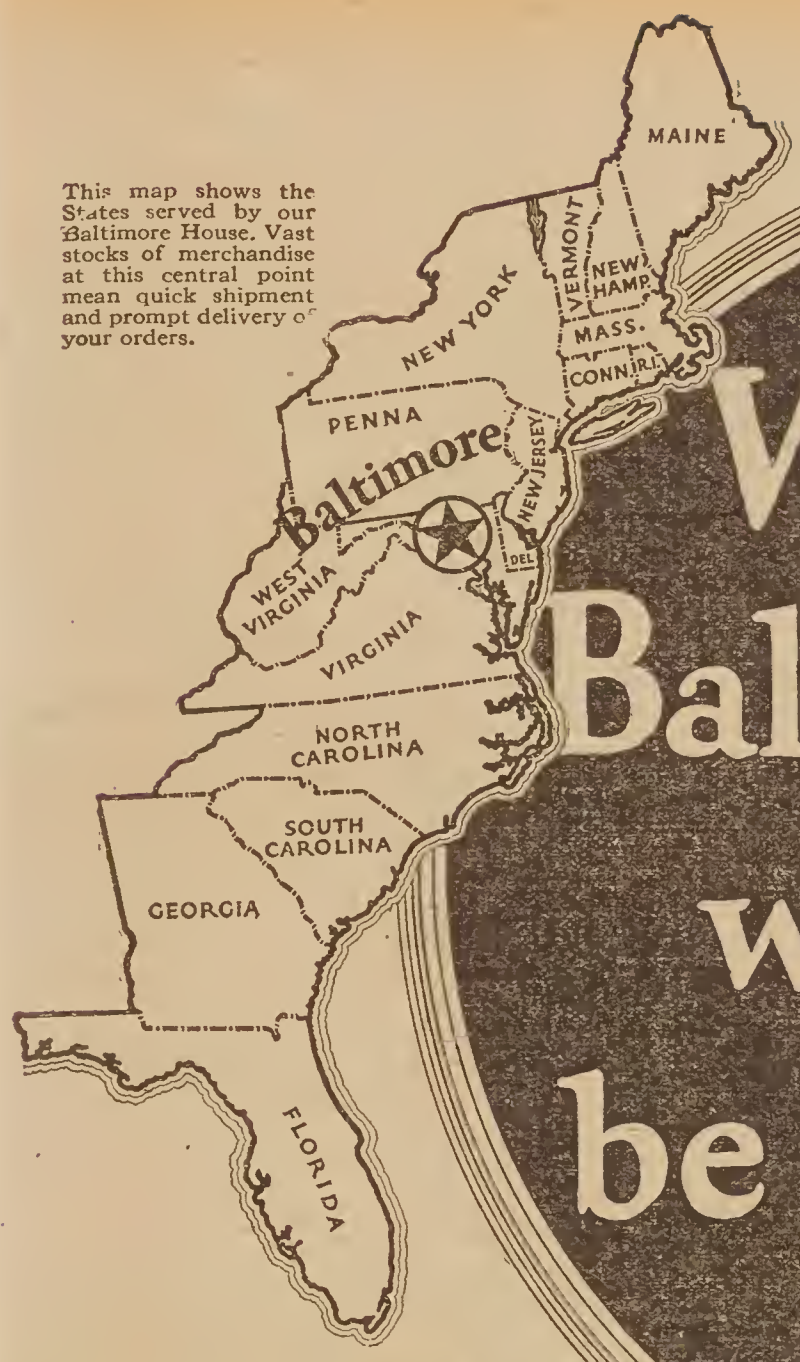

This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders.

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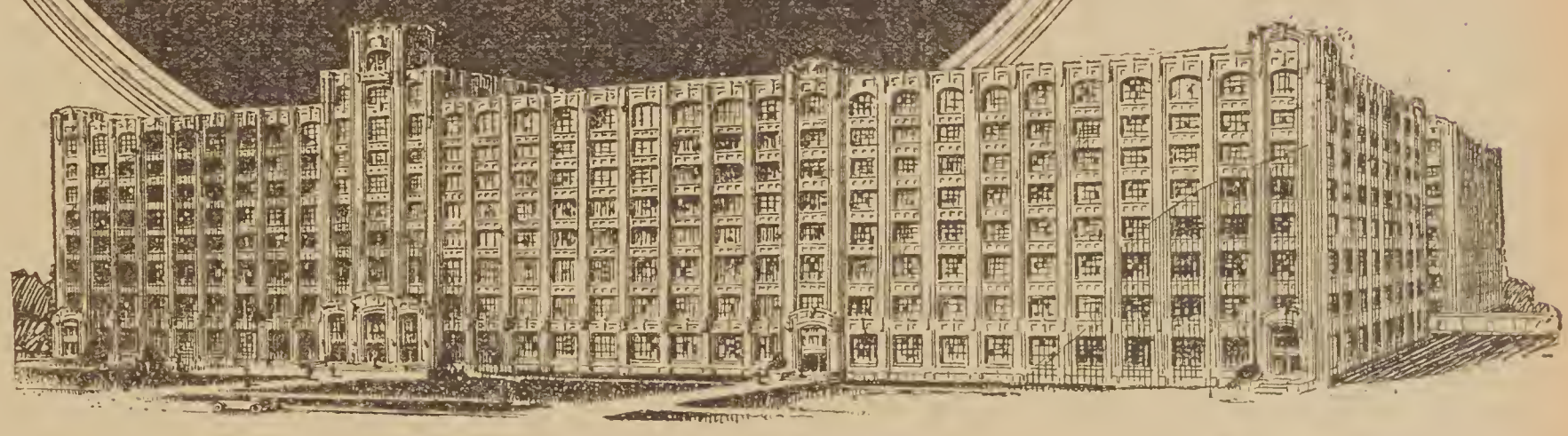

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It is part of our service to fill your orders quickly, to have at hand—near to you—vast stocks of fresh new merchandise ready to fill your orders immediately. That is why Ward's Big Baltimore House was built near to you—so that your orders would reach us quicker, and your goods would reach you quicker.

It is part of our Service to you to make possible each year a still greater saving for you.

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This big Baltimore House offers to you a saving of Fifty Dollars in Cash if you use its advantages, if you *use* Ward's Catalogue, if you will turn to its pages *every time you have to fill any need* for the Farm, the Home and the Family.

Let us prove to you the Saving we offer. Let us show you how and why Ward's offers lower-than-market prices.

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It is part of our Service to you, to sell only goods of standard Quality, to sell only goods that will be satisfactory to you. At Ward's we never sacrifice Quality to make a low price.

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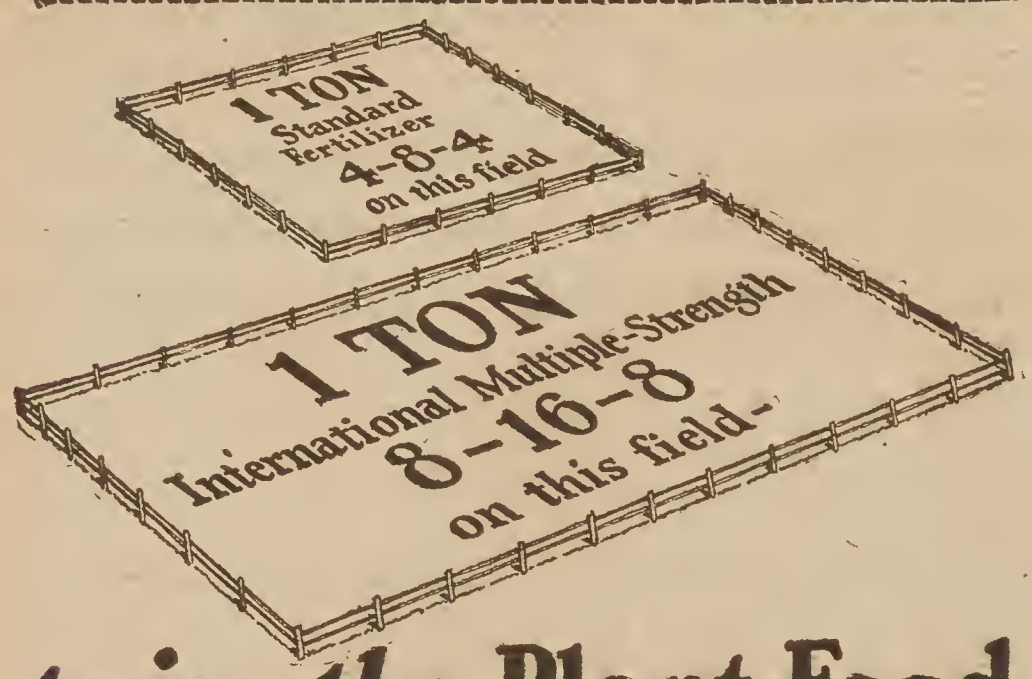

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Ford's Old Virginia Corn

The Grandest of all Ensilage Varieties. It fills when others fail with rich tender silage. It packs down solid and comes out of the silo bright and free from mould. Cattle eat it ravenously. It produces lots of milk and meat. It is the most economical feed a dairyman can raise.

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Vegetable and Potato Men Hold Strong Meeting at Buffalo

By Paul Work

THE keynote of the 17th annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, which was held in Buffalo, January 18 and 20 was better production, grading and marketing to meet the keen competition of present day markets. New York vegetables, like New York apples, suffer because growers insist on selling the bad as well as the good and all too often they mix them together. This idea came up in talk after talk on the program, in committee meetings and in informal conversation.

The second outstanding development was the warm response of table stock potato growers under the leadership of F. C. Gibbs of Fillmore, New York to the invitation of the Association to take part in its work. A potato section was scheduled for Wednesday afternoon with talks by Mr. Gibbs on quality, by M. P. Rasmussen of Cornell on marketing, by Daniel Dean of Nichols, N. Y., on certified seed, by Hugh Glasgow of Geneva on wire worm control and by M. F. Barrus of Cornell on potato diseases. This section was crowded to the doors and and there is no doubt but that potato service will be a prominent feature of association activities.

Exhibits A Big Attraction

A third development was the placing of the vegetable, potato and trade exhibit on a firm basis. In spite of the mid-winter season nearly all of the prizes which had been assembled by H. B. Rogers of the Erie Railroad in some 30 classes, were awarded to highly creditable exhibits.

The largest display was in the contest for county exhibits of 4-H potato clubs. Allegany County carried home the silver loving cup which was contributed by Mr. B. E. Smythe of the Chase National Bank, New York City and which was held last year by Ontario County. The second award went to Steuben County.

Boys Prominent in Competitions

Ten counties competed and cash prizes for the best plates in each county were provided by the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association. The N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Association provided gold, silver and bronze medals for the best plates in the entire 4-H club displays regardless of variety. The gold medal was won by Victor Perkins of Wellsville, N. Y., whose achievement is of redoubled interest because he also took first in the adult table stock class for Smooth Rurals and sweepstakes in the table stock classes. The second prize in 4-H sweepstakes went to Billy Fisher, Masonville, N. Y., Delaware County and third to Allen Burgess, Batavia, Genesee County.

A very creditable show of outdoor and greenhouse grown vegetables was called forth and the sweepstakes prizes for largest winnings in the outdoor classes went to George Keene of Syracuse, Lewis Gasper, Geneva and E. L. Moxey, Jamesville. The Central New York Vegetable Growers' Association offered a collection of some 20 samples of upland and greenhouse vegetables which included a wide variety of exceptional mid-winter quality. The trade exhibit attracted a great deal of interest on the part of visitors and some 22 firms took part.

The banquet was arranged by Albert Schillroth, manager of the Erie County Growers & Shippers Association of Orchard Park, as head of a local committee. Dean A. R. Mann of the College of Agriculture was the only speaker and he gave a most interesting picture of European rural life and farm conditions. Community singing and entertainment plus a first-rate dinner made a splendid evening.

New York Growers Must Watch Other States

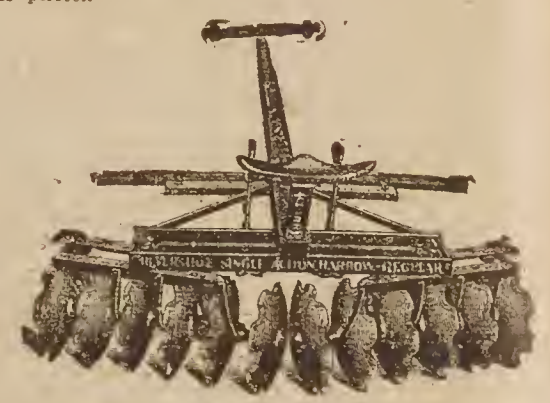
The program was carried out as announced, one of the features of special interest being the group of talks dealing

(*Continued on page 19*)

"Used Them For 10 Years, Best For Work and Wear" Says D. P. Roche

Mr. D. P. Roche, Empire, Mich., knows disk harrows. Read what he says:

"Your letter and catalog received. We already have two Double Disk Clark 'Cutaway' Harrows and one Single Clark 'Cutaway.' I want a disk to work with a light team on ground that is somewhat rolling and I think I will take the Single Action Harrow Extension. Ship us to Traverse City, Mich., one Disk Harrow as described on page 11 We are buying no experiment as we have used them for 10 years and can truthfully say they have anything beat we ever tried for wear and tillage. The draft is perfect."



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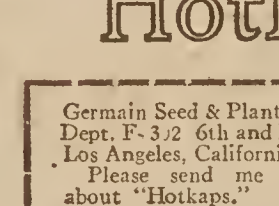

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The most economical, and the most certain insurance for plants known against frost, rain, excessive heat, and wind. The cost is small—in quantities less than a penny each. Now widely in use in 38 of the states of the Union.

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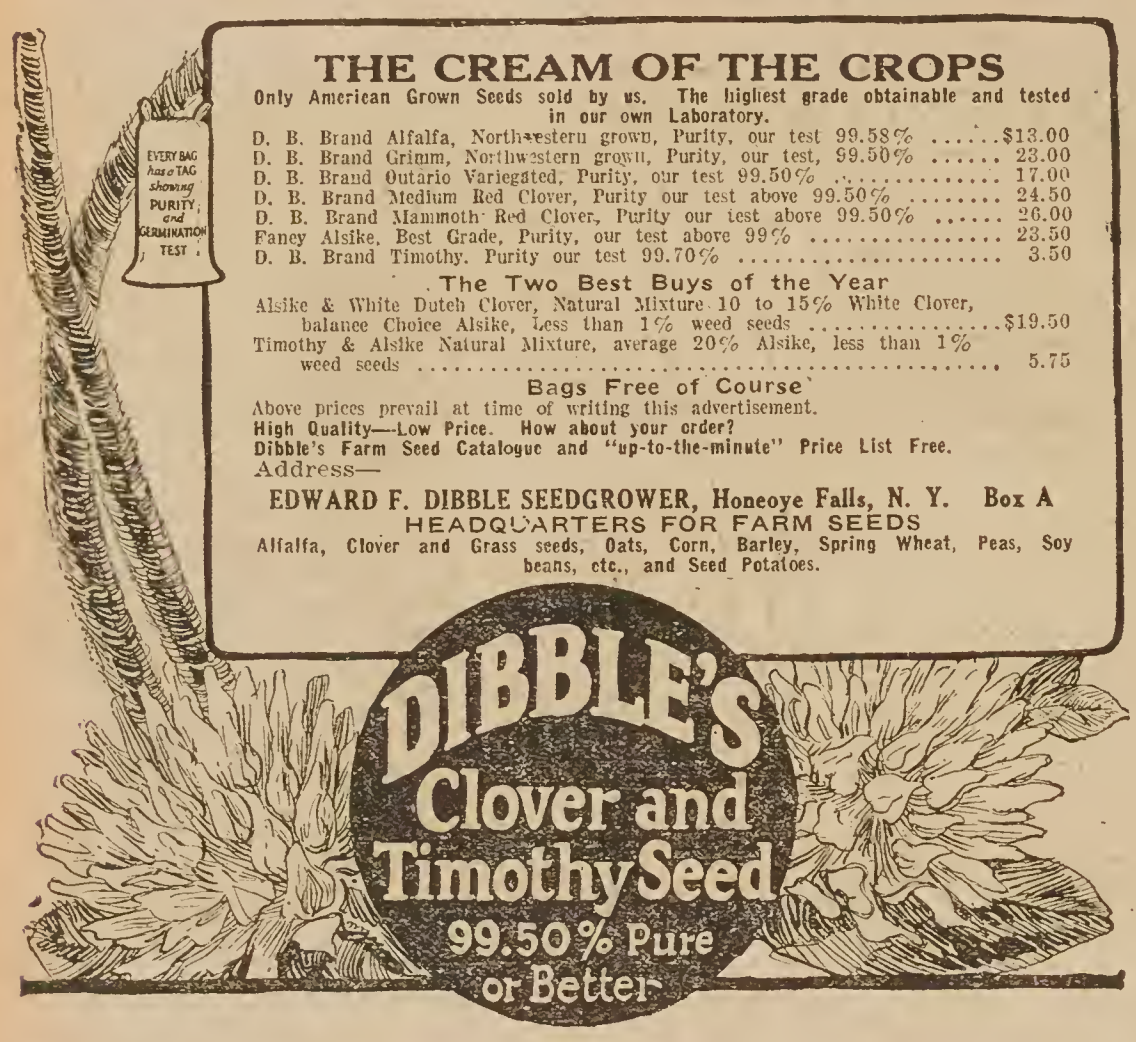

If There is Anything That You Wish
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OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Vegetables All the Season

Getting a Crop Ahead of Time

By FRED W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

IT is not a particularly hard job to have a crop come on schedule, if old Mother Nature is at all sympathetic. I can hear a storm of disagreement following that statement. Yes, I know all the trials and tribulations the husbandman has to go through, between a cold rainy spring, late frosts, drought and all the rest of the obstacles the elements can and do throw in the way. But note,—I said "if nature is at all sympathetic". I mean that with *fairly* normal conditions, crops can and do come around *fairly* well; about as near on schedule as some trolley lines I know of.

Hot-Beds Push Season Forward

The worst with the normal season crop, especially for the man who is selling vegetables, is that when your crops are ready, so are the other fellows'. The only way out, to make an extra dollar, is to "get the jump on them" as they say in basketball. Down in that section of Nassau County where we live, there has been a heavy swing to hot-beds and cold-frames. The farmers have had to make the change to avoid a lot of ruinous competition.

Hot-beds and cold-frames can be adapted to the average farm garden just as well as to the truck farm; of course, not as extensively. If we can get fresh vegetables a little ahead of the season, so much the better for the diet. (Ask Mrs. Huckett, our household editor if that isn't true.) Farm folks are particularly fortunate in this respect, compared to the average village or suburban gardener, for they have at their disposal, materials to force matters a little, namely the wherewith-all that goes into the making of the hot-bed or cold-frame. Plans cost nothing for there are any number of good books and college bulletins on the subject.

How One Family "Worked" It

I recall one family in particular, that used this "early crop" idea for all it was worth. They had spinach, lettuce, beet tops, and radishes galore. They even started a few carrots, peas, cabbage and kohl-rabi early. Naturally it took a little care once in a while. If a particularly cold snap threatened, they covered the sash with straw mats which they had made; although loose, straw where it is plentiful, would have doubtless answered the purpose. They had plenty of horse manure. The only expense they had, and that was first expense, was for sash and lumber. Most of the lumber can be picked up around the place. Every year they took care to paint and putty the sash. There is nothing like paint to save farm equipment.

What was the result? When I called one early spring day, those folks were enjoying "fresh greens" when others were intently watching for their outside crops to break through. There is a lot of satisfaction in that.

Next week I shall try to interest the "keeper of the garden" with some notes on recommended varieties of these early vegetables.

Apple Business Must Meet Changes

(*Continued from page 2*)

18,258,000 in 1925. In the barreled apple region the number of bearing trees decreased from 94,107,000 in 1920 to 85,742,000 in 1925. In spite of the increase in the number of bearing apple trees in the leading commercial counties of New York there was a decrease in the total number of bearing trees in the state. This indicates a concentration of apple growing in the most favorable locations."

"Nearly three-fifths of the commercial crop in the boxed apple section is grown in the state of Washington" which "loaded about 32,000 of the 52,600 cars shipped annually" from this region. New York produces more than one-fourth of the commercial crop in the barreled apple sec-

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WE have prepared a new and interesting series of pamphlets on the fertilization of various crops. We will send you any of these pamphlets, and from time to time letters of information and suggestions which you will find helpful and profitable.

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This service is offered without charge or obligation.

Cut out this advertisement. Write your name and address in the white space, mention your principal crops, and mail it to this office.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda for Profitable Crops

1866
Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau
57 William St. New York, N. Y.

tion and loaded nearly 23,000 of the 62,000 cars shipped from this section on an average for the last five years.

Not only is the production of apples changing but the consumption of apples per capita is growing less. "The net per capita supply of apples in the United States declined from a yearly average of 110 pounds in the period from 1889 to 1897 to 74 pounds in the period from 1916 to 1924. During the same period the per capita supplies of oranges and grape-fruit increased from 5 to 19 pounds and the per capita supplies of bananas increased from 9 to 14 pounds. Apparently these other fruits have been substituted for apples to a large extent in the diet of American Consumers." Nor is this all the substitution that is apparently being made. The shipments of celery increased three and a third times and of lettuce six and three-fourths times from 1917 to 1925. Evidently too, fresh vegetables are being used more or less in the place of apples.

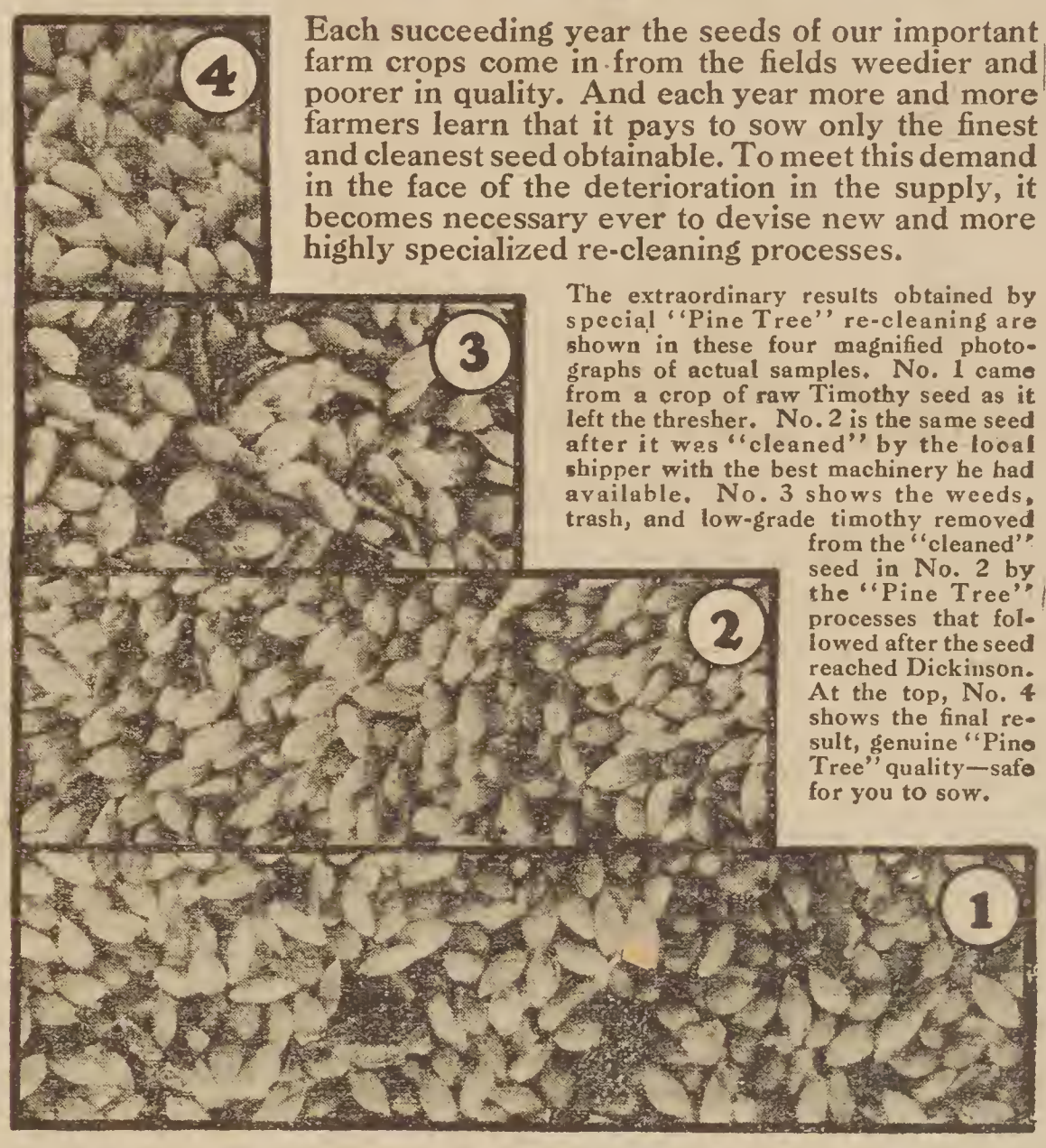
Must Adopt Our Business to Changes

What can we do about the situation? Must we stand idly by and accept these shifts in production and consumption as inevitable? We probably cannot change them materially but we can adapt ourselves to them. We need a program to this end. Its main purpose should be to produce, pack and deliver to the consumer a better product which then through advertising may be able to hold its own against all competition and possibly regain some of its lost market.

In the midst of present discouraging conditions with low prices and wholly inadequate farm returns, it is good to come in contact now and then with older men who have come through other hard times to whom success in the business of fruit growing has not only brought experience and the comforts of life but confidence in the industry and courage to meet new difficulties. The emphasis of these older successful men is nearly always on the satisfactions of a farm acquired even though after a long hard struggle and of living an independent life. Working with trees, shrubs and flowers and watching their responses, helping the children to complete their education and taking pride in their development and achievements and other things of the spirit—these rather than conquering economic problems are in the minds of these men as the things worth while.—M. C. Burritt.

"PINE TREE" FARM SEEDS

4 Steps in Cleaning Seed



Each succeeding year the seeds of our important farm crops come in from the fields weedier and poorer in quality. And each year more and more farmers learn that it pays to sow only the finest and cleanest seed obtainable. To meet this demand in the face of the deterioration in the supply, it becomes necessary ever to devise new and more highly specialized re-cleaning processes.

The extraordinary results obtained by special "Pine Tree" re-cleaning are shown in these four magnified photographs of actual samples. No. 1 came from a crop of raw Timothy seed as it left the thresher. No. 2 is the same seed after it was "cleaned" by the local shipper with the best machinery he had available. No. 3 shows the weeds, trash, and low-grade timothy removed from the "cleaned" seed in No. 2 by the "Pine Tree" processes that followed after the seed reached Dickinson. At the top, No. 4 shows the final result, genuine "Pine Tree" quality—safe for you to sow.

Get This Valuable New Book

The new "Hip-Pocket" Farm Guide fills the need for a complete, practical guide to the growing of hay, pasture and forage crops of all kinds. Contains more useful farm information than has ever before been assembled into one book. Substantially bound in pocket size for constant reference. Fully illustrated. Contains official planting table for your State checked by your Experiment Station. Would cost $1.00 or more if sold in the usual way. Ask your "Pine Tree" dealer for a copy or send 10 cents to The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, and it will be sent by return mail.

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"PINE TREE" FARM SEEDS

We Have Neglected to Advertise the Apple

(*Continued from page* 6)

oranges are sold at a reasonable profit by the retailer.

Only a few years ago the raisin growers of the West found themselves with a tremendous surplus and no demand. By advertising they not only sold their surplus, but increased the consumption of raisins from 1½ to 4 pounds per capita. The apple grower will have to advertise or go out of business.

Thanks to the American Pomological Society, a national advertising organization has already been started, and is known as "Apples for Health, Inc.", 1425 So. Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill. This is backed and officered by some of the largest and best known apple growers in the country, and has been endorsed by every horticultural society to which so far it has been presented. Every dollar that the fruit grower puts in goes directly to advertising. The expenses of running this organization have been borne by the allied industries, such as manufacturers of pumps, spray materials, barrels, boxes, etc.

Creating a Fund for Advertising

They ask every apple grower to become a member at $2.00 annually, and to subscribe one-half cent per bushel for all the apples they sell.

The latter is optional, but what an insignificant amount it is. Yet the aggregate would be a very considerable advertising appropriation. I understand that the apple importers and dealers in Belgium are each taxing themselves one cent per bushel for advertising purposes. This is four times what the "Apples for Health" is asking.

If you have 10,000 bushels of apples to sell, $50.00 is a little enough amount to help get a better price.

Are we, as apple growers, going to put our shoulders to the wheel, or are we going to abandon our markets to the orange, banana, grape fruit, etc.?

This is but one angle, and is not new, but it is strictly a business proposition, to which every fruit grower should subscribe.—B. G. Pratt.

How to Grow Grape Vines

"Will you please tell me how to get cuttings from a grape-vine?"—H. D.

THE usual method of propagating grapes is to take the cuttings from the canes that are pruned from the grapes during the winter pruning. As soon as they are pruned the well-matured canes are cut into pieces containing three or four buds each. These are tied into small bundles and buried to about half their depth in damp sand or sawdust in a cool cellar. In the spring they are planted in nursery rows, about six or eight inches apart and a good loam soil with only the upper bud above the surface. In case only a few vines are wanted it would be better to secure them from the nursery men rather than try to grow them. Strong one-year vines are usually considered better than two year vines.

Lime Helps Action of Tobacco Sprays

I recently read in a farm paper that some experimenting has been done with the addition of lime to tobacco dust and that better results have been secured from the dust in this way. The note, however, did not give any rules for making the mixture and I am wondering if you can give us some information about it. I am also wondering how this works and what the action is that makes the tobacco dust more effective as an insecticide.—T. W., Pennsylvania.

WE referred this question to the Geneva Experiment station, where the experimental work has been done. They reported that the actual trials were made at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm by Mr. H. C. Huckett and referred us to him. Mr. Huckett's reply to the question is as follows:

"We have usually prepared our mixtures in some sort of metal drum or canister, large or small, from a crisco can to a 100 pound drum, depending upon the quantity desired. Into the can we placed equal quantities by weight of tobacco dust and hydrated lime. The can is then closed tight, shaken or rolled on the ground for five minutes. Large stones or pebbles (about a dozen) placed in the larger cans will help to prepare a more thorough mixture. Into the dry mixture is finally added the water in amounts equivalent to six pints of water to 100 lbs. of mixture. Best results are to be obtained by adding the water in instalments after short periods of thorough remixing. If the water can be added in the form of a fine spray whilst mixing so much the better, but so far we know of no way of adding water under pressure for the home-mix."

Proper ventilation in the storage cellar will keep the vegetables from shriveling or spoiling.

Make this Test yourself-

Feed Equally Balanced Rations

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A test is all that's needed to convince you of the profit-insuring qualities of Linseed Meal.

Try Linseed Meal with any of your live stock in the rations suggested in the booklets illustrated herewith—and—

See why some dairymen and cattle men say it pays as high as 100%.

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Send for the books, get started right and we know you'll stick—with Linseed Meal. We will send any or all these books written by successful feeders and market specialists—FREE.

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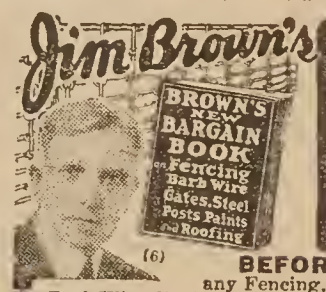

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THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 3006 Cleveland, O.

Should Farmers Retire?

A Plowhandle Talk

By H. E. COOK

I SUPPOSE one reason we complain about things is because we sort of forget that our living has to come out of the income first, and profits are what is left after living, upkeep, interest, if there is such, and other countless items are paid.

H. E. COOK

It takes a pretty good manager to pay cash for everything done and then make a profit. We do everything at our place with hired labor. When I see a family working closely together and getting things done I envy them and expect they will do everything reasonable and have a lot of money left over and some of them do. As a rule, however, they do not work as earnestly and steadily as our men do. Our men are highly paid and their cheeks must come out first no matter whether the business goes ill or good. Not every farmer likes to have that strain hanging over him every day. So, that easy feeling of doing everything in the home has pretty nearly captured the farm management of this country.

Farmers Out of Place in Town

I was recently asked to speak before the Farm Bureau committeemen of our county. I undertook to elaborate on the lack of farm labor and its effect upon our agriculture, not from the standpoint of increased production, because we are evidently producing enough now, but to give the owner or proprietor a little more spare time to study his residence on the farm. He might otherwise move to town and desert the farm when he had done the work of two men and had finally lost some of his pep and wanted to take life easier.

There is no more dangerous economic problem in this country today than the movement of farmers to town. Here they are out of place. Often the best farmers in the days that are passed are of least value when they go to the city or smaller village. They are rarely fitted for business life and if they try it they lose. Often one can see these formerly good farmers doing odd jobs around town, making gardens, mowing lawns, working on the streets and whatever comes along. Sometimes it is for revenue, sometimes just to pass away time and earn something to pay living expenses, to buy bread, coal and pay taxes. Now I am pleading that agriculture, the country and this man's family, would be far better off if he divided with a good man and his wife and stayed on the farm, even if he gets where he cannot do his share of the milking and haying.

The Farm Must Have Its Own Ideals

There can be no permanency to agriculture until the sentiment, the plans, the residence and all that there is of farm life, has its own ideals and is not subject to village ideals.

When farmers get to be 60 years of age a large part of their energy should be spent in head work. When people begin to divide their energy in this fashion some of it will be given over to public problems that need the conservative mind of these people who may lack some of the pep and gambling spirit of youth, which is necessary for most of us. They will have however, a maturer judgment needed when questions of public welfare are to be decided.

Some Farm Boys Like the Farm

If these same farmers had become interested in organization problems and discussed them with young folks at meal time and in the evening after the day's work was done don't you think they would have more sympathy with the farm than when their parents themselves did not understand them. Don't you think that this alone would have a tendency to keep the boys on the farm which isn't always the thing to do but it is the thing to do to keep some of the best ones. Not all country boys want to go to town just because more money can be made there by any means. I am guessing that more country boys today will be interested in country problems properly placed before them by their parents than are interested or will be in purely money matters.

A very small percentage of people are interested in getting rich. But nearly every young person is interested in thought and what it leads to most of us have to be taught if we amount to anything and the home is the greatest teaching place in the world.

I don't mean that it can take the place of the school. However, it can give certain direction to life that the school can not. What I want to say is this, that back of this idea is more labor living in the open country and more steadily and constantly employed. Not neeessarily to make the production that much per worker, more but to relieve our present mature men and women living upon our farms.

* * *

Does the Ration Affect the "Test"?

In your issue of November 20th there was an article by Mr. H. E. Cook. In his article he writes "As every dairyman knows a change of feeding rations will not increase the fat percentage". Now I for one do not agree with Mr. Cook and I would like to hear the opinion of other dairymen readers of the A. A. I do not think the ration will help all cows. I fed one that I could not alter but I think that it will help most cows.

I have milked Holsteins for quite a few years and have made a few A. R. records. I am milking a herd of 35 now (mostly grades, a few purebreds) that test 4.1 per cent at the milk plant. Have a nice pair of purebreds fresh about 6 weeks that test 4.1 and 4.3. I have one grade milked about 6 months tests 5.5.

One grade made 65 lbs. butter, 1400 lbs. milk last month on two milkings a day. I am feeding a ration strong in 43% cottonseed meal and I believe it helps their test. I would like to hear from other dairymen on this subject.—E. C. T., New York.

YOUR letter to Editor Eastman was very interesting indeed. Holstein cows testing as your cows test would give one a good deal of courage to say that they could feed fat into milk. I try to be open minded on every question I deal with because I am often wrong. I remember a long time ago when I thought we had settled the question on our herd. Cotton seed meal was low and we fed heavily of it and sure enough the cows went up in their test and as I remember now I said something about it in print. After the period of stimulation had passed however, they dropped back again.

There are a lot of queer things about the fat in cows milk. What makes it vary when no changes are made in feed and care, I do not know.

There are about two things that are fairly safe to bet on. A fat cow when she freshens will give a higher percentage of fat than the same cow when thin. How long she will keep up a higher test no one can tell. It might be for three months. She may give a higher percentage of fat following the shortest milking period.

Probably I ought to add a third one. She will go higher and lower from one period to another and from one milking to the next. When some one succeeds in solving the problem of permanently fixing a higher percentage of fat in cows milk he will have performed a benefaction and only one breed of cows will then be in demand.—H. E. Cook.

Coming! Reference Number of American Agriculturist published on March 5. Contains handy tables of every kind and description of value to Eastern farmers. This one issue will be well worth the subscription price of American Agriculturist for the whole year.

The Relative Weights of Cream Milk and Skim Milk

"There has been quite a discussion in our family as to the relative weights of cream, milk and water. Will you print in a near issue the answer."

THE relative weights of different substances are compared by a figure which we call their specific gravity. Water being a very common substance, is taken as a standard and given the specific gravity of one. Butterfat in comparison with water has a specific gravity of 9/10, which simply means that it is only 9/10 as heavy as an equal volume of water. The other solids in the milk, which are made up of casein, albumen, sugar and minerals, are of course considerably heavier than water, each particular solid having its own specific gravity.

You see from this that milk is a mixture of water with some butterfat, which is lighter than water, and some solids, which are heavier than water. The result is a fluid which we know as milk, which has a specfic gravity of approximately 1.032. In other words, milk is very slightly heavier than an equal volume of water. Naturally, taking out butterfat or cream increases this specific gravity of the skim milk and skim milk is considerably heavier than an equal volume of whole milk. The specific gravity of skim milk varies between 1.033 and 1.037.

The specific gravity of cream will vary considerable, depending upon the percentage of butterfat it contains. Heavy whipping cream will contain about 40% of butterfat, the lighter will be the weight of the cream. However, it is obvious that no matter how much butterfat the cream contains, it is always lighter than an equal volume of water.

A Remedy for Scours

I SAW an inquiry in your recent issue for a cure for scours in calves.

I will give a home remedy which very seldom fails to cure a bad case of scours:

Take two tablespoonfuls of flour, make a paste as if you were going to make a gravy to the paste add scant one pint of luke warm water or milk, if the calf will not drink it administer it with a long neck bottle, if the first dose fails, repeat within six hours, seldom more than two doses are required.

This is a good remedy for human beings, using one teaspoonful, stir in water enough to make a paste then add one half cup cold water; stir till thin, then drink; repeat if needed within four hours.

This is an old but sure remedy which seldom fails and it is worth trying. I have saved many a calf's life with the above. The dose can be repeated until the scours stop.—J. J. H.

Bitter Milk

AT this time of year, trouble is often experienced with bitter milk. The New Jersey College of Agriculture reports that this bitter taste is due to a so called "enzyme" which is secreted with the milk and which breaks down the butter fat. This bitter milk is objectionable but probably no harm is done by drinking it. The trouble seems to be less frequent where cows get plenty of green feed and more prevalent where cows are nearing the end of the lactation period.

The trouble may be overcome by cutting down the grain ration and giving the cow two or three doses of epsom salts at intervals of three days. The milk is not so likely to develop the bitter taste if it is heated to the boiling point and then rapidly cooled.

Just these 4 patented Surge Inflations—that's all the rubber tubing you have to wash with The Surge Milker.

The Surge Milker DOESAWAY with all Long Tubes and Claws.

You men who have TRIED and KNOW how hard it is to wash and keep Long Tube—Claw Type milkers clean will heartily welcome The Surge Milker. You know that dirty tubes and dirty claws are bacteria breeders and contaminate your milk.

You men who are not using a milker, but should, will do well to investigate The Surge and save yourself trouble later.

The Surge having NO Long Tubes and NO Claws has NO recesses for milk to lodge in and breed bacteria. The milk travels only 4 scant inches from teat to pail—a short, direct, clean route. Nature keeps the milk clean in cow's udder. These 4 Surge Inflations deliver the milk CLEAN.

All of which shows why NO Long Tube—Claw Type Milker can compare with The Surge in the production of clean milk.

Surge Owners find it EASY to produce Grade "A" milk and enjoy premium prices EVERY DAY.

Here's a fair proposition: We know you are losing money every day if you are not using The Surge Milker. Are you willing to have us PROVE that to you with no cost or obligation on your part? Read about our liberal offer below. That's certainly fair. Can you afford to delay?

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We will install The Surge Milker COMPLETE in your barn—FREE—and show you that The Surge WILL milk your cows better, cut your costs and ACTUALLY help you produce Grade "A" milk. If you are not then convinced—say so, and we will remove the outfit—no cost, no obligation on your part. This is the REAL TEST of any milker. We know that if you will give The Surge this FREE TRIAL you will SEE—KNOW—that you cannot afford to be without it. We'll also gladly arrange terms to suit your convenience. Get the facts about this big offer NOW!

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Please send me without cost or obligation your FREE Surge Book telling all about The Surge Milker and also tell me about your special FREE—"Prove It On Your Own Cows"—offer on The SURGE Milker.

(Please give this information)

Number of cows milked ---------- *R.F.D.*----------

Do you use electricity? ----------

Name----------

Address----------

Shall We Grow Roughage or Concentrate

Our principal source of income is from milk and we have been studing for some time to cut down feeding costs.. In your opinion where will we get the best results, by trying to grow concentrates (oats, peas and barley) or by growing more and better roughage?

I HAVE seen instances where each method has been successfully used and to certain degree both can be used on the same farm. It would seem that roughage will give the best results for the time spent. It certainly will not pay to buy grain for cows to take the place of roughage. They should have plenty of it and the better the quality the less need there will be for buying high priced protein concentrates.

Some men, for instance plan to feed corn silage practically the year round. They do this by getting big yields, by running a short rotation and sometimes by growing corn two years in the rotation. Where alfalfa can be grown, a large tonnage of hay can be grown per acre and its high protein content will make it necessary to buy less concentrates. Good cows fed plenty of good concentrates should be able to utilize purchased concentrates and return a profit. After this has been done, something may be done in the way of growing concentrates. It is necessary to grow grain as a nurse crop for seeding and experiments show that more feed can be grown per acre by growing oats, peas and barley than by growing oats alone. Many dairymen are making good use of this feed by grinding it at home. It seems to be generally agreed that it is not profitable to attempt to grow corn for grain but corn for silage can be grown so that it will have a good lot of ears which will also cut down the need for purchasing grain.

Cutting down the feed cost is one very good way of getting bigger returns, but should be preceded or accompanied by the development of a high produeing herd that will pay well for the feed they eat.

I HAVE a fine mare colt 2½ years old with ringbone on her right front foot. I wish some reader would recommend a tried remedy to kill or stop lameness of same.—J. F. S., Pennsylvania.

* * *

Pennsylvania swine growers stand in first place among the ton litter growers of America as a result of their 1926 efforts. One hundred and fourteen swine families passed the 2,000 pound mark in the state.

PAPEC
The Cutter That Does Not Clog

"THE Cutter never clogged and we had no trouble with it whatsoever," writes P. C. Petersen, Johnston, R. I., after two years' use of a Papec Cutter. The Feeding mechanism has been so perfected that a man is no longer needed at the feeding table, saving the wages of one man, and doing a better job.

Needs Less Power—Lasts Longer

Any good two-plow tractor will run a No. 81 or No. 127 Papec Cutter to capacity without danger of clogging. Where there is no tractor, the Size-"R" Papec can be used with any farm gasoline engine developing 3 h. p. or more. The Papec lasts a great many years with very little upkeep cost. J. B. Johnson, Southboro, Mass., bought his Papec Cutter in 1917, cut from 25 to 30 acres of corn every year, also lots of hay and straw for bedding and after eight years writes: "To date have not spent one cent for repairs."

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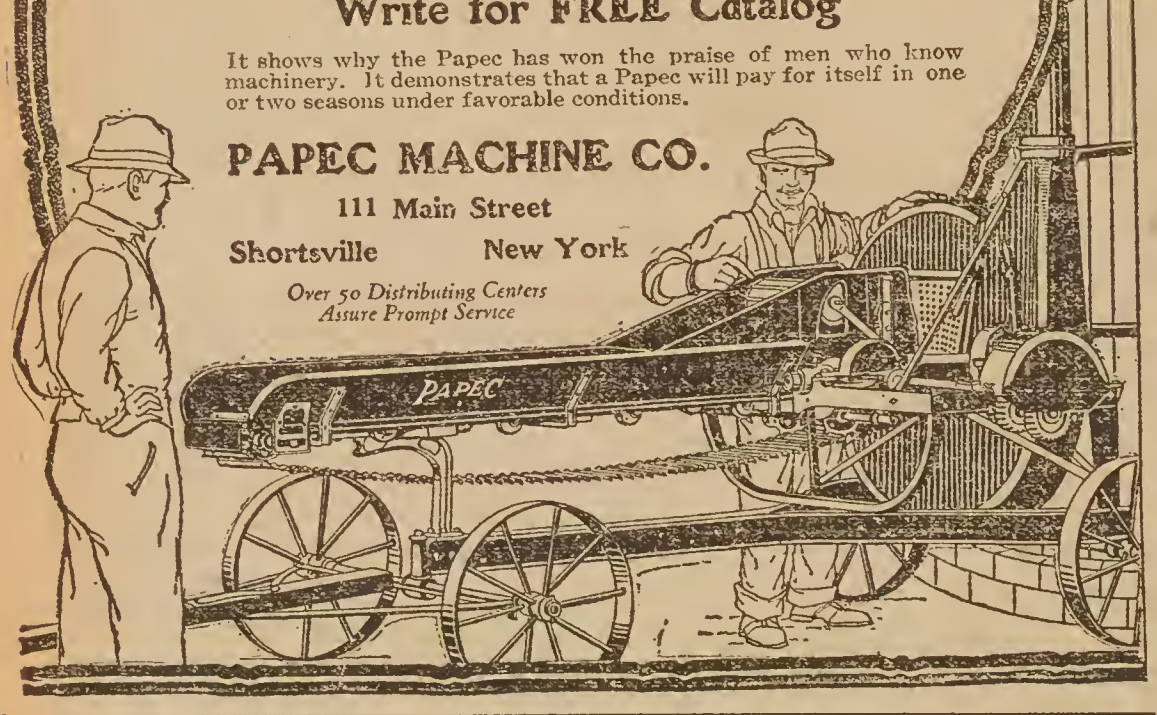

What Time Is Best for Lambs to Come?

By MARK J. SMITH

THIS is the time of year when sheepmen are wondering if their newly purchased and untried ram is a breeder. I have known men to fail to get a lamb because they did not follow up a new ram with a proven breeder.

MARK J. SMITH

The government has proved through experimental work on their farm in Vermont that for our conditions of climate, feed and pasture, late lambs are more profitable than early lambs—of course this has nothing to do with the so-called "hot-house" lamb—their early lambs came in February and their late lambs in May and June.

These results conform with the advice of the old-timers in the sheep business—one frequently hears them say that the later lambs do better right from the start, there being no period of possible stunting—the ewes lamb on grass, the lambs get up quickly and there is an abundance of milk right from the start. In this way the lambs never stop growing.

How to Increase the Lamb Crop

An old acquaintance of mine, W. E. Joseph, has been conducting some interesting experimental work at the Montana Experiment Station on about 400 head of grade fine wool range ewes. The work has been going on for the past four years and has to do with the relation of number of lambs to length of bucking season. It has been indicated that the minimum bucking season for ewes two years old and over is 35 and preferably 40 days and for yearling ewes 40 and preferably 45 days.

Assuming a cut of five days or less, each day by which the season is shortened under 35 days for mature ewes seemed to reduce the lamb crop one-half percent or under 40 days for yearlings, to reduce the lamb crop one percent. The five extra days above 35 to 40 days respectively seemed to increase the crop one percent for mature ewes and two percent for yearlings. Also that if conditions permit, it is desirable to keep the rams with the ewes 50 to 55 days. This shows that the extra days the buck is kept with the ewes pay well.

More Easily Controlled in Small Flocks

In the east where the flocks are smaller and the conditions under better control it is easier to have the ewes gaining in condition so that they will come in heat promptly and all get with lamb in a short period of time—this makes a uniform bunch of lambs and reduces the work at lambing time.

Sheep Consume Lots of Roughage

From the way my sheep are consuming hay and corn fodder it appears that the fodder this year is not any too nutritious—there being little left to clean out of the racks for the horses. Other people tell me the same thing.

It looks bad for the horses as the sheep must be kept "happy" as our old sheepman friend W. W. Reynolds enjoys saying. Feed is what sheep must have for they will soon be filling up the barn or shed with an extra two or three inches of wool—the unborn lambs are growing and ewes that weigh only 125 pounds will be having ten-pound lambs. This is well brought out when we realize that after a barn full of sheep have been lambed out and shorn you can almost lose them in one end of the same barn. Therefore the feed goes to swell the flock and this inflation is what we are after.

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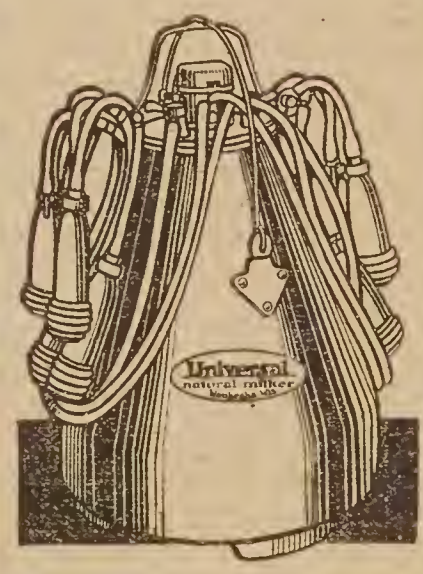

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Write for Leaflet 150

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We Are Going to Conduct a Chinese Auction of one of our young bulls

FISHKILL DeKOL COLANTHA MAY
Rich in the Blood of Holstein Record-breakers

During the month of February the selling price of this fine young Holstein bull is $350 cash f.o.b. If he is unsold on March 1, the price will be reduced to $300 for the month of June, and so on, the price will be reduced $50 monthly until sold.

Fishkill De Kol Colantha May is a double descendant both of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and King Segis Pontiac Hero. He was born April 20, 1926. He is a double grandson of Winana Segis May 2nd (27.42 pounds butter in 7 days at 3½ years of age). This great cow is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, who has 37 tested daughters and is a full brother to the famous King Segis Pontiac Count, the marvel of all sires.

This young bull also traces back on both sides of his family tree to the great Colantha Johanna Lad, the most famous milk sire of the Holstein breed of all time. It is difficult to imagine a more royally bred individual.

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How to Treat "Foul Foot"

What remedy should I use on a cow that has a sore foot. Some think it is called foul foot. It is sore all around the hoof and between the hoof crease and is cracked open like and seems to be very painful and sore. The cow does not want to step on the foot at all. I have been washing it out with a disinfectant and putting on salve. Please give me your advice on it.—W. C. O., New York.

UNDOUBTEDLY your cow is suffering from foul foot. In the first place we would watch closely that the other cows do not become infected. Keep their hoofs clean. It is said that foul foot is contagious. The following is the treatment recommended by Dr. M. H. Reynolds in his book entitled "Veterinary Studies":

"Clean thoroughly between the toes; pare away all diseased horn and remove the loosened pieces. The hoof, if grown out of shape, must be trimmed to normal proportion. Excessive granulations must be cut away or removed by actual cautery, and by repressed by astringent measures or pressure bandages. Pledgets of tow may be dipped in tar and applied over the granulations, so as to bring pressure at the right point. Patients so treated should be kept upon clean dry footing, and serious cases should be taken up and kept in the yard or in dry stables. For astringent dressing, use tincture of iron, varying it from full strength to 1 to 4 dissolved in water. Four per cent carbolized tar makes a good application for cleansing and disinfecting and keeps out dirt. Medical treatment particularly the astringent should be carefully applied.

Herd Treatment

"It is frequently advisable to treat a whole herd in a general way. In that case the herd may be driven through a large pan containing a solution which is about four inches deep and the animals should be forced to remain in the pan for several minutes to insure thorough treatment. This solution should be made by dissolving copper sulphate in water in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water, or use chlorid of lime solution made by dissolving one pound of fresh chlorid of lime to three gallons of water.

"Prevention and Management—Diseased animals should be isolated from the healthy ones. Vigorous and repeated cleaning and disinfection of the infected premises are necessary to the proper control and must begin early. Any good coal tar dip in 5 per cent strength will do."

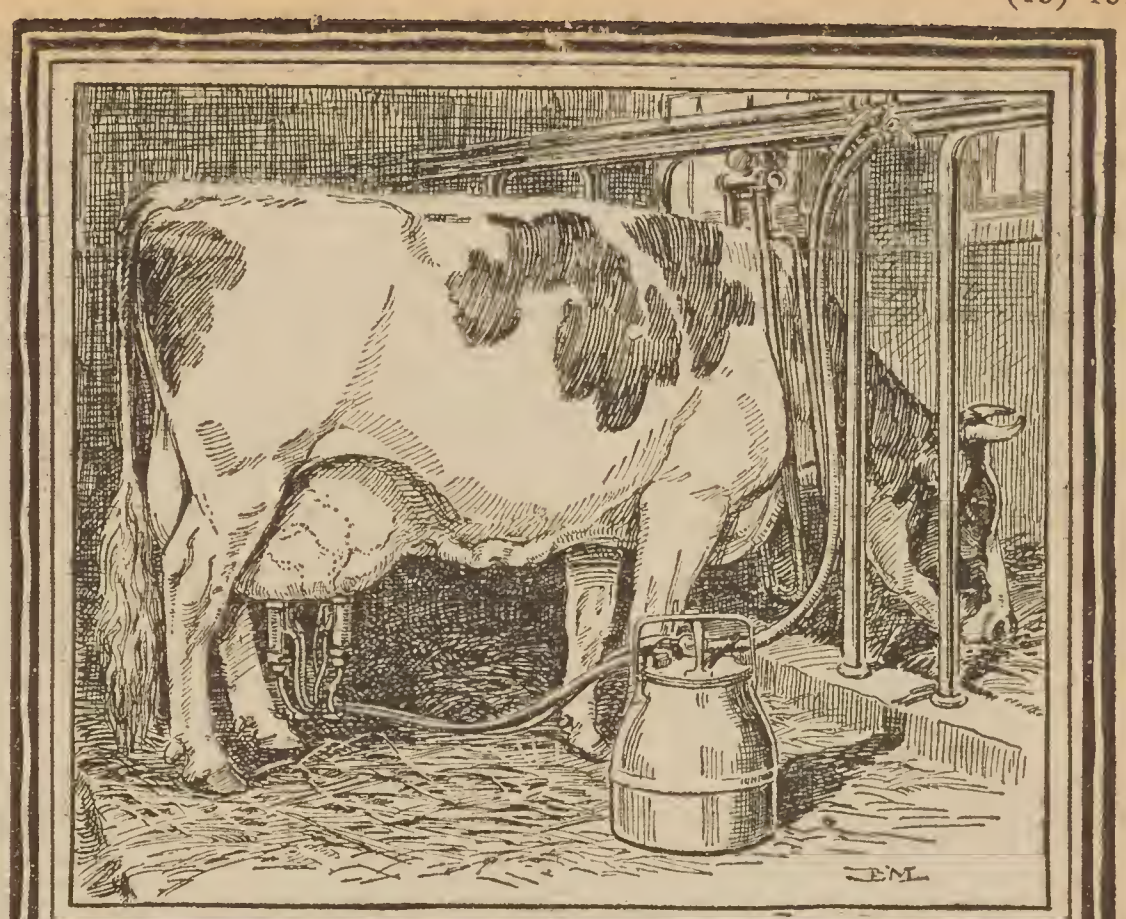
In the special report of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Diseases of Cattle, issued in 1904, there is this said about foul foot:

"In the earlier stages of the disease, before pus burrows beneath the horn, a thorough cleansing and an application of a carbolic-acid solution—1 ounce to a pint of water—clean stabling and laxative food, will usually remedy the evil. Creolin is an excellent remedy at this stage. It should be applied to the suppurating and putrefying tissue between the claws in its pure or undiluted state. It is best applied by means of a cotton swab on a thin stick. Care must be exercised to keep the creolin from contact with the skin about the coronary bands or heels.

Pine Tar Is Good

If deep sloughing has taken place the carbolic solution or creolin should be used, and a wad of oakum or cotton smeared with pine tar should be secured firmly in the cleft. This can be done by taking a strip of strong cloth, 2 inches wide, passing in the middle between the claws, then tying the ends after winding them in opposite directions above the hoof.

"Sometimes warm poulticing with flaxseed meal or bran becomes necessary to relieve excessive fever and pain. If the pus burrows under the horn, its channel must be followed by paring away the horn until the bottom is reached. The after-treatment will be the same as that already recommended. If the joint becomes diseased, an amputation of that toe will be the quickest and surest method to relieve the suffering of the animal, and offers the best chance for an early recovery."



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Red, born May 21, 1926. Big, straight, thick, deep. Dam and sires dam average 4.2% test. Sire, Darlington Duke by Royal Cranford, out of Daisy Clay, 10,351 lbs. milk, 463 lbs. fat. Dam, Gift's Lady, daughter of Flintstone Gift. Will make nearly 8,000 lbs. as 2 yr. old. Granddam a 11,000 lb. R. of M. cow. Will sire good milking, high testing dual purpose heifers. The price is right.
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SURPLUS STOCK

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.45	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 price for January, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

BUTTER SLOWLY RECOVERING

CREAMERY SALTED	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2 1926
Higher than extra	.50 -50½	48 -48½	47½-48
Extra (92 sc)	49½-	47½-	-47
84-91 score	.44½-49	43 -47	42½-46½
Lower G'd's	43 -44	42 -42½	41½-42

The butter market has slowly recovered from the slump it recently suffered and which we reported last week. Receipts have been very much lighter and this added to a very active consumer market has kept our working stocks at a low ebb. A number of factors have been at work to improve the situation in the New York market. The Chicago market and a number of the other markets have been above par with New York and butter has been diverted to those markets, giving the New York trade an opportunity to clear decks and increase the strength of our own local situation. There have been some days when supplies are just about sufficient to take care of the current demand at the existing prices. There is a lot of high priced stock still being held off the market and which will come back on the market when prices warrant. Receivers have been pretty free sellers right along. Reserve stocks in storage have been further reduced, when taken altogether has greatly improved the statistical position of the New York market.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2 1926
Fresh fancy	——-—	——-—	——-—
Fresh av'ge	——-—	——-—	——-—
Held fancy	.27½-28	27½-28	28 -29½
Held av'ge	.26 -27	26 -27	26½-27½

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report. In fact everything seems to be quiet "along the Potomac". The western market is still holding very strong. There are very few offerings of state flats. The make here in the East has been extremely light and Wisconsin is still running short of last year. As a whole the cheese market is considered to be in a very firm condition.

NEARBY EGGS SLIP AGAIN

NEARBY WHITE	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2 1926
Selected Extras	.44-45	45-46	41-42
Av'ge Extras	.42-43	44-	40-
Extra Firsts	.41-41½	43-43½	38-39
Firsts	.40-40½	42-42½	37-37½
Gathered	.38-41½	40-43½	36-39
Pullets	.35-36	38-	35-36
BROWNS			
Fancy	.40-42	43-45	39-42

Nearby eggs have slipped another cog since our last report, without a doubt the weather having a very marked influence. Mild weather has been conducive to a heavier lay with the results that receipts have been on the steady increase. Receivers have been experiencing more difficulty effecting clearances in view of the strong competition that we are getting from the Pacific Coast and the mid-west and south. The shippers from those sections are sending on a very uniform product and the trade pays a great deal of attention to them. It seems that the degree of freshness does not enter into the question so much as appearance.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET FIRM

FOWLS	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb.2 1926
Colored	-31	32-33	32-33
Leghorns	-31	30-31	29-30
CHICKENS			
Colored	.28-30	22-24	28-38
Leghorns	.27-29	20-21	27-30
Broilers	.40-45	32-35	45-50

The live poultry market has been firm of late especially fowls, medium and light stock. However, it is feared that the receipts later in the week may run so heavy that a slight concession in the price may be made. At first the market looked like 32c on fancy fowls. Later sales were closed at 31c with free offerings at that figure. Express broilers have been very firm. Where stock was extremely fancy, premiums of 3 to 5c being paid above the quotation given above.

The attention of our readers is called to the fact that on March 18th will occur the first Jewish holiday of the year. Purim, the best market days will be March 15th and 17th. At that time there will be a special demand for fancy fat fowls, hen turkeys.

POTATOES QUIET AND LOWER

The potato market has slumped considerably since our last report. A week ago they were selling from $4.50 to $4.65, whereas on the first day of February quotations were about from $4 to $4.25. Not a great many State potatoes have been arriving on the New York market. We hear that in some sections the local market is so strong that it does not pay to ship to any of the city markets. It would be well for a man holding potatoes to get the various radio reports from the different up-state cities such as Rochester, Buffalo, Schenectady as well as Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to just keep track of the situation. New York is getting heavy supplies of potatoes from Maine. Long Island is still shipping. Jersey is sending in Red Bliss and Pink Eyes which have been bringing from $1.25 to $1.75. Bermuda is also shipping heavy now, the best marks from that section bringing from $14 to $15 per barrel; the poorest down as low as $6.50. Cuba is also sending crated stock; California, boxed goods; and Louisiana, Red Bliss baskets bringing from $2 to $2.50. These Louisianas have not been cleared very well because they have not shown good grading.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (May)	1.41½	1.40½	1.76⅛
Corn (May)	.80½	.82¼	.83⅞
Oats (May)	.47¼	.49⅛	.44⅞
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.53⅝	1.54⅞	2.06⅛
Corn No. 2 Yel	.91¾	.93⅝	.96⅞
Oats No. 2	.56½	.57	.52½

FEEDS	Jan. 29	Jan. 22	Jan. 30 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	32.50	32.50	31.00
Sp'g Bran	31.50	31.00	30.50
H'd Bran	33.50	34.50	33.00
Stand'd Mids	32.50	32.00	30.50
Soft W. Mids	37.50	38.50	36.00
Flour Mids	35.50	35.00	34.50
Red Dog	39.50	40.00	39.50
Wh. Hominy	34.00	34.00	32.25
Yel. Hominy	34.00	34.00	32.00
Corn Meal	34.50	34.00	33.50
Gluten Feed	36.75	36.75	42.75
Gluten Meal	46.75	46.75	52.75
36% C. S. Meal	35.00	34.00	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	38.00	36.50	38.50
43% C. S. Meal	39.00	37.50	40.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.50	44.50	48.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

HAY SLIGHTLY EASIER

The hay market has toned down a little since our last report and on the 1st of February it was extremely hard to get better than $26 a ton for No. 1 timothy. A few sales were reported at $27 and still others where small batches were involved at $25. No. 2 generally sold at from $24 to $25 and other lower grades downward to as low as $19. The best price that No. 1 light clover mixed brought was $25, other grades selling down to $21.

It seems strange that common rye straw should equal the best grades of timothy hay in price, but such is the case. On February 1 rye straw brought $26. No. 1 alfalfa is bringing from $34 to $35, this being for only the very choicest.

CABBAGE MARKET DULL

The cabbage market has been exceedingly dull of late, not only on old cabbage from New York State but new cabbage from southern points. The Florida cabbage has been more or less in the buyer's favor of late. State stock is lower than it was at our last report, most of the sales being made at $17 to $19, although we hear of a few sales as high as $22 for particularly fine stock. These prices are for cabbage delivered in New York City.

MORE STIR IN APPLES

A little more activity has been in evidence in the apple market during the last few days, particularly at the first of the year when demand took a little spurt for good stock. Naturally poor qualities are in the same old rut. We hear of sales reaching as high as $4.25 on Baldwins for the very fanciest marks although most of the sales have been from $3 to $4. Greenings are also receiving a little better reception, some sales running as high as $5.50. McIntosh have again claimed back to over $8 with the fanciest selling at $8.50 with some choice stock at $9. Of course in a lot of these cases we are only considering the best marks. There is no use in reporting on poor to average stock, because it is not wanted. Northern Spies have also shown a marked improvement, best marks selling from as high as $5 to $6. The outstanding bright spot in the apple market is the export situation which is helping out matters greatly.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market is still holding the firm position that we reported last week with the very choicest calves selling at $17 with a few extra broilers at a premium. However, most of the receipts are bringing from $14.50 to $16.00, higher figures being very rare, nearby veals being particularly scarce.

The lamb deal is rapidly growing to a close, now house lambs taking the place. Country dressed hot house lambs are selling very well where the better marks are concerned, especially those of desirable weights, prime marks bringing from $11 to $13 each and anything that is good from $9 to $10 each.

Live hogs 100 to 150 pounds, $12.50 to $13.25 with the market steady to firm. Heavier weights up to 200 pounds are selling from $13.25 to $13.50, heavier weights down to $12.50.

Heavy fat state cows, which are meeting a slow demand, are generally selling at from $5 to $5.40 with mediums as low as $4. Light and common canners from $2.50 to $2.75 with heavies running as high as $3.50. Common to good reactor yearlings generally selling from $4 to $5.

KIDNEY BEANS EASIER

Kidney beans, both red and white, have again eased down so that on February 1 prices ranged on both varieties from $7.25 to $8, peas at $4.75 and marrows at $6.50 to $7 and are on about the same level as they were at the time of our last report. Apparently the bean buyers are not being drawn into any tight situation by reports of a short crop. A couple of years ago reports of a short crop drove everybody into a buying fever with the result that at the close of the deal a lot of money was lost. Prices right now seem to indicate that the buyers are not showing and disposition to load up heavily. It may be that just before the next crop comes in we may see an improvement in prices. There is no way to establish this as a fact. However, one man's guess is as good as another's.

Trend of the Farm Markets

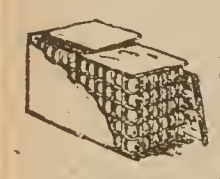
(Special to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from Market News Service of U. S. Bureau of Agr. Economics)

The tendency of farm prices is not all downward. Wheat and rye have been selling a little higher for export. Butter was in larger supply in early February and came back to 50c. Apples are doing rather better, especially the export trade. Hay, feed, corn, livestock and meat are at least holding their own. The recent declines have been chiefly in potatoes, cabbage and eggs.

From a supply standpoint the butter market remains quite firm. Receipts at terminal markets have been running below those of a year ago. This decrease together with information received direct from producing sections indicates that production this winter is not so heavy as it was a year ago. At the same time production is reported to be on the increase as the season advances.

Egg markets have continued to be featured by declining prices. The general opinion is that the lower prices are not so much as expression of a weak general situation but represent the usual decline that occurs when the production increases. Storage holdings while rapidly decreasing and no longer the potent factor that they once were in the situation, are not decreasing as rapidly as they were a year ago. Consequently the shortage in stocks as compared with them is being cut down.

The agricultural outlook report for 1927 cautions growers of fruits and vegetables against increases in acreage of most of the staple vegetables and favors reduction in onions, melons, cantaloupes, sweet potatoes and several other lines.

Once Used Second-hand
EGG CASES

30 doz. size with flats and fillers, excelsior pads, carriers, both peach and tomato, hampers, baskets, and all other fruit and vegetable containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you.
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Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ship Your Heavy Fowl Now
—ALSO CHICKENS AND BROILERS—
It is our business to make the most money for you. That is why we charge 5% commission. One-trip coops are shipped direct from factory at special cost-price to us.
We allow 25c for each 1-trip we receive.
Wire or write for information, tags, coops, etc.
BERMAN & BAEDECKER, Inc.
West Washington Market, - New York City, N. Y.

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD BAGS
We take good and torn mixed and pay freight.
Write for prices
IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.
670 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

NEWTON'S Compound
For Stock
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Valley-View N. Y. Farm
12 Cows, Horses, Hay, Corn
Potatoes, buckwheat, vegetables; also machinery, tools. 3 calves, bull, poultry included to assure immediate cash returns; 112 acres only 15 min. drive city over state road; pleasant 9-room house overlooking valley, good 50 ft. basement barn, spring-watered pasture, wire fences, valuable wood & timber should pay for all. A big opportunity at $3400 to settle affairs quickly, part cash takes it. Details pg. 27 big Illus. Catalog. Copy free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R. 4th Ave., at 20th St., New York City.

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THE OLD RELIABLE

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25¢ and 50¢ a box
Used the world over for generations
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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
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Tel. Wob. 1415

Pigs For Sale Express charges paid to your depot. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $7 each; 8 weeks old, $7.50 each. Pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $8.50 each. We crate and ship to your Depot. These are net prices. These pigs are all bred from large stock, they are easy feeders and fast growers and will all make large hogs. Will ship and crate from 2 to 50 pigs C. O. D.
CLOVER HILL FARM.
R. F. D. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

DOGS
VALUABLE SILVER SHEPHERD; Black & White Cow Dog. Beagle $15. Pet Poodle & Watch dog, priced low. GOLDSBORO'S GOATERY, MOHRTON, PA.

The Farm News

Fact Finding Committee Continues Milk Hearings

THE second of the series of hearings which are being held by the Producers' Program Committee, occurred in Albany, January 24th and 25th. Among those who testified before the committee were R. D. Cooper, war-time president of the old Dairymen's League; F. A. Spooner, of Richville, St. Lawrence County; P. S. Fox, President of Borden's Farm Products Co., R. E. Van Cise, Production Manager for the Dairymen's League; John D. Miller, Vice-President of the Dairymen's League, Stanley Piszczek, Newport, Herkimer County, New York; Morgan B. Garlock, Utica, New York; R. L. Gillette, Statistician for the United States Department of Agriculture, and W. I. Myers, Professor of Farm Finance of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

It is probable that the business of marketing milk in this territory has never had such thorough and painstaking study as it is receiving from this fact finding committee of farmers who were chosen at the Utica meeting of October 27th, to represent all groups marketing milk in the New York Milk Shed.

Authorities Give Testimony

The best authorities from every branch of the industry are giving testimony which when completed will serve as a foundation of fact that will, we believe, be in itself a great contribution to cooperative marketing. The committee is leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to secure exact and authentic detail.

The testimony of most of the witnesses who have appeared before the committee indicates that they believe the orderly marketing of milk in a way that will prove profitable to producers will be realized only when it is sold through one unified organization. Such an organization must be able to stop price cutting competition and the duplication of milk stations; it must do away with many other expensive and wasteful practices that are now resulting from the division of producers into competing groups.

The committee learns that considerable quantities of milk have been brought in to the territory from the West. This importing of milk from points far beyond the natural boundaries of the New York Milk Shed is uneconomical, costly and exceedingly dangerous if farmers in this territory expect to retain the market which their nearby location should enable them to serve.

State College Work Used

The committee is fortunate in that it has at its command the results of careful surveys which have been made during the past ten years by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell University. Those studies are most exhaustive and are authentic; they cover many of the more important problems of milk marketing; cost of production, transportation, plant operation, distribution; and the types and forms of organization that have proved successful in this and other countries.

In addition to the data and statistics and results of surveys and of former investigations, the committee is receiving many carefully prepared plans for a united organization. These plans will all receive careful study and the committee will endeavor to build a program compounded out of the best in all the suggestions they receive. Such a plan, supported as it will be by authentic data and testimony, should receive most thoughtful consideration from the milk producers in this territory.

The next hearing will be held on February 14th and 15th.

Winners of the Grange Program Contest

We are glad to announce the names of Grange Lecturers who won the 1926 Grange Lecturers' Program Contest conducted by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist. The names of the winners were announced at the annual session of the State Grange at Jamestown last week.

First Prize—$50.00—O. F. Ross, Lowville, N. Y., Subordinate Grange No. 71.

Second Prize—$30.00—Mrs. M. D. Babcock, Gouverneur, N. Y., Subordinate Grange, No. 303.

Third Prize—$20.00—Elizabeth Thompson, Keeseville, N. Y., Subordinate Grange, No. 973.

Honorable Mention:

Mrs. M. C. Porter, Adams, N. Y. Subordinate Grange, No. 391.

Mrs. Loveria Sahrle, Dansville, N. Y., Subordinate Grange, No. 178.

Mrs. Bernice M. Bauer, Linwood, N. Y., Subordinate Grange, No. 1084.

Mrs. Ida M. Potter, Hammondsport, N. Y., Subordinate Grange, No. 1388.

Mrs. Emilie Noble, Cohocton, N. Y., Subordinate Grange, No. 974.

Full details of the contest together with the programs of the winners will appear in early issues of American Agriculturist.

Bill to Regulate Nursery Stock

HON. D. P. WITTER, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture has introduced in the Assembly a bill to control the sale of fruit trees, plants and shrubs to prevent the introduction and spread of insect pests and also to protect buyers from the purchase of wrongly labeled or misrepresented stock. According to this bill, all nursery stock shipped into New York State must bear a certificate that the stock has been examined and certified free from disease or insect pest. All nurseries within the State offering stock for sale must be inspected once a year or oftener and if found all right, a general certificate will be issued covering shipments from such nurseries. The bill also provides that fruit bearing trees must be labeled true to variety.

Notes from Delaware County

WE have had a great deal of snow through December and January, but the thaw the third week of January took off much of it.

There have been many accidents from people falling on the ice. Most of the ice harvesting was completed before the thaw came, but some people were much worried for fear they were not going to get any, as the ice went out on streams and rivers. The thaw was followed by more snow and very cold weather, during which the temperature dropped to 22 and 23 degrees below zero. The cold spell was followed in turn by another thaw January 29th and 30th. Now there is neither sleighing nor wheeling.

Milk has brought pretty good prices this winter, but many complain of not getting much milk. There are many problems to be met in winter dairying, as anyone knows who has tried it. Many farmers in this section are feeding minerals to their cows.

Fowls are 22c a lb., calf hides 80c each, eggs 35c a dozen, potatoes $1.50 to $1.75, green wood $4.00. Three per cent milk for December brought $2.74. —E. M. N.

Offers to Buy Muscle Shoals

THE American Cyanamid Company has made the national government an offer for the Muscle Shoals plant. It is stated that this offer is similar to the one made by Henry Ford but with better terms. It provides for a long term lease and for the payment of four per cent interest on the investment the government has in the plants. It is agreed by the company to produce not less than 48,000 tons of fixed nitrogen annually to meet the demands of agriculture. Mr. Ford offered to produce 40,000 tons a year.

County Notes

Tioga County—21 and 22 inches of rain fell. Susquehanna River raised 7 feet. Snowfall 23.4 inches. 26th cold. Mercury ranged from 18 to 35 below in different parts of county. It was the coldest day of the year. 28th and 29th rain and some thawing and still thawing, warm and sunny. Water flowing everywhere. Many are planning to attend Farmers Week at Cornell next week. Old paper money dating back to 1824 is found in a chimney in Brooktondale, Tompkins County, some of which was issued by Owego and Candor banks. Owego township to be quarantined against bringing into the county, cattle that have not been TB tested. Counterfeit money is being passed. Many $5.00 bills are found and three culprits are under arrest. There were 150 people in attendance at a meeting of the Dairymen's League in Spencer. The speakers were Field Representative, Charles A. Shepard and S. R. Stoughton, District manager; Dr. Ardell of Newark Valley, Mr. Sherwood of Nichols were visiting representatives.

Higher courts defines liability of all members of co-operatives in the recent trial of the wool growers organization and that means *all* co-operative organizations.—Mrs. D. B.

Buy Everything for Orchard and Garden DIRECT

at new low prices in large or small lots. Free catalog to all interested in trees, vines, and plants—

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Northern grown from whole roots—standard tested varieties. Our business has grown for more than a generation through recommendation rather than solicitation. No agents. We sell direct.

Apples, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Nut and Shade Trees, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Grapevines, Ornamentals and Shrubs.

Green's Syracuse Red Raspberry

—a super raspberry of twice the size and of the highest flavor and quality. Very hardy and abundant bearers. Other new fruit such as Caco Grape, Honeysweet Black Raspberry and Rochester Peach.

FREE 48-PAGE CATALOG

—is a real text book on trees, plants and vines. Also ask for Green's Free Booklet on Fruit Growing.

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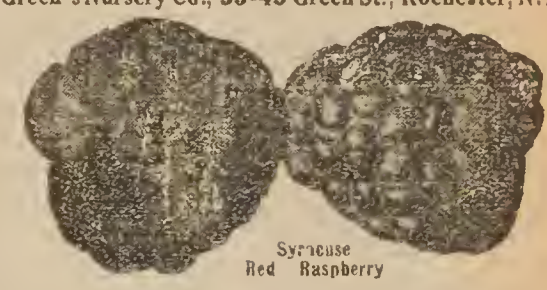

Syracuse Red Raspberry

New Improved **Fords Milker** **$90** *Single Unit* Complete *Electric or Gas Engine*

Cows Produce More Butter-Fat

"My herd of 20 registered milking shorthorns took to Fords Milker from the start, producing 201bs. more butter-fat in the first month than when hand milked," writes Edmund Hansen of Minnesota.

Improved model is greatest value in milking machines. Heavy pressed aluminum pails. New Departure ball bearings. Easy and quick to use and clean. Cows like it.

Send for Booklet No. 38

showing our model for every purpose; single, double, double single, double double, etc. Agents: Some open territory. Write for details.

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213-15 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.

KITSELMAN FENCE

NEW LOW PRICES on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barbed Wire, Paints and Roofing. **Factory to You. We Pay the Freight.** *"I saved $22.40"* says Geo. E. Walrod, Huron County, Mich. Don't delay, write today for FREE Catalog.

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BIG MONEY Saving catalog free. Lists small fruits, Dahlias, Glads, Canna Bulbs, etc. "Premier" strawberry plants. E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS, 60 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

FROST!—Protect your crops and at the same time Stimulate Growth—Use "Hotkaps". Write to GERMAIN SEED & PLANT CO., Dept. F-301, 6th and Main streets, Los Angeles, Calif.

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25 LARGE GLADIOLUS BULBS—25 varieties $1.00, 100 for $3.75; 60 blooming size $1.00, 100 for $1.50, prepaid. cash, circular on request. RAYMOND C. CORNELL, Newtown, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, early and late varieties, vigorous, high yielding stock. Buy in February and save money. N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

IMPORTED DANISH Bullhead Cabbage Seed, from a heavy yielding strain, $2.50 lb. Postpaid. C. J. STAFFORD, Cortland, N. Y.

TOBACCO

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler: $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double Value or money refunded. CARNEY-GRAHAM CO., Paducah, Kentucky.

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HOMESPUN TOBBACCO: Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking 5 pounds $1.00; 10-$1.75. Pipe free! Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Me.

REMNANTS, Large mixed pieces for patchwork, quilts, etc., 5 pounds for $1.00. Dress Goods, 10 yards, $1.00. SKYLIN MILLS, Hanover St., Dept. A, Boston, Mass.

BARGAINS IN THREAD—Send 25 cents coin for 35 shuttle bobbins, seconds of good sewing thread. Assorted colors. Skein thread 85 cents pound. EVA L. WEBSTER, Caratunk, Maine.

More Classified on pages 30 and 31.

Let us help You with the Plans

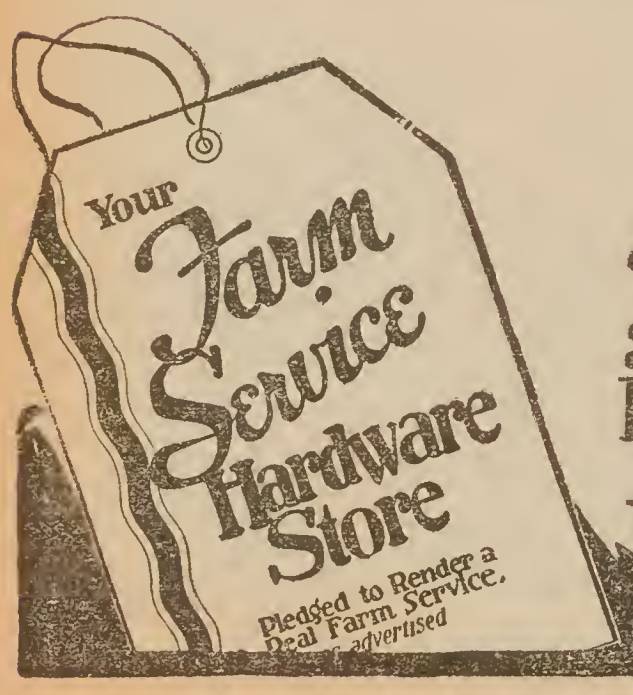
NOW—when you are spending many evenings in planning your summer work—you can use the help that your "Farm Service" Hardware Man is glad to give you.

Take your building and equipment problems to him. Consult with him about the things he can furnish you if you are going to put up a new barn, hog house, or a new farm home. He is in close touch with all new and improved products and can give you reliable information and comparisons so that you can better judge what will be the best for your own use. Get his prices on builder's hardware, fencing, roofing, paints, glass, and all kinds of mechanical equipment such as lighting plants, plumbing supplies, stoves and furnaces, pumps, barn equipment, etc. He has many catalogs on these things that will interest you.

He is always glad to talk these matters over with you, for it is a part of the "service" that you get in a "Farm Service" Hardware Store without cost or obligation. Remember too, that at these "tag" stores you can see and examine things before you buy—which saves a great deal of disappointment, wasted money, and assures you of the greatest value for all you spend.

Find a store with the Farm Service "tag" in the window—you will be glad you went there.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



The "tag" is in his window

Barnum Was Right

(*Continued from page* 1)

sistants were kept busy hustling the spectators along and clearing the tent to make room for fresh arrivals who clamoured for admission. One account adds that even after emerging from the tent, many stood speechless and awe struck with the wonder of what they had just looked upon. One afternoon in the early autumn darkness came down while the crowd still milled around the spot and 200 ticket holders who could not get inside received their money back. During the time when the Collosus still lay in his earthly bed, the admission fees for the poorest day were $700, and one day rose to $1600, and this late in the fall in cold, unpleasant weather. Excursion trains were run from every direction and visitors were recorded from many distant states. For three weeks the daily bulletins from Cardiff were the most thrilling news items in the Syracuse papers. It was absolutely the greatest side show of all time and it was staged in a lonely field a mile from an obscure, cross roads hamlet.

Barnum Makes Offer

Someone, possibly a scoffer, even broke forth in doggrel verse in one of the Syracuse papers—

"Take him up tenderly
Move him with care,
Do him no harm
For he's worth more today,
Than 'Stub' Newell's farm."

There was no lack of opportunities for further commercial exploitation of the marvel. Phineas T. Barnum, churchman, philanthropist, and Prince of Fakirs for all time, offered a great sum (it was said $60,000) for a three months lease of the petrified wonder, but this was something that not even the Great Showman could buy. Meanwhile a syndicate of five or six prominent men was formed who agreed to pay $30,000, partly in cash and partly in notes, for a three-fourths share in the image, Newell steadfastly insisting upon retaining a one-quarter interest in his property. On of this syndicate was a Deacon in a prominent Syracuse church while another was that little banker and past-master horse trader upon whom Edward N. Westcott conferred immortality under the name of *David Harum*.

Much Talk About Origin

Meanwhile there was much discussion as to the origin of the image. The first thought of the very ignorant and credulous was that it was in truth a veritable petrification of a gigantic man, but even a very little science made this idea absurd. The more intelligent but still credulous considered it an heroic sized statue, probably of very ancient origin. One writer suggested that it might be the work of French Jesuit Missionaries who labored among the Indians in this locality two centuries before. Another genius, one Alexander McWhorter, a resident-graduate in the Yale Divinity school, wrote a long and apparently profoundly learned paper in which he claimed to have found upon the figure some half-obliterated hyroglyphics which he was able to translate and thus demonstrated to his own satisfaction at least that the statue was of Phoenecian workmanship and certainly more than 2000 years old. If this was so, it meant that this ancient people had once established an American civilization. Dr. Hall, the eminent geologist before referred to, narrowly escaped a positive declaration of its genuineness. For the first few days, at any rate, very few people seem to have had any doubt but that it was exactly what it was represented to be.

Some Doubted

Of course there were some doubting Thomases. President White visited it at least twice and observed that it was a very queer place to dig a well—"convenient to neither the barn nor the house and in a field already supplied with a stream and a good spring". From the first he was frankly an unbeliever. Prof. O. Marsh of Yale University, perhaps the most eminent palentologist of his time, came and declared it to be a recently buried humbug.

The Hoax Exposed

In that day when a man from the outside world was a rare visitor, men had long memories for small happenings. With the weeks, the neighborhood began to recollect stray bits of circumstances and to piece them together. Various parties—some of them toll gate keepers on the turnpike—remembered how almost exactly a year earlier, a four-horse team before a wagon had come from the south drawing a very heavy iron bound box about 12 feet long. A good many people had their curiosity aroused by this strange outfit and the heavy burden had asked questions as to the load and had received different replies. One was told that it was a monument destined to be erected in the cemetery at Preble. Another that it was a load of "heavy castings" for Syracuse, while a third was informed that it was a crate of tobacco-cutting machinery enroute for Auburn. The driver had spent the night at Homer and had been questioned in the barroom while his load reposed under the hotel shed. At Tully also, the load attracted attention and was well remembered. It was also told that near Cardiff the driver had hailed a passerby and inquired directions for reaching the Newell farm. The livery stable keeper at Tully related how on two occasions the same tall, mysterious stranger had engaged him to drive to Newell's farm but had dismissed him at the last turn, saying he would walk the rest of the way. It was this same tall stranger who appeared from nowhere within a day or two following the great discovery.

Then there was the tale of the Tully hotel keeper—how one very rainy morning the previous October, four men had appeared at his hotel muddy and soaking wet, had demanded breakfast and gone immediately to sleep. The "Tully story" and the "iron bound box" were told and retold in somewhat varying versions, and were fully detailed in the Syracuse papers. Taken all in all, they pointed to some circumstances that could not be explained away.

How It Was Done

The New York Herald printed a purported "Expose" asserting that the figure was of local origin and was really the work of a crazed Canadian stone cutter, employed at Jamesville, who had spent all his spare time on it for years, designing it as a great statue of St. Paul, and finally realizing that his ambition could never be attained had buried it in his disappointment. There was of course no shred of truth in this fanciful tale.

Meanwhile the Giant was successfully lifted and proceeded on a triumphant progress which included Syracuse, New York, New Haven, and many other cities. Unfortunately his reputation rapidly declined as he traveled. Even his ultimate fate seems shrouded in mystery. In 1875 he was reported as being owned in the state of his nativity, Iowa. Again it was stated that he had perished in a conflagration. In 1898 he is said to repose in the home of one Gott, a photographer of Fitchburg, Mass. In any case, it is probable that the days of his pilgrimage are ended. It is a rather sordid and pitiful closing for a humbug that once duped the world.

Two men were primarily responsible for the fraud. One was William C. Newell ("Stub" Newell) a farmer of Cardiff, Onondaga county. Probably he was hardly more than a stool-pigeon.

(*Continued on page* 22)

Vegetable And Potato Men Hold Strong Meeting

(*Continued from page* 8)

with vegetable production in districts which compete with New York growers. H. W. Schneck of Cornell stressed the importance of new emphasis on grading and packing in order to face the crops from the southern states where he was last year engaged in government inspection work. Roy Magruder of the Ohio Experiment Station outlined the practices of the Marietta, Ohio section which ships extensively to the Western New York markets. R. A. McGinty of the Colorado Agricultural College showed pictures illustrating production of lettuce, cauliflower and peas in the high altitude regions of Colorado, a list of crops which matches three of New York's important summer items.

The business side of gardening was emphasized by a number of speakers. H. E. Crouch of the Department of Farms and Markets reported on the detailed investigations of city markets which are being made under his guidance. His office is cooperating with the city administrations of a number of municipalities in improving selling conditions. Professor E. G. Misner and W. G. Meal of Cornell and H. S. Duncan of the Department of Farms and Markets summarized results of marketing investigations with cabbage, peas and potatoes.

Discuss Problems of Muck Crop Growers

The muckland section on Wednesday afternoon commanded a full house and led by Mr. P. D. Vercrouse of Oswego, who told of his careful tests of carrot seed from different sources in order that he may meet the exacting requirements of concerns which use the product for soup and other purposes requiring uniform interior color. He stressed the necessity for ordering by stock number in order to secure the same strain year after year and he recommended purchasing a supply a year in advance in order to make an advanced field test. Professor F. O. Underwood of Cornell told of the different methods of controlling wind damage which was very serious on the mucklands the last season. Woven fences, willow trees, fruit trees, black currant and the planting of narrow strips of annual crops were all considered. The planting of willows seems to be about as effective as anything although the trees are somewhat unruly. The black currant is objectionable on account of serving as host for certain plant diseases.

Association Urged to Affiliate

An honored visitor at the meeting was Walter Marion of Circleville, Ohio, President of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America. He and Secretary Frank Held of the same association urged the complete national affiliation of vegetable growers in order that their problems can be handled on a country wide basis. Mr. Marion also told of his intensive methods in growing high class tomatoes for nearby markets. His plants are started as early as possible and are grown to single stems and supported on stakes. His product is ready for market in Central Ohio by July 4th and the product is very carefully graded and packed in Climax baskets with grass returns running to as high as $1000 per acre. C. R. White of Ionia who served as President of the N. Y. S. V. G. A. during its first three years, spoke as President of the N. Y. S. Farm Bureau Federation and indicated possibilities of cooperation between the two organizations. He also told of his methods in cucumber production.

Resolutions Urge New Buildings

The association adopted vigorous resolutions urging the immediate construction of the plant industry building at Cornell and the Horticultural building at Geneva, urging the establishment of a special branch experiment station for studies of muckland problems, calling for the further development of grading, packing and other marketing activities of the State Department of Farms and Markets, asking for extension work for improvement of canning crop production, urging national government appropriations for development of improved seed and for variety research and supporting the gasoline tax in this state.

President J. D. Ameele of Williamson was re-elected as were Howard Crandall, Secretary-Treasurer of Ithaca and the members of the Executive Committee. E. L. Moxey of Syracuse was elected Vice-president. The next annual meeting is to be held in Oswego and the Eastern meeting will probably be held in Albany in connection with the meeting of the New York Agricultural Society.

To Meet Next Year at Syracuse

The executive board of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America met at Buffalo and decided on Syracuse as the place of the next annual meeting of the national association, which will be held August 22-25.

For the first time, so far as known program features of a vegetable meeting were broadcasted. The WMAK Station of Buffalo and Lockport opened its studio each evening of the meeting and Dean Mann, C. R. White, Walter Marion and others took part.—Paul Work.

North Country News Notes

By W. I. Roe

FEBRUARY means that we are on the last lap of winter, sometimes a rather rough lap. To many farmers it means that they are beginning to wonder just what their cows are to eat for the rest of the winter for their grain.

Most North Country farmers are now raising at least a part of their own grain—oats alone, oats and barley, or oats, barley and peas. Occasionally one finds a field with some spring wheat added, and at least one farmer uses oats, barley, peas, wheat and flax, certainly a succotash if ever there was one.

* * *

During the past three years there has been a great change from the older sorts of two and six row types of barley to the newly developed two row Alpha, a product of the Cornell Department of Plant Breeding. The older sorts had one outstanding fault, they matured somewhat ahead of the varieties of oats commonly planted which resulted in considerable shattering and crinkling, especially if there was any delay in getting the crop out as soon as ready.

The Alpha barley matures at the same time as most oat varieties, and has the additional advantage of being a heavier yielder than any other type of barley grown in New York State.

* * *

These homegrown grains give a rather low protein percentage for heavy milk production, but as most of the dairies are stripping or dry the first part of the winter, prove very satisfactory in general, with the addition of some linseed oil meal and bran. They keep up body weight and also assist in growing a good calf. When freshening time comes, those who have enough left to feed for a while add something more to bring the protein up toward twenty per cent, while those who have to buy more, plan on using some good ration or mix up one of their own.

* * *

Another development of the past few years is that more are learning that the rations fed their milking cows during one lactation period have an influence on the milk production during the following one, with the result that they are looking more to the quality of the feeds they use. The rations selling too cheap, or advertising ground screenings or ground oat feed in their formulas are viewed with suspicion.

The prices on most feeds have advanced sharply the past week, and as the period of increased demand is at hand it looks as though they would continue higher. Another anomaly that came out in a large civic get together sponsered by the Watertown Chamber of Commerce last week, is that it costs just as much to bring a carload of feed into Watertown as it does to take it on down to New York, and the rate to points north of Watertown is the same as that charged to take that same feed clear through to Boston.

The producer of milk will now have available the same clean power, as the manufacturer of dairy products has long used.

Rural electrification

—*a matter of business cooperation*

ALL FARMERS want to enjoy the comforts and convenience of electricity. How to get it is the question still to be answered by most of them. Yet rural electrification is merely a problem of business cooperation.

Electric service cannot be sold to isolated or occasional customers, as merchandise can. For electricity—like milk—cannot be stored to any practical degree; it must be consumed as produced.

Thus the cost of building transmission and distribution lines, and of keeping a supply of power ready for instant use, can only be met by having on every mile of line a sufficient number of consumers whose needs for electricity are many and varied.

That is the principal condition which governs complete rural electrification.

Lines can be built where groups of farmers will use enough power to make the extension of service a practical business undertaking, just as maintaining a milk route requires customers, not widely scattered, who use a steady supply.

So, to get electricity for your farm, get together with your neighbors and make your light and power company a cooperative business proposition. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U.S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

County Notes

Franklin County—We have had some pretty cold weather in January. Farmers have been very busy filling their ice houses with good 14 inch thick ice or more and hauling manure. Franklin Co. is just about all signed up for TB test. Bombay and Burke are to test this early fall. The potato market is not very active. The price remains about $1.00 a bushel or perhaps a little better at shipping points. Hay is about $23 a ton, eggs 40c a dozen and butter 55c a pound.—H. T. J.

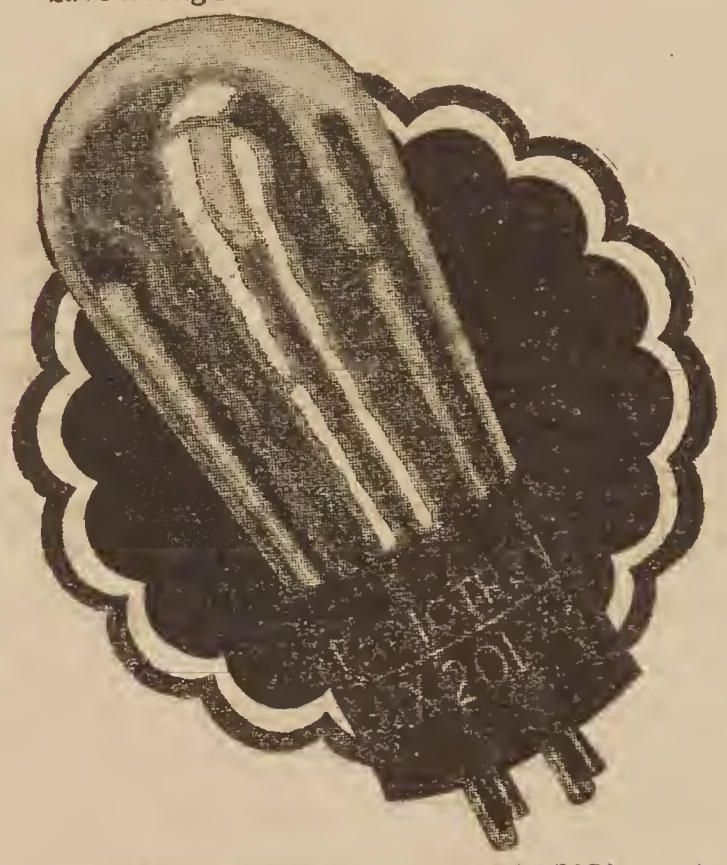
Farmers Meetings

February 9—Schoharie County T. B. at Farm Bureau Office at Cobleskill to plan county T. B. Testing. Dr. L. H. Tripp—speaker.

February 18—Genesee County Farm Bureau at Batavia—Lamb Feeders Tour. Professors Graham and I. F. Hall—speakers.

look inside your radio set

WHEN you buy a new set, look inside at the tubes. To get real *value*, you should have RCA Radiotrons—nothing else. Their performance is so much better . . and they have a long life!



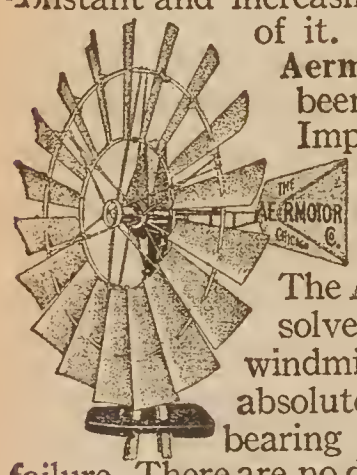
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
New York · Chicago · San Francisco

RCA Radiotron

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.



The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY **AERMOTOR CO.** DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to sucribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

1 50/a Month
Runs this
Milker
for 16 cows

The Portable Page—simplest of all milkers—now offered direct from factory on a remarkable rock bottom offer. (Offer good only in new neighborhoods where we have as yet no salesman dealer or agent. Write today.

FREE Trial!

No Money Down—No C. O. D.

Machine returnable at our expense if not satisfactory. Or, if satisfactory after free trial, *$5.00 down*, balance 8 months to pay our *rock-bottom price*. $1.50 a month, or less, will cover the upkeep on any model including oil, gasoline or electricity and occasional new parts. *Try* it on your own cows. No installation expense. Write *now* for our catalog and *special* offer. No obligation. **Catalog Free**

Burton Page Co. 400 North Michigan Avenue Dept. 9502 Chicago, Illinois

With the RADIO MAN

Brainard Foote

Keeping the Radio Storage Battery Clean

CLEANLINESS and storage batteries might be thought quite impossible associates. Yet they are not if a few simple suggestions be followed. In the first place, take the storage battery outdoors every two or three months and give it a good clean-up. See that the vent caps are screwed on tight. If you have a hose, wash the top and sides well, rubbing with a stiff brush and rags all around the top and between the cell connectors.

It is important to DRY the battery with clean rags before taking it back indoors. Before you carry it back to the living-room, if that's where you keep the battery, unscrew the terminals and shine them up with coarse sandpaper. Sandpaper the wires from the set before you connect them.

After tightening the terminals well, coat the terminals and the conneeting wire for an inch or so with a heavy "smearing" of auto eup grease, axle grease or vaseline, as this prevents the corrosive action of the acid whieh invariably creeps up and causes greenish matter to collect. The positive terminal is the most troublesome in this way.

Stand the battery in a glass tray or hard rubber dish to protect the carpets. If a newspaper is laid over the top of the battery the nearby draperies aren't so likely to become damaged by any fumes. Charging the battery in living quarters is objectionable, unless the charging is done by a slow rate device like a trickle-charger.

Questions and Answers About Radio

Is water which has been treated by a chemical softening process all right for storage batteries? We have a water softener in the house.

No, by no means. This does NOT remove the impurities in sufficient quantities for the purpose. If you cannot readily buy distilled water, nature will provide all and more than you will ever need. After a half hour's heavy rainfall (to clean dust from the air) set out a large shallow agate or glass pan to cateh the rainwater. This is distilled water and can be used without harm. Clean snow, melted, will also answer very well.

* * *

Would you state your preferences as to relative merits of using a trickle charger or regular high-rate charger? I haven't either at present and want to buy one.

The trickle charger is probably the cheapest and least troublesome. It is usually sufficient to keep the battery in condition for ordinary service from the set. Where the set is used a great deal it may be best to buy a trickle charger that has a special device for charging at a higher rate for short periods to make up the difference. A trickle charger is meant to be operated practically all the time.

* * *

My set tunes very well except on very low waves. There the stations come in badly jumbled up and the left hand dial does not seem to have much control.

Probably your aerial is a bit too long for short wave reception. You can shorten it or else insert a .00025 mfds. fixed condenser between the aerial lead-in and the aerial binding post when you are tuning for short wave stations.

* * *

I have had my set and tubes for two years and always had good results until this Fall. I have new tubes and batteries in mind, but the "B" batteries test 40 volts each and the tubes light properly.

The trouble is no doubt in the tubes. Radio tubes are not necessarily O. K. simply because they light. The vital element "thorium" in the filament is burned away slowly until after a year or two so little remains that the tube is no longer sensitive. Get one brand new tube and try exchanging an old tube for it. This will show you at once whether the tubes are good. Tubes seldom last more than two years with average use of the set.

* * *

I have done everything I know of to improve the reception with my set. I put in a power tube, 135 volts of "B" battery, cone speaker, "C" battery, etc. Still the speaker rattles on loud signals as it did before. The only change I notice is that low tones come through better.

No doubt something is wrong with your loud speaker. Why not take it to a good dealer who has a first-class set in operation and one that you know sounds right. Try your speaker on it.

Like Taking Insurance on Your Farm Buildings and All they Contain

USING "GLOBE" Sheet Steel to roof and sheathe your farm buildings is like taking out a blanket insurance policy against costly mishaps. You are guarding your possessions against lightning and storm. You are making your buildings fire resistant and proofing them against vermin. You are protecting your stock from disease caused by leaky, drafty, unsanitary quarters. You are even assuring better and cleaner cistern water.

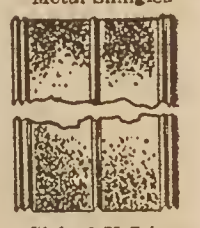
GLOBE TRADE MARK BRAND
The Serviceable Sheet Steel

Good Sheet Steel

is one of the most economical investments you can purchase. Poor sheet metal is scarcely worth the labor of putting up. There is no question about the quality of

"GLOBE" Brand Galvanized Roofing, Siding, Eaves Trough, Conductor Pipe, Ridge Roll, and Culverts

Globe Style "B" Metal Shingles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Every process in the making of GLOBE products is done in our own mills and factories. Two generations of farmers have already proved that the "GLOBE" trademark is an absolute assurance of quality. Send for our FREE catalog today.

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You may send me your complete catalog.
Name_____
Address_____

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page 5*)

1865 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In that old number the editor said:

"Before these words reach the eye of the reader, all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln will have been laid in the earth. We do not propose to write his eulogy, for it has been spoken in every loyal dwelling throughout the land, and the private grief in every household, * * * tell how universal and sincere is the sorrow of the people. Probably never did the death of any one man come to the hearts of so many as a personal bereavement. * * * With no greater opportunities than are open to every farmer boy who reads this, he had a greater share of love and trust of the people than was ever possessed by any single individual."

So on this, the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of Lincoln's birth, and sixty-two years after the above editorial was written we find Abraham Lincoln's spirit marching on with an ever increasing power and glory, as it will continue to march down through the ages as long as men come and go upon the earth. Why? Because "of the people, by the people and for the people" was the fundamental theme of his life. The people have come to know and love their own so every American now and forever will march in the "swaying mass" to do honor to the Captain mighty in wisdom, love and goodness, of whom Walt Whitman sang:

"O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills;
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths —for you the shores a-crowding;
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning."

E. R. EASTMAN.

"Quick Change" Brake Bands

How often should the brake bands on a Ford be changed and is it much of a task to change them? Would you advise installing those that can be put in without removing the transmission case over?—A. C., New Jersey.

THE brake bands need to be changed only when they become badly worn, but if they are left too long the rivets will score the drums, and after that the bands will wear much faster. You can judge easily by seeing how much of the adjustment is taken up. As soon as the bands begin to need tightening very often, it is likely that they need renewing. It takes longer to change them in a Ford with a starter than where there is no starter, because the starter must be removed to get the transmission cover off. It takes me about half a day to change them, and took longer the first time I did it. The ones that can be changed without removing the transmission cover, we understand are satisfactory. Of course, the old ones cannot be taken off except in the usual manner, but after that, it is supposed to take only twenty minutes to make the change. The first cost is rather high, but after that only the linings will need to be replaced.

Why Paint Peels Off

"The paint on my house does not hold properly, but peels off in spots, especially along the cornice and along the windows where the shutters we used to have stood open all the time. What is the cause of this trouble and what can I do to get the paint to stick?"

THERE is no question but what the trouble with your paint peeling is due to that very common cause, too much moisture in the wood when the paint is applied. In the case of a cornice, this is sometimes caused by the water getting in behind the board through an open crack.

Very little can be done in the way of a remedy other than to wait until a very dry period, protecting the wet places so no more water can get on them and giving plenty of time for that in the boards to dry out. Then brush off all loose paint, and then give a coat of shellac, followed by the proper paint coats. After the first coat has been put on, fill in any cracks with putty where water is likely to get in back of the boards. Readers having paint work to do should secure a copy of Farmers Bulletin 1452—Painting on the Farm, which can be secured free on request from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Most of the paint firms also have valuable painting booklets which can be secured on request. —I. W. D.

Hydraulic Ram Saves Time

IN my estimation in view of the fact of its almost next-to-nothing cost of operation, the hydraulic ram working day and night, year in and year out, would be hard to beat as one of the greatest labor saving devices on the farm. I am sure anyone would agree with me when I say that before coming here to live, we had all water to pump by hand for cattle and house. I think it a wonderful, yet simple invention and we surely appreciate ours.—Mrs. W. B., New York.

Which Side of Belt to Pulleys

"Which side of a leather fan belt should be put next to the pulleys on a Ford car? Some say the smooth side should not be, as when a very little of this side is worn away the belt loses most of its strength. What is your opinion?"

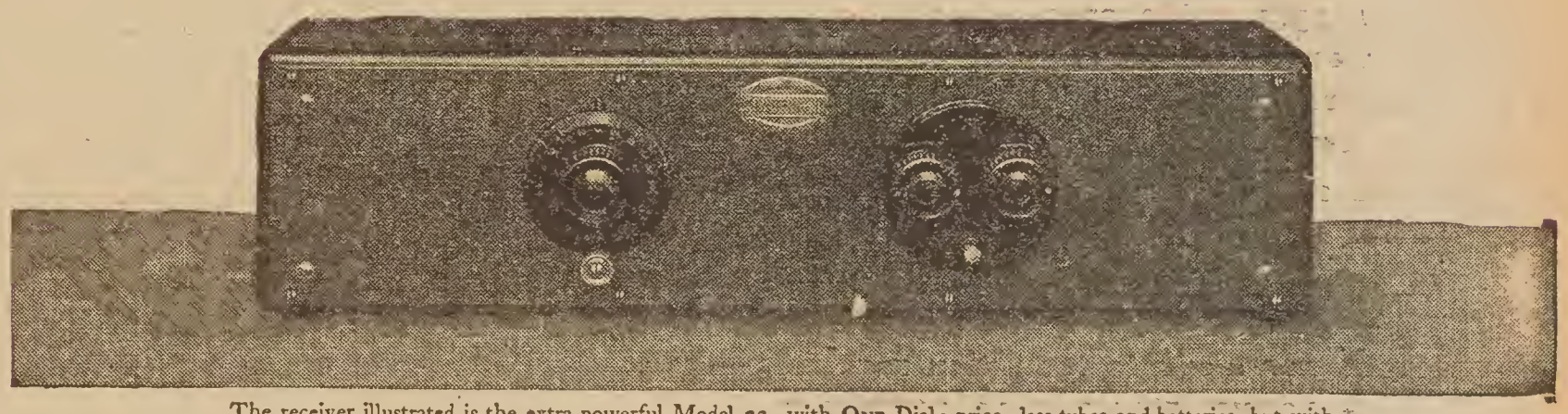
THE general rule for leather belts is to run the smooth of hair side next to the pulleys, partly because this side is the smoothest and gives the best grip and partly because the other or flesh side is less injured by stretching as it passes round the pulleys. The smaller the pulleys the more important both these reasons become, and I see no reason this case of a fan belt should be an exception to the general rule.—I. W. D.

Over half the population of the United Stated or to be exact 54.4 per cent now live in electricially lighted homes.

* * *

More than half of all the electricity generated in the world is produced in the United States.

ATWATER KENT RADIO



The receiver illustrated is the extra-powerful Model 32, with ONE Dial; price, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $140. Other ONE Dial Models, $70 and $85. Radio Speakers, priced from $16 to $23.

It couldn't be better—*if built to your order*

WE KNOW exactly what you wanted because so many of you have told us.

You wanted *ease of operation.* You find it in the receiver which gets everything within range with the mere touch of the fingers of one hand on ONE Dial—the *true* ONE Dial with no secondary adjustments to confuse and delay.

You wanted *extra power* in order to get daytime market and weather news as well as evening programs. You find that no receiver reaches farther than the Atwater Kent ONE Dial Model 32.

You wanted *clear tone.* You find Atwater Kent tone as clear as a church bell on a frosty morning.

You wanted *reliability.* You find Atwater Kent Radio, factory-tested 159 times, famous everywhere as the Radio that works and keeps on working.

You wanted *neat appearance.* You find Atwater Kent Radio blending with the appointments of any home—a joy to the eye as well as the ear.

You wanted a *sensible price.* You find that quantity production in the largest Radio factory results for you in many dollars saved.

In short, you wanted all-round Radio which you could buy with absolute certainty you were getting your money's worth. You find it in Atwater Kent Radio.

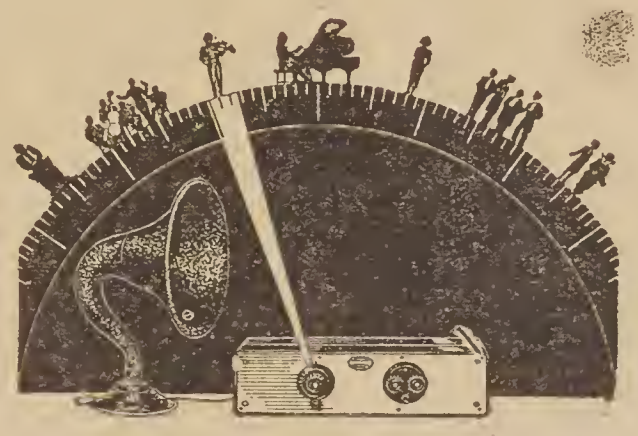
It's the all-round Radio.

The nearest Atwater Kent dealer is an experienced and friendly adviser. His interest in you does not stop when he makes a sale. Let him help you select the Atwater Kent Receiver and Radio Speaker that meets your demand.

EVERY SUNDAY EVENING:
The Atwater Kent Radio Hour brings you the stars of opera and concert, Radio's finest program. Hear it at 9:15 Eastern Time, 8:15, Central Time, through:

WEAF	*New York*	WCAE	*Pittsburgh*
WEEI	*Boston*	WFI	*Philadelphia*
WRC	*Washington*	WGN	*Chicago*
WSAI	*Cincinnati*	WGR	*Buffalo*
WTAM	*Cleveland*	WOC	*Davenport*
WGY	*Schenectady*	KSD	*St. Louis*
WSB	*Atlanta*	WWJ	*Detroit*
WSM	*Nashville*	WMC	*Memphis*
WHAS	*Louisville*		

WCCO *Minneapolis-St. Paul*



YOU SWEEP THE AIR WITH THE ATWATER KENT ONE DIAL AS A SEARCHLIGHT SWEEPS THE SKY

Send for illustrated booklet telling the complete story of Atwater Kent Radio

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada

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PAN-A-CE-A

Conditions your breeders at mating time

THE time to prepare for strong, vigorous chicks that will live and grow into fine fowls is **now**—before the hatching eggs are laid.

Strongly fertile eggs and strong chicks can come only from healthy, vigorous parent stock. Like produces like. This is Nature's unchangeable law.

Pan-a-ce-a gives vigorous health and condition to mating fowls. You see its effects in the proud strut, the red combs and wattles, the merry singing and cackling.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration regularly — one pound to every fifty pounds of mash or feed. You will be rewarded with big hatches and strong chicks. They will not be "dead in the shell" or hatch out too weak to withstand the little-chick ailments.

Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic. It has iron for the blood, laxatives and diuretics to carry off waste materials, and minerals essential to full development of fowls and chicks.

The price of just one egg

pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a full-grown fowl needs for sixty days. There's a right-size package for every flock. Use it under this remarkable guarantee:

If Pan-a-ce-a does not give you bigger hatches and stronger, better chicks, return the empty container to the dealer and get your money back. We reimburse the dealer.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

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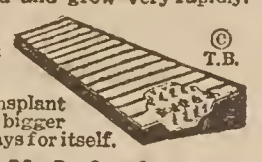
Est. 1916—Pat'd

for Wonderful Success with Baby Chicks

Never keep chicks behind glass. It stops the sun's ultra-violet energy rays, causing rickets, leg weakness and death loss. Build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your brooder house to admit these rays. Put GLASS CLOTH in the windows. Produces amazing health and growth. Experts everywhere recommend it. In a test at Ames College 25 per cent of the chicks under window glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew very rapidly.

Ideal for Hot Beds



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GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Violet rays make plants grow stronger and hardier. They transplant better, mature earlier and yield bigger crops. Holds heat. More than pays for itself.

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Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions. "Success with Baby Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth)

TURNER BROS. Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio Dept. 018

Costs Only $4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. It will do the work of 4 old hens and do it better. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my Brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, Galvanized Steel, $4.75; or pure Aluminum, $6.25; all postpaid. Try the Brooder out and if you don't say it's the best Brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back.

Send for free Booklet, "Poultry Helps"

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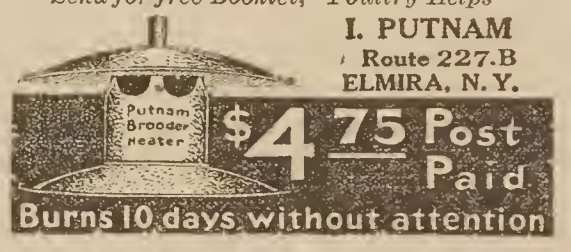

$12.95 50" Canopy Capacity 800 — $11.95 36" Canopy Capacity 300

NO-COLD BROODER

Wickless burner, starts on oil, burns oil with hot blue flame! No smoke. No soot. No coal or ashes to carry. You start it and then you forget about it! Gallon of oil lasts 48 hours! TERMS IF DESIRED. Write today for FREE catalog. AGENTS WANTED.

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When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Barnum Was Right

(*Continued from page* 18)

He furnished the land for the planting and perhaps he did much lying for his chief. It is said that he did not profit financially but turned over all money to his superior. Some at the time asserted that Newell was a half-honest man duped along with the rest of the world.

The real brains of the scheme was one George Hull, a Connecticut Yankee by birth, a man who had spent some time and had made a little money on some small inventions, but his invention of the Giant was his eternal masterpiece.

He was a tobacconist and cigar dealer by occupation, and his carelessness in the matter of paying the internal revenue tax on tobacco had brought him into forcible collision with the Federal Courts. He was sometime a resident of Binghamton, N. Y., and of other places whither he had drifted in the course of a varied and at times shady career. He was also a relative of Newell's wife, probably a brother-in-law, and it was his consequent acquaintance with the lonely Newell farm which led him to select it for a grave yard.

The Full Story

Years afterwards he told the full story—told it rather boastfully perhaps, keeping back no detail. He had long cherished the idea of putting over some hoax of this kind, half to make money, half as a practical joke on the world.

On the banks of the river near Fort Dodge, Iowa, he found a quarry where it was possible to take out very large and perfectly solid blocks of gypsum limestone. There he had quarried a block twelve feet long, three and one-half feet wide, and three feet thick. It contained more than 4 cubic yards of stone and could hardly have weighed less than seven or eight tons. This enormous mass was transported by wagon 45 miles to Boone, the nearest railroad station. He says that getting this great stone to the rail over the prairie roads and across the weak bridges was the most difficult part of the whole enterprise, and that the job occupied three weeks. Once the wagon broke down and no other wagon strong enough to carry it could be obtained, so he lightened the load by cutting a couple of feet off the end of the stone, and this was the reason why the statue was afterwards executed with the legs somewhat contorted and drawn up. On reaching the railroad the stone was shipped to Chicago where a German stone cutter named Burckhart made first a model in clay and then carved the figure in accordance with the model. Hull says "I paid him his money and he asked no questions". The figure when complete was slightly less than ten and one-half feet long and weighed 2996 pounds. The legs were drawn up and the head slightly inclined to one side. Opinions as to its merits differ. President White declares it but a crude and clumsy job of stone cutting, unworthy the name of sculpture, but other competent critics have said that its gigantic proportions were anatomically correct. As a finishing touch, a couple of gallons of acid removed the tool marks and gave it an appearance of great age.

Scheme Well Thought Out

Then it was carefully packed in a box made of two inch plank tongued and grooved and bound with iron. The box and contents weighed about 400 pounds and this was the unusual load which attracted so much attention in Cortland county. It was shipped over the Erie railroad to Union, a station nine miles west of Binghamton and from there a four horse teeam hauled it about 75 miles to the Newell farm, and there one dark and very rainy night with the help of laborers brought from other parts, it was safely planted and lay for a full year, lacking only two weeks, until Newell was providentially moved to dig a well upon the exact site of the interment.

Hull was no piker, and it was a colossal and well thought out scheme. He says he had invested about $3000 by the time the Giant was properly planted but he took out again about $23,000. The story will hardly serve to point the moral that "honesty is the best policy". Hull was never in the least ashamed of his part in the great humbug. To him it was a shrewd and profitable venture and a vast practical joke, but surely no crime.

I am not sure but that his is the greatest story in all the long annals of quackery.

Give Farmers On Dirt Roads A Square Deal

(*Continued from page* 3)

as roads are open and leave undelivered mail at different points most accessible to the individual.

It is hardly ever necessary for roads in this section at least to be blocked or unbroken for more than two to three days at a time but often it happens some portion or portions of R. F. D. circuit remains blocked for weeks because no one feels it their duty to open it.

Comparatively few years ago it was not such a problem to keep roads open because there were very few abandoned farms and almost every farm had to send out a team daily to deliver the milk individually to a milk station or creamery. Consequently, every farm family felt it was their duty to keep their share of the roads open.

Old Time Spirit Gone

Sometimes the mail routes cover short stretches of road where no natural travel or very little occurs during the winter months. Such roads as these are quite numerous and are left up to one or two in the community, if ever broken, to open them up. Often this is the case with roads that are traveled the most. Many farmers seek easier and shorter cuts through meadows which is also a hindrance to delivery of mail. This town, and there are others, does not appropriate money to open winter roads and does not make any attempt to. The old time spirit of everyone getting out to break his share of the road has gone; partly because he is not directly concerned with getting his produce to market daily.

The way I see the situation, conditions are changing in rural communities. The business of making roads passable for winter travel is not any more the rural individual's duty than it is for summer travel. It is the duty of the United States or the State itself to at least keep U. S. mail routes open in the winter time as well as in the summer time. If we are going to levy a tax on gasoline, let us use part of it to keep dirt roads open in the winter time. However, if there happens to be someone unable to see the connection of gas tax to horse drawn sleighs, then tell him we could use some of the general highway tax for this purpose and replace that with the gas tax.—G. T. C., New York.

These discussions place the problem before readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The question is, what are you going to do about it? The first thing necessary is an aroused and united public sentiment. Let us stop building these $50,000 a mile state roads for a time and put some money into giving farmers on the dirt roads a little road service. To get this service it will be necessary for you people who live on dirt roads to express yourselves; talk it up in your Grange meetings; call a meeting in your schoolhouse and talk the matter over; appoint a committee to visit your Board of Supervisors, and in the meantime, you can depend upon AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to continue these discussions to give you all the information on the subject available and to work with you with the officials for better dirt road service.

Looking Ahead in the Hen Business

(*Continued from page 3*)

to be disappointing, closer culling of flocks during the summer will add to market supplies of poultry. Supplies and prices of beef and pork, on the other hand, may be such as to sustain prices of poultry.

Feed costs are likely to show a moderate rising trend because of the small crops of corn and oats produced in 1926 and because of the likelihood that hog production will expand in the next year or two until it creates a slight degree of corn shortage. But, unless crop yields in 1927 are unusually low, as a result of unfavorable weather, prices of feed grains should not become excessive within the next twelve months.

City Prosperity May Be Slightly Less

City prosperity during the past few years has been chiefly responsible for the favorable prices paid for poultry products. So far as can be seen, there is no sign of severe industrial depression. However, few observers are ready to predict that 1927 will be a bigger year in general business than 1926. While the recession may be slight, it is logical to believe that there will be one. Consumptive demand for the semi-luxury foods which include eggs and poultry should continue of broad proportions.

Prices paid by consumers in 51 leading cities during the first eleven months of 1926 averaged 4 cents a dozen lower than in the corresponding period of 1925. This may mean that, irrespective of any slump in business, it will be difficult to market any sizeable increase in supplies of eggs in 1927 at higher prices than prevailed in the past season.

The 1926-1927 egg storage deal was fairly satisfactory. Fewer eggs were stored during the season of accumulation than in 1925 and this "shortage" was a strengthening factor in the market on fresh stock. Holdings at the present time are smaller than the amount usually moved into consumption during the balance of the storage season.

Buying for storage is always a sustaining factor in the spring egg market when supplies are greatly in excess of actual consumptive demand. When dealers are not afraid to build up reserves, the spring decline is halted earlier and at a higher level than when this demand is delayed or buyers are over cautious. Since dealers have a comparatively good year behind them, they probably will be more willing to take on stocks of eggs than they were last spring.

Dealers have already begun to express their convictions as to the probable level of egg prices next spring through purchases and sales of contracts for storage packed eggs for delivery in April on the Chicago market at about 28¾ cents. This is the same level at which trading started last spring but 2 cents below than the price which prevailed when the month of April was reached. The market will rise or fall this year depending upon the volume of receipts when spring arrives and the rate at which eggs accumulate in storage.

General Farms Produce Bulk of Eggs

On the commercial poultry farms, where production of eggs is the sole interest, the marketing of strictly fresh infertile white eggs, closely graded, which command a high premium over the rank and file of market offerings, makes it possible to cover the high operating costs.

The bulk of the market eggs are still produced on the general farms of the middlewest, however. Of the 410 million chickens on farms on January 1, 1925, 50 per cent were in the states such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, comprising the north central section. Practically 60 per cent of the total eggs produced came from these states.

Methods followed on commercial poultry farms are being adapted to the general farm flock as producers have been impressed with the consistent profits realized. There is still plenty of room for further improvement, however. Eggs are produced under a wide variety of conditions, and market receipts still resemble the famous "57 varieties". On the New York market, 24 grades of eggs other than cold storage are quoted regularly and the spread in price between the best and poorest exceeds 50 cents a dozen at certain seasons of the year.

United States grades established by the Department of Agriculture, whereby all eggs of one class and grade are marketed as such regardless of where they are produced or sold, have been adopted in some instances, although general use by the trade is slow to develop. Heretofore, standardization in eggs has all taken place after the eggs have left the farm. Now it is being carried back to the farm in the form of keeping flocks of a single breed on the individual farm and occasionally in entire communities, where the advantages of selling a uniform product have been found in increased profits. Earlier hatching in order to have pullets of laying age during the fall and winter months of high prices is an excellent way to increase the egg money.

Egg Production Still Averages Low

The average egg production per bird for the country as a whole is far below the range of possibilities. According to the census figures of 1925, average production was only 5.2 dozen per chicken on hand, without correction for males. This was an improvement of 8 per cent over five years previous, but still leaves much to be desired. Highest production per bird was found in the New England states where the average was 6.8 dozens and in the Pacific Coast states where it reached 7.3 dozens. The southern states with an average production per bird of less than four dozen eggs made the most unfavorable showing. With breeding for egg production and more attention to feeding, the average output could be increased 100 per cent without increasing feed costs and overhead to any great extent.

Alfalfa Makes Good Green Feed

SUPPLYING green feed to the hens in the cheapest and easiest way is always a problem. Some good results have been obtained recently by using second or third cutting alfalfa hay that has been cured so the green color is retained. This hay can be fed in wire baskets to good advantage, the hens eating the leaves and leaving the coarser stems. Where alfalfa is fed to the dairy herd, it is often possible to save the leaves that shatter off in handling the hay and give them to the hens.

Another good way to feed the legume hay is to tie it in a bundle and suspend it from the ceiling within easy reach of the birds.

The Alabama Power Company, the operating unit of the Southeastern Power & Light Company, one of the South's most rapidly growing utility organizations, enjoyed a year of record achievement in 1924. The research and experimental work started in 1923 for a solution of the problem of serving rural communities was carried on actively and at the end of the year 140 miles of lines had been built or were under way extending service to 1800 consumers in different sections of the State. Of all the uses for electricity on the farm its utilization for refrigeration will perhaps be most important in the years ahead.—F. C. H.

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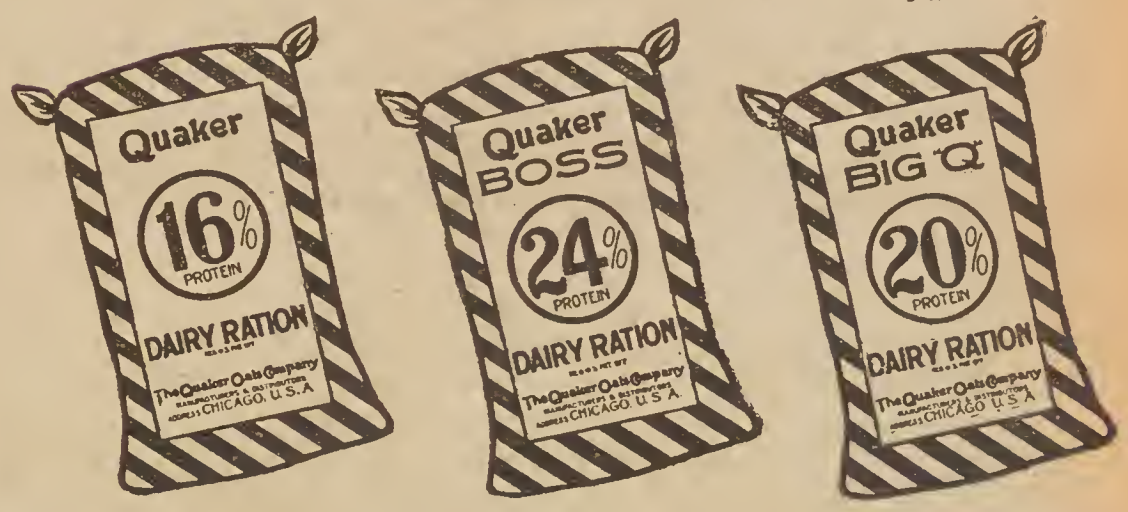

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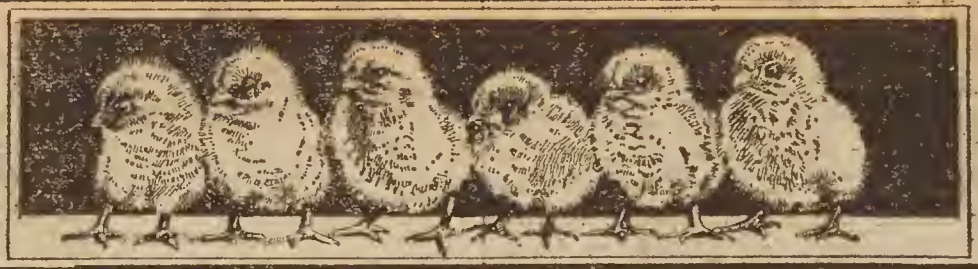

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A Comparison of Shavings and Straw for Litter

By L. H. Hiscock

ONE of the hardest problems to solve in the winter time in the hen-house is floor litter. What is the best kind to use? What is the cheapest? In my own plant I have always stood faithfully by wheat straw, but this last summer the wheat harvest encountered many weather hurdles, and the straw is not all that it should be. Sometimes I have had to throw out portions of a bale because it was packed; still other times I have had to throw out parts because they were sour and mouldy.

L. H. Hiscock

Finally, in despair, I began a test on shavings with the result that they are proving much more satisfactory than any straw I have ever used. The question was to find out how much they cost and whether they could be used as economically as straw.

Shavings Take Less Labor

The experiment I ran to satisfy my own curiosity involved one house in which conditions were uniform as regards the floors, temperature, and pens of birds. The house is divided into two pens, each one containing two hundred and fifty birds, and each bird allowed four square feet of flour space. In one pen I used eight bales of shavings at eighty cents a bale; in the other I used four bales of straw at a cost of $3.38. The two pens were thoroughly cleaned out and the new litters were put down simultaneously. As the entire floor in this house has a tendency to be slightly damp, the two kinds of floor litter were under the most rigid kind of test.

In two weeks the straw floor litter was unfit for further use. At the end of four weeks I cleaned out a little over half of the shavings. As the remainder seemed in good shape, I mixed in new shavings with these to see how they would revive, but I cannot say whether this is worth while or not.

The cost of the straw was $3.38; the cost of the shavings was $6.40. Since it would have been necessary to change straw twice to the one litter of shavings, it was actually thirty-six cents cheaper to use shavings. When one takes into consideration the labor involved in cleaning a house, however, it certainly shows a big advantage to be gained from the use of shavings.

Shavings Make Less Dust

There is one other point that I think is worth mentioning. One of my chief objections to straw has always been the dust. Once in a while I have had what might be termed real clean straw, but most of the time it contains a big amount of dust. Shavings may contain sawdust, but this element is heavy. When birds scratch in it for their grain, the air remains pure and dust free. When birds scratch in most of the straw I have had, the air has been gray with dust, and the sneezing and wheezing of the birds has been very noticeable. I have always felt that it was this element that has caused an occasional case of roup from time to time, especially as the roup in question was of the nasal kind, centering under the eye and nostril.

I cannot close this story without a word of warning. If your hens are like mine and have never seen shavings they won't think much of them at first. As soon as a wing moves some of the light pieces will sail around the room, and they don't understand it. They prefer to remain on the roosts rather than take a chance. Once starved out, however, they forget all about it, and seem to thoroughly enjoy the new litter.

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March and April Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
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ter pails freeze and the birds huddle in the sun. And yet as we look over the Producers' Price Current, that has just come in, we find the top quotation for both white eggs and brown eggs is fifty cents per dozen. Looking back over the prices of the last three years, we find the "top" price was reached in November, with October a close second. As the price of eggs is regulated by supply and demand it can be readily seen that there is a shortage of nearby fresh eggs during the FALL months. We have a check on this information as it is the usual thing for a number of poultrymen in the locality to call during the fall months and endeavor to purchase eggs to fill the demand for their regular trade, while their production is on the decline.

We believe one of the most profitable steps a poultryman can take is to hatch about one-third of his flock in February. If they are Leghorns they will begin laying in July or August and during September, October and November will be laying a goodly number of marketable eggs that will sell at peak prices. Following a rest period in December or January they will be in condition to produce hatchable eggs for use on the home farm or for sale to hatcheries or in the production of medium grade chicks for sale from the farm.

Furthermore the early chick produces the early broiler which is worth twice as much per pound as the late hatched bird. We recommend that the remainder of the flock be hatched in March and April. We can see no advantage for the May hatched chick and no excuse at all for hatching in June, when raising poultry on a commercial farm basis.—D. H. Horton, Supervisor N. Y. S. Egg Laying Contest.

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DURING the thirteenth week of the fifth annual N. Y. State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale, L. I., the 1,000 pullets laid 2,536 eggs or 36.4%. This is an increase of 6.1% above last week's production. The birds have laid a total to date of 25,457 eggs.

* * *

High Pens for the Week

Eugene Delamarter, Elmira, N. Y., W. L.	51
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephriam, N. J., W. L.	44
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Franklin, Mass., R. I. Reds	44
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, South Wethersfield, Conn., R. I. Reds	41
Belcoe Poultry Farm, Kingston, N. Y., W. L.	41
"Isle of White" Poultry Farm, Gibbsboro, N. J., W. L.	41
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass., R. I. Reds	39
C. R. Misner, W. L.	39

The highest pens to date in each variety are:

White Leghorns

W. R. Dewsnap, Owego, N. Y.	522
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, Mich.	461
Kilbourn Farm, Flint, Mich.	455
Meadowedge Farm, Sterling Jct., Mass.	454
Sunnyside Farm, Friendship, N. Y.	447
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Gibbsboro, N. J.	429
Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.	419
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, O.	411

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.	444
Sunset Poultry Farm, Amherst, Mass.	401
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, S. Wethersfield, Conn.	392
Fristegarth Poultry Farm, Newton Center, Mass.	391

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Trenton, N. J.	279
A. C. Jones	245

White Plymouth Rocks

Harold F. Barber, Dover, Mass.	235

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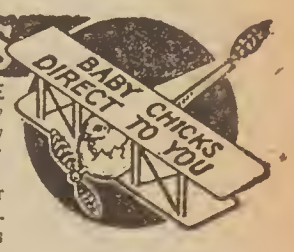

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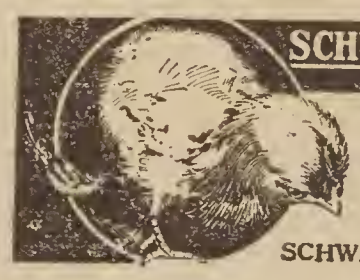

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hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

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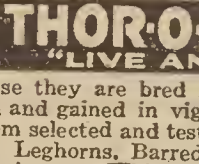

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

The lights were turned off to give the thief a chance to return it and later the key to the room was left where the thief could find it during the night, without result. Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing and a servant delivers a letter to Digby in which he confesses to the theft of the Blue Water. The next day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

ON the wall was a big placard which in the sacred names of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, offered to accept for five years the services of any applicant for admission to *La Legion Étrangère* (provided he was between the ages of eighteen and forty), and to give him a wage of a halfpenny a day.

Venturing on, I came to a kind of booking-office ticket-window, above which were repeated the words *Engagements Volontaires.*

I looked in, and in a severe office or orderly-room, beheld an austere person in uniform, seated at a table and writing busily. The two gold stripes above his cuff inclined me to suppose that he was a non-commissioned officer, though of what rank and eminence I knew not.

He ignored me and all other insects.

How to attract his attention?

I coughed gently and apologetically. I coughed appealingly. I coughed upbraidingly, sorrowfully, suggestively, authoritatively, meekly, imperiously, agreeably, hopefully, hopelessly, despairingly, and quiet vainly. Evidently I should not cough my way to glory.

"Monsieur le Capitaine," I murmured ingratiatingly.

The man looked up. I liked him better when looking down.

"Monsieur would appear to have a throat-trouble," he observed.

"And Monsieur an ear-trouble," I replied, in my young ignorance and folly.

"What is Monsieur's business?" he enquired sharply.

"I wish to join the *Légion Étrangère,*" I said.

The man smiled, a little unpleasantly, I thought.

"Eh, bien," he remarked, "doubtless Monsieur will have much innocent amusement at the expense of the Sergeant-Major there too," and I was quite sure that his smile was unpleasant this time.

"Is Monsieur only a Sergeant-Major then?" I enquired innocently.

"I am a Sergeant-Major," was the reply, "and let me tell Monsieur, it is the most important rank in the French army."

"No?" said I, and lived to learn that this piece of information was very little short of the simple truth.

"Wait by that door, please," requested the Sergeant-Major, indicating one marked *Commandant de Recrutement,* and I felt that he had also said, "Wait, just wait, my friend, until you have enlisted."

I waited.

I should think I waited an hour.

Just as I was contemplating another visit to the buttery-hatch or ticket-office window, the door opened and my friend, or enemy, appeared.

"Be pleased to enter, Monsieur," said he suavely, and I, for some reason, or for no reason, bethought me of a poem of childhood's happy days, entitled, "The Spider and the Fly," as I entered a large, bare orderly-room.

But it was no spider that I encountered within, but a courtly and charming gentleman of the finest French type. I know nothing of his history, but I am very sure that he was of those who are "born," as the French say, and that if, in the Terror, his great-grandfather did not perish on the guillotine, it was not because he wasn't an aristocrat.

He was a white-haired, white-moustached, handsome man, dressed in a close-fitting black tunic and baggy red over-alls with a broad black stripe. His cuffs were adorned with bands of gold and of silver braid, and his sleeves with the fine *galons* of a Colonel.

"A recruit for the Legion, *mon Commandant,*" said the Sergeant-Major, and stood stiffly at attention.

The colonel looked up from the desk at which he was writing, as, entering, I bared my head and bowed; he rose and extended his hand, with a friendly and charming smile.

Not thus, thought I, do British colonels welcome recruits to the ranks of their regiments.

"And you, too, wish to enlist in our Foreign Legion, do you?" he said as we shook hands. "Has England started an export trade in the best of her young men? I don't see many Englishmen here from year's end to year's end, but you, *mon enfant,* are the third this week!"

My heart gave a bound of hopeful joy....

"Anything like me, sir?" I asked.

"Were they your brothers by any chance?" was the reply. "But I will ask no indiscret questions."

I felt happier than I had done since I had kissed Isobel.

"Yes, *mon Commandant,*" I replied. "I wish to become a soldier of France if you will have me."

"And do you understand what you are doing, Monsieur?" asked the Colonel.

"I have read the placard outside," said I.

"It is not quite all set forth there," he smiled. "The life is a very hard one. I would urge no one to adopt it, unless he were a born soldier and actually desirous of a life of discipline, adventure, and genuine hardship."

No, this certainly was not a case of the spider and the fly—or it was an entirely new one, wherein the spider discouraged flies from entering the web.

"I wish to join, sir," I said. "I have heard something of the life in the Sahara from an officer of Spahis, who I once knew."

The Colonel smiled again.

"Ah," said he, "but you won't be an officier of Spahis, you see....Nor an officer of the Legion either, except after some very long and lean years in the ranks and as a non-commissioned officer."

"One realises that one must begin at the bottom, *mon Commandant,*" I replied.

"Well—listen then," said the Colonel, and he recited what he evidently knew by heart from frequent repetition.

"The *engagement volontaire* for *La Légion Étrangère* is for five years, in Algiers, or any other French colony, and the pay is a *sou* a day. A *légionnaire* can re-enlist at the end of the five years, and again at the end of ten years. At the end of fifteen years he is eligible for a pension varying according to his rank. A foreigner, on completion of five years' service, can claim to be naturalized as a French subject....You understand all that?

"Yes, I thank you, *mon Commandant,*" I replied.

"Mind," continued the Colonel, "I say nothing of what is understood by the term 'service' in the Legion. It is not all pure soldiering at times.

"Nor do I say anything as to the number of men who survive to claim the pension...."

"I am not thinking of the pension, *mon Commmandant,*" I replied; "nor of the alleged 'pay,' so much as of a soldier's life, fighting, adventure, experience...."

"Ah, there is plenty of that," said the Colonel. "Plenty of that. It is a real military school and offers the good soldier great and frequent chances of distinction, glory, decoration, and promotion. Some of our most famous generals have been in the Legion, and several of the highest and most distinguished officers of the Legion began their career in its ranks.... Also, if you can show that you have been an officer in the army of your own country, you can begin as a probationary-corporal, and avoid the ranks altogether."

"Please accept me as a recruit, *mon Commandant,*" said I.

"Ah, we'll see first what the doctor has to say about you—though there is little doubt about *that,* I should think," smiled the Colonel.

The Sergeant-Major opened the door with a still suave 'This way, if you please, Monsieur," and led me across the passage into a room already tenanted by half a dozen civilians, whom I rightly supposed to be fellow-recruits for the Foreign Legion.

I got a fleeting impression of seedy, poorer-class people, two being brush-haired, fair, fattish, and undoubtedly German, before the Sergeant-Major, opening another door in this waiting-room, motioned me to enter a small closet, from which another door led elsewhere.

"Remove all clothing, please," said the Sergeant-Major, and shut me in.

This was unpleasant but presumably unavoidable, and I obeyed. Before I had begun to shiver, the second door opened and I was invited to submit myself to the close and searching investigations of an undergrown but overnourished gentleman, from beneath whose white surgical smock appeared the baggy red trousers of the French army.

This official, presumably an army-surgeon, was easily able to establish the belief in my mind that his ancestors had not perished on the guillotine. (Certainly not during the Terror, anyhow.) More probably they danced round it, or possibly operated it.

When he had quite finished with my vile body, he bade me replace it in the closet, clothe it, and remove it with all speed. This, nothing loth, I did, and was reconducted by the Sergeant-Major to the Colonel's office.

"Well, *mon enfant,*" smiled the old officer, "you are accepted."

"And I can enlist at once, sir?" I enquired eagerly.

"Not until you have slept on it," was the reply. "Come here again tomorrow morning, if you are still of the same mind, and I will enroll you. But think well—think well. And remember that, until you sign your name on the form which I shall give you tomorrow, you are absolutely free, and have committed yourself in no way whatsoever. Think well—think well...."

And thanking him gratefully, I went from the room, hoping that all French officers were of this stamp, as kindly and as truly gentlemanly. My hope was not fulfilled.

In the corridor, the Sergeant-Major observed, "I sincerely hope Monsieur will return," and as I assured him, with thanks, that I should do so, I fancied, rightly or wrongly, that his smile was a little mocking.

* * *

Emerging from the stuffy gloom, I walked down the Rue St. Dominique with a light, gay step. I could have danced along, whistling and singing, for I felt practically certain that Michael and Digby were but a day or two ahead of me upon this romantic road, and that I might overtake them at any moment. Probably they were both still in France, possibly in Paris. Once I rejoined them, I should no longer feel this deadly loneliness, and should have someone to whom to talk about Isobel.

Knowing that I should, after tomorrow morning, live at the charges of *Madame la République* (albeit she seemed of a careful and economical turn of mind), my funds were ample, and I would take a cab back to the fashionable quarter and spend the rest of my last day of freedom in sight-seeing and idleness.

I would sit in the Tuileries Garden, visit the Louvre, look in the shops, have an outdoor meal in the Bois, and generally behave as does the tourist who has a few hours and a few francs to spend.

In the morning I paid my bill and departed from the Hôtel Normandie with a curious sense of escape. I did not in the least mind becoming a halfpenny soldier and herding with all sorts and conditions of men; but I did dislike being in a first-class hotel without my dinner-kit, a change of clothes, and the small necessities of the toilet.

I again drove to the Rue St. Dominique, and, on the way, endeavoured to talk to myself as though a person of wisdom and experience were talking to another of sense and discretion. But I greatly fear that this is not what happens when I address myself.

"You have only to stop, turn about, and go back," said I to me, "and there is no harm done. You will still be a free man, and can go back to Brandon Abbas as soon as you like."

But the only reply was "Beau....Digby ....Stand by your pals through thick and thin. Adventure: Romance: Success: Fame and Fortune: and then England, Home, and Isobel.." and much similar youthful nonsense.

At the *Bureau de Recrutement* I was shown into a waiting-room by the Sergeant-Major, who observed:

"Ah, Monsieur has come back then! Good!"

In the waiting-room were some of the men I had seen on the previous day in the doctor's ante-chamber.

Among them were the Teutonic-looking pair, and I thought it probable that if I suddenly called out *"Waiter!"* or *"Garcon!"* they would both spring eagerly forward. They looked very harmless, insignificant, and unattractive—also terribly poor.

The rest were a mixed lot, Latins of sorts, apparently with nothing in common but dire poverty. They did not seem in the least ruffianly nor criminal, but just ordinary workingmen, desperately poor, and as anxious and worried as hungry, homeless people always are.

It was rather curious to feel that whereas, a few minutes ago, I had been a little uncomfortable by reason of my sartorial deficiencies, I now felt uncomfortable at being so obviously a fashionably clad and well-nourished member of a wholly different class.

My well-cut and fairly-new clothing seemed to mock the rags and general seediness of these poor fellows, my future comrades—all of whom would very probably prove much tougher soldiers than I should..

Before long, the Sergeant-Major returned and bade me follow him to the Colonel's office.

"Ah, *mon enfant,*" said the old soldier, as I entered and bowed, "so you have not thought better of it, eh? Well, well, you must now do as you please."

"I wish to enlist, *mon Commandant,*" I replied.

"Then read this form and sign it," he said, with a distinct sigh. "Remember though, that as soon as you have done so, you will be a soldier of France, entirely amenable to martial law, and without any appeal whatsoever. Your friends cannot possibly buy you out, and your Consul cannot help you, for five years. Nothing but death can remove you from the Legion."

I glanced over the grey printed form, a contract by which the signatory undertook to serve the French Republic for

(*Continued on page* 28)

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts—Boy Scouts

WE have not been getting the number of letters from scouts that we ought to have. You will remember that some time ago I suggested that orders for supplies and degree report cards be sent directly to the Long House because you would get quicker service that way. However, we do not have any way of telling what progress you are making unless you write and tell us.

We are wondering just how much the Lone Scouts read the scout column in the paper and how much they enjoy and benefit from it. The tribe has not been growing the way it should be either and we are wondering whether the Lone Scouts get enough value from the column to make it worth while to continue it. If you do enjoy it will you write us a letter telling us about it.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Brother Scouts:—No doubt it would be of interest to new Lone Scouts to know something of the history of the organization.

Ex-Chief Totem W. D. Boyce while traveling in London during the year 1910 became lost. He asked a boy if he could tell him the way to his hotel, and the boy said yes that he would go with him to the hotel. Mr. Boyce offered to reward him for his trouble, but the boy said no that he was a Boy Scout and only doing his Good Turn.

Mr. Boyce became interested at once and called upon the man who was at the head of this movement, Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell.

Upon his return to America Mr. Boyce founded the Boy Scouts of America. He was not entirely satisfied with the organization, because it only benefited the city boys. So in 1915 he founded the Lone Scouts of America for all boys everywhere. An official magazine "Lone Scout" was published by the Boyce publishing company. In 1924 both organizations were merged under one group of officials. At the present the organization is known as the Lone Scouts—Boy Scouts of America. I have been a Lone Scout for five years and am still working for the merit medals.

I would like to become an honorary member of the Agriculturist Tribe. Will close with the best of wishes for the tribe and all its members.

Scoutingly yours,
RONALD AMMERMAN, (5 points)
Route 3, Ulster, Pa.

* * *

Dear Brother Lone Scouts:—I am writing to tell you about myself so that we will be better acquainted. I am eleven years old and I live on a farm of about 187 acres. I have three brothers and one sister. Two of my brothers are scouts. We have 28 head of cattle and six horses. I call one of horses my own. I wish some other scouts would write to me and tell me about themselves.

Scoutingly yours,
JOHN MIRWALD (5 points)
Dayton, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—Well, here I am again, I haven't written for a while. I have passed the first degree tests and I am taking the second. I have marked Howard Graham up on my membership card. I hope he likes the scouts as well as I do.

Well, how many tribes have been started since the tribe chief pin has been offered to the first ten? I hope to be one of the lucky ones. Say fellows; can any of you give me any information about wiring up a small room in a way that wouldn't be so expensive. I would be very well pleased to hear from you fellows telling me how to do it. I would have extra good light to read and study my tests. We have good oil lights but I want something different.

Well, I hope to be a rigged out scout pretty soon. Well, boys come on and write to a brother scout. I would be glad to hear from all. I guess I will have to close now. Hoping to hear from some Lone Scout pretty soon.

GEORGE F. GRAHAM (5 points)
R.F.D. 66, Pedericktown, N. J.

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—Enclosed you will find the blank that you asked us Lone Scouts to fill out. I do hope that you keep on with our column as I think that it means a lot to some scouts the same as it does to me.

I have been inactive due to an operation for appendicitis, but I am going to start my degrees and contributing again soon. I have received a good lot of benefit since I have belonged to the L. S. A.

Scoutingly yours,
HAROLD C. BISHOP, L.S. 4

* * *

In answer to the blank appearing in AA asking for records of members of the A. A. tribe; I am applying for the Weather and Journalism merit badges as soon as I find time to go before an examiner. I have got a letter from a school I previously attended in order to get a month's record of weather conditions as required for Weather merit badge. These two new ones will make me 28 merit badges. I am going after the Eagle badge as soon as I get so I can join a Y. M. C. A. to get some of the Life Saving Instruction. I expect to get the Eagle and the Silver Palm at the same time, as I will have at least 36 merit badges when I get the Eagle Badge. I also expect to get the quill this year, by June. That will make me a SS. I do not expect to get Eagle this year as I do not think I will find time to get the necessary required merit badges although I am a Life Scout now. I joined back in December 1915, to get back to the records wanted. I am GC No. 418, GCC since September 1925; LSS with 80 points towards the Gold Medal; am reregistered; an Medicine Man of a defunct wigwam, owing to a lack of time all around, the two tribes have had to disband. I have secured over 50 new members, or new reregistrations, after a lapse of over 2 years. Will send in some scouting articles as soon as I find time, although the Mohawk Scout takes up most of my time. I am working two weeks nights, then two weeks days and that breaks up my work considerable, especially going around to see people.

I attended the Regional Scout Executive conference last Friday and had a fine time there. I enjoyed the speeches, and got a lot out of the meeting that I hope to be able to put into practice this year with the Council of ten. I will give you a list of the Council of Sagamores as soon as the election is held in February.

The New York Old Timers Banquet is to be held on February 20, 1927. We expect to have at least 60 present, and a turkey dinner is to be served. Tickets are $2.00 a plate. We are getting out letters to scouts now.

FREDERICK E. MUNICH,
Council Chief Region 2, L. SS.
455 Classon Ave., Brooklyn. (10 points)

* * *

Dear Scouts:

The new year is here! How many of you have laid scouting plans for 1927? I have been very busy during the past few months and have been unable to do much scouting, but hope to be active again soon.

Let's boost the A. A. Tribe in 1927 by doubling its membership list. What do you say? I challenge any of you to a race in getting new members for the tribe. 2 points will be counted for a member secured to both L. S. A. and the A. A. tribe and 1 point for a member already a Lone Scout. Contest will end December 31, 1927. Who accepts this challenge? Write me.

Scoutingly,
HARRY PHILLIPS (5 points)
Averill Park, R. F. D. N. Y.

When dairy cows fail to respond to increases in the size of the ration, feed them according to production if you would profit according to feeding.

WHAT a wonderful place to *come back to,* a fireside, *after* you've seen a good picture! What things to talk about, what thrills to live over, what joy you can have together! A fireside is for dreamers inside, but romance and adventure are outside—out where there's a Paramount Picture, the best show in town!

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The Ace of Cads
The Grand Duchess and the Waiter
A Social Celebrity

Adventure!

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"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

Some Colonial Recipes

And Some Not So Old Which Are Just as Toothsome as Ever

NO doubt most of our readers at some time need old colonial recipes. Here is a bunch of them that are well worth saving for some family or community celebrations of the old-time events. These recipes have been tested in the A.A. testing kitchen and Miss Fanning's comments or suggestions appear in italics after each recipe.

Baked Indian Pudding

Place the quantity of milk you want to use in a pudding dish on the stove. While it is heating pare and cut in pieces several apples, sweet or sour, add to the milk. Add salt and sugar to taste and when scalding hot, stir in corn meal in proportion of 7 tablespoons to a quart of milk. As corn meal varies it is necessary to try it after it has baked an hour or two and add either milk or meal as needed. Bake not less than 4 or 5 hours.—Mrs. G. G.

If the oven is hard to control, the first three-quarters of the baking should be done with the baking dish covered and in a pan of hot water. Remove cover and water for the last hour of baking.

Old Fashioned Brown Bread

Put one pint of yellow corn meal in a mixing bowl and scald it with boiling water, using just enough to wet it. Let it stand ten minutes then add cold water to make a soft batter. When lukewarm add one half cup of molasses, one half cup liquid yeast, one half teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoon of soda and one pint of warm flour. Stir well and let rise over night. Next morning stir it down again and put in well greased pans to rise. Bake in a moderate oven two hours. One-half cake of compressed yeast in one half cup of lukewarm water may be used in place of liquid yeast.—Mrs. G. G.

Use a light touch when adding the cold water, or the mixture will be too thin. Keep the mixture warm so rising will proceed rapidly. Set the bowl of batter in a pan of warm (but not hot) water—this helps the yeast to work faster.

Codfish Balls

One-half pound white codfish and 4 nice potatoes (at least 3 cups). Break the fish and cut the potatoes. Boil together until soft, then strain and mash. Add 2 tablespoons of butter, and the yolks of 4 eggs. Mash all together. Whip the whites of eggs and mix at last minute. Fry by tablespoonfuls in hot lard.—Mrs. G. G.

Although eggs add to the food value of the mixture, fewer may be used with satisfactory results.

New England Baked Beans

Pick over and wash one pint of beans. Put in 2 quarts of water and stand over night. In the morning drain off the water, put the beans in a bean pot or earthen jar with cover. Add 2 tablespoons of molasses, teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, half a pound of salt pork, cut in thin slices. Fill the pot with boiling water and bake from 8 to 10 hours in a steady oven. Keep the pot filled with water until last two hours, then allow it to simmer away one half.

A teaspoon of baking soda in the water used for soaking the beans helps to soften the skins.

New England Johnny Cake

One egg, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Beat together, then add large cup of milk, 2/3 cup of flour, and in it sift 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar and 1 1/3 cups yellow corn meal and ½ teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little hot water. Bake in a moderately hot oven.—Mrs. G. G.

Our test showed that a level teaspoonful of salt improved the flavor. All our measuring utensils are of standard size, ½ pint cup, teaspoon and tablespoon. All measurements are level.

Queen of Pudding

This old fashioned pudding was often served at Christmas and New Year's dinners in our grandmother's day. Cut toasted bread in half inch cubes, use 1 teacupful. Beat the yolks of three eggs and the white of one egg together and add one teaspoonful of vanilla, two cups of sweet milk and one fourth cup of granulated sugar. Turn this mixture over the bread cubes in a baking dish and bake until firm (in a moderate oven) about fifty minutes. Remove from oven and cover with one cup of sweetened apple sauce. Make a meringue of the two left over egg whites, spread over all and return to the oven to brown. Serve hot.—Mrs. G. G.

This recipe does not seem elaborate in these days but no dessert could be more wholesome.

Pansies for the Door Yard

AT no time of the year does the coming of the mailman mean so much to me as when the seed catalogues are in season. If there is one thing above all others about farming that I love it is my garden. By garden I mean all the plants under my direct cultivation.

There is a deplorable lack of flowers and ornamental shrubbery about our otherwise beautiful and prosperous homes. And with only a little care and expense our homes could be beautified and made more attractive for ourselves and what is more important, for our children. Small wonder that our sons and daughters leave for the city as soon as they can when one looks at some farm houses along the highways.

Most farm families contain children and if mother has no time for flowers, she should give the children free reign, for most children love flowers and would be only too glad to grow them if they had the proper encouragement. From my earliest recollection I always had a small plot in our vegetable garden where I was allowed to plant as I pleased.

To some persons floriculture is almost an impossibility. I have been accused of having the "gift of growth" in my fingers, but we all know there is no such thing. However, I always studied the habits of the plants under cultivation.

Pansies are the happiest looking of all the flowers and I know of no plant that gives such pleasing returns in such a short time as do pansies. Pansies are a biennial. That is, they only can be depended on to survive one winter, as a general rule, and should be sowed every year to insure a permanent succession.

Market gardeners sow the seed in July and must have an entirely different culture. I am not giving this for market gardeners, but for the farmer's wife's own pleasure.

I am assuming you forgot to sow your seed in July or did not know when to get your plants started. There is plenty time now, however. Get a large packet of mixed seed. To me, mixed seed is more interesting, for you will then watch your plants every day for new varieties.

Take a box or pan about four or six inches deep, large enough to sow the seed thinly. Use rich garden soil, after the seed has been sown, press the seeds in the soil slightly with the palm of the hand, cover six times the depth of the seed or a little more.

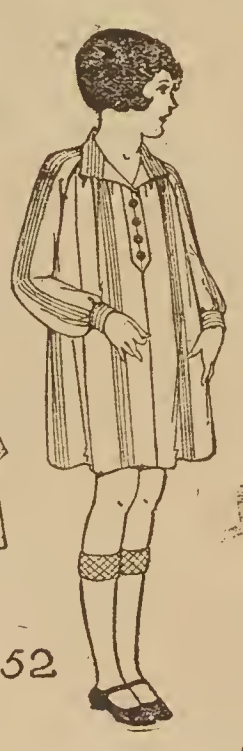
Cover with a cloth and moisten the cloth until when lifted the soil will be real wet. Place in a temperature not over 80 degrees or under 40 degrees. Always keep moist, never allow the ground to become dry; if you do, the seed will not germinate and you need not expect plants. On the other hand the soil must not be kept too wet and soggy or the seed will rot. Getting the plants started is the hard part.

Two weeks is about the time for seed to germinate. When the first ones appear, remove the cloth and place the box in a warm sunny window and continue to keep moist for there always are weak seeds which need more time to germinate. These weaklings often produce the most gorgeous flowers. When they seem to be all up remove to a cooler room but still a sunny one and keep damp and the plants will continue to thrive and become dark green and bushy. A temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees is plenty warm enough.

The seed may be sown in January or February and the plants will become large enough to be transplanted in the last of April or the beginning of May, as the weather permits. Plant in any rich garden soil in the evening about 12 to 16 inches apart, carefully lifting the plants so as not to destroy the roots and being sure they have plenty root. Give each plant a generous supply of water; when the water has all soaked in the soil cover the roots and press lightly. Pansies like plenty of water and not too much sun. I have tried them in many places, but the most beautiful ones I ever raised were out in the sun in the garden. However, it happened to be a very wet summer and, as we must depend upon natural moisture, it is best to play safe. As a general rule they should be planted where they are shaded from the hot afternoon sun.

If you have time to gather seed, the first cost need be your last one, unless you want new varieties. The seed should be gathered in the afternoon when the seed pods become a straw yellow and the seed of the same color. If left until they become brown they almost all will burst and scatter the seed broadcast. These will germinate, however, if the ground is not disturbed and the seedlings destroyed. —M. O. W., Pa.

Good Styles for Early Spring Sewing



Pattern 2552 *is simplicity itself, yet has lines of grace and beauty for the very little girl. Made up in woolen plaid or jersey or in cotton sports materials this little dress would serve almost any purpose. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. In the 8-year size, 2 yards of 40-inch material are required.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2977 *has an individual touch in the dip in the bodice front which gives it a slender line. The straight back and side-front plaits give the silhouette which has proved most popular. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 40-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2979 *is the type which every young girl needs. Made up in sheer georgette or in other light silks, the shirred skirt and easy blouse make a very dainty effect. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2973 *is one of the most popular styles being worn at present. The two piece is especially good for jersey, canton crepe or wool crepe. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 27-inch material for camisole.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our New Spring Catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

Save the Waste

I TAKE all bones, place them in clean wash boiler, boil them until meat comes off easily. I cut all meat off the bones then fill my jars with mixed meats and broth or stock, or strain meat out and can it separately, then the broth separately. After jars are filled as I wish, then I continue the cold pack method, boiling my jars three hours. When I wish to use a jar of meat, I can use it as I wish, the stock for soups, the meats for pot pie, hash or any preferred dish. I certainly like this way of using bones; there is no waste whatever and I find the filled jars come in very handily.—Mrs. M. D., New York.

Bund Kuchen

THE German housewives have long been famed for their delicious coffee cake, "bund kuchen" as they call it in Germany. Here is an excellent recipe, used for over a half century by these skilful cooks—try it on hubby next Sunday.

Take one cup of melted butter and 1½ cup of sugar. Cream together. Separate the yolks of 4 eggs and add these to the creamed butter reserving the whites for later use. Add 1 cup of milk, 3 cups of flour (carefully sifted) 3½ teaspoons of baking powder and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Fold in beaten whites of eggs. Bake one hour in moderately hot oven. Before serving, sprinkle well with powdered sugar.—I. R. H., Conn.

This recipe sounds very similar to the usual plain cake recipe but melting the butter gives it a typical coffee texture, very different from that produced by the regular creaming process.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 26*)

five years, as a soldier in the *Légion Étrangère.*

Five years was a long time—but Isobel would only be twenty-three at the end of it, and if Michael and Digby had done this, I could do the same....It would be nice to return, a Colonel at twenty-five, and take Isobel to my regiment....I signed my name.

(*To Be Continued*)

One Way of Using Up Buttermilk

And Other Ideas Which Busy Farm Women Have Discovered

THIS is a great favorite in our home. Eaten with brown bread or biscuit it is delicious and if the butter has come a little soft, leaving some cream in the buttermilk, it seems as good as the cream cheese one buys in jars and pays so dearly for.

After churning which is always done in the early morning, I pour the buttermilk into a bright tin pail. This is covered with a clean cloth and set on the end of the stove. It remains there without stirring or attention of any kind till before suppertime when it is emptied into a muslin sugar bag. I have a strong cord which I keep hanging on the nail so that it is always just handy to use. It is tied in a round about 4 inches long and one can slip it round the bag, insert the one end in the other and hang up in a minute. It is those little things that prevent many women from making cheese.

If the bag and cord are washed out and kept at hand, also the cheese square, it wouldn't take long to make it. To get back to our cheese. The bag is left to drip all night without squeezing. In the morning I turn the curd into a bowl, add dairy salt and a small lump of butter and mix thoroughly. Next it is placed on a small muslin square and tied firmly with the cord. My cheese press is decidedly primitive, a tea plate set upside down on a dinner plate, the cheese placed on the teaplate, another large plate on top and a 4-pound weight on top of that. By evening it is ready to use. If buttermilk seems creamy there is no need of adding any butter.—Flora.

An Idea for Next Christmas

I HAVE a friend who always keeps her friends amused because of her originality. I thought her idea about photographs this Christmas was worth telling about. There is nothing we enjoy more than a nice photograph of our friends and yet we all know that after dusting them on the piano all winter we are quite liable to put them away when we clean house in the spring. We all do it and yet we don't usually say so, or tell the person who sent us a photograph last Christmas that some photograph is in a dwarwer with ten others on top of it. The charm of this individual is that she never lost her childish habit of saying exactly what happens and just as we love the trait in a child, so we love it in her because it is so unusual. She frankly told her friends about her drawer full of photographs and said she knew they all had one too and because they did, it had given her an idea. Instead of getting a picture for each of her friends, she used the same amount of money and had just one very beautiful photograph taken of her family around their own fireside. This she sent to the friends she wanted to see it, with enclosed postage and the directions, that after looking at the picture for a few weeks, they were to send it to another address. The last person was to return the picture to her, because as she said, "you know you really care more about your own picture than anyone else does, and it isn't any more trouble to remail it than it is to stick it away and add one more to the collection you already have". As a rule people are quite bound by Christmas conventions of giving and receiving, so it is quite refreshing to meet an individual who has ideas of her own and the daring to carry them out. —L. B. Chapman.

The World's Greatest Heroes

SOME months ago an essay contest was started asking "Who are the twelve greatest world heroes?" Thousands of high school boys and girls in this and more than thirty foreign countries entered the contest and twelve people were elected in the order given:

Louis Pasteur, Abraham Lincoln, Christopher Columbus, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Woodrow Wilson, Florence Nightingale, Joan of Arc, Socrates, Johann Gutenberg, David Livingstone, and George Stephenson.

The students writing the prize winning essays live in New Jersey, Oregon, Michigan, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Connecticut, France, Switzerland, South Africa and Bulgaria.

Farm Women Happy As Nature Lover

THIRTY-FIVE years ago I entered farm life as the wife of a young farmer. I entered reluctantly, as to me there was no beauty in farm life. As a compromise we purchased a farm near town, where I could have the advantages of town life, while he worked his farm. But nine years ago we moved to our present home, which is two miles from any town. Times have changed and my mind has changed, and I feel I may now be a competent judge of what a woman wants on a farm.

Of course, she wants a pleasant kitchen to work in, and the privilege of changing the paint and paper and keeping her rooms attractive. She wants a telephone and a means of getting to town easily. She wants a family of children and a supply of the best of books to feed their literary tastes (and her own). And she wants music of some kind. She wants some leisure to enjoy life, and here are some of the things she would be able to enjoy:

The birds and the wild flowers in her vicinity, a beautiful landscape, the sunsets, and the stars at night. She wants and should have a flower garden and handy garden plot. She should learn to appreciate a good hike to the woods, and to believe that there is real physical culture in wielding a hoe or a pump handle.

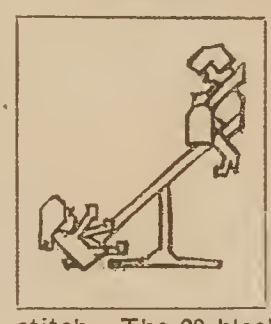
If she has and appreciates these things she may be truly happy.—Mrs. C. A. P., New York.

A Time Saving Hint

WHEN lifting down the ironed articles that have been hanging upon a cord in the kitchen to air, I see that my sewing-box is ready on the table. Then I mend all garments that have only something trifling the matter with them, before I fold them up. A tie-girdle is half torn away from the waist of a frock, a pocket is ripped loose at the corner, the lace on a doiley is coming off for just about an inch on one side, the button on a shirt is dangling precariously by a thread, the hem of that Princess petticoat is giving away at one side, the tape on the end of a towel requires a few stitches.

In this way I can put away those mended articles instantly instead of stuffing up my "To mend" box with them. In the mending box, goes the sheet requiring a large patch, the shirt crying for new cuffs and collar, the woolen pants needing several darns, and everything that will take some time and trouble to repair. This little plan saves time and makes for efficiency.—Mrs. H. MF., Canada.

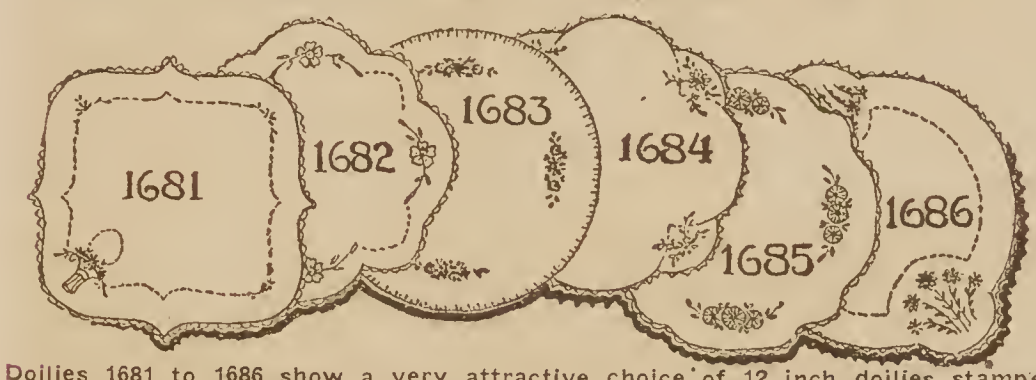
A Real Story Book Quilt



Every block of the Mother Goose Quilt suggests a story at bedtime. This is only a miniature of one of the 20 blocks of which the real quilt is made. Each block is 8 inches square and comes on a wax transfer pattern which you can stamp onto a square of white muslin and embroider in outline stitch. The 20 blocks are then set together to make this cunning little quilt.

The 20 transfer patterns in one package with instructions for making will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents for the complete quilt set. Send orders to the Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Attractive Doilies at Moderate Price



Doilies 1681 to 1686 show a very attractive choice of 12 inch doilies stamped on white embroidery cloth. For a single doilie, ten cents, for lots of six or more, eight cents each. The designs are artistic and suited to the doilie which they decorate, yet they are very easily embroidered. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Hints for the Homemaker

If a room is damp, smells musty when closed even for a few days and if furniture or supplies kept in it mildew, put lime in earthen bowls and set them around in various places where the dampness is most noticeable. The lime will absorb the moisture from the air and rust and mildew will be less likely to appear. As soon as the lime is air-slacked a fresh supply should be put out. The odor of lime will not cling either to clothing or food stuffs.—L. M. T.

Your ironing board cover will last longer if you test your iron on a piece of paper with a little salt sprinkled on it. It polishes and tests the heat at the same time.—I. B.

Aunt Janet's Book Corner

Winnie-the-Pooh; Dutton's, $2.00 by A. A. Milne.

If you have little folks, don't fail to procure either from the library or by purchase A. A. Milne's new book called Winnie-the-Pooh. Christopher Robin, the delightful little boy of the story, has given this unusual name to his best beloved teddy bear and the other figures of the story are no less than other toys in his nursery. Grown-up children like this book just about as well as the younger ones do.

* * *

Everybody's Cook Book—Henry Holt and Co., $5.00 by Isabel Ely Lord, formerly Director of the School of Household Science and Arts at Pratt Institute.

If you are looking for a very complete cook book, with definite instructions as to the how and why of recipes, you could do no better than get Miss Lord's book. Every recipe has been tested for accuracy and is therefore to be depended upon. If you are looking for a gift for brides or are on a hunt for recipes for yourself, this collection is one of the very best. In fact it has been called by one reviewer "The world's best cook book."

* * *

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Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

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INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres.. Meadville, Pa.

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SCOTCH COLLIES and Welsh Shepherds, 200 Pups and Dogs, Natural Heelers, Females $5, Males $8, Spayed Females $10, Trained Dogs $25, Prepaid Express Charges. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

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WHITE COLLIE puppies, $10 male, $7 female, thoroughbreds. Scotch shepherds $6 & $3. F. L. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

WRITE Mrs. G. Colvin, Cherry Creek, N. Y., for copy of best canary magazine published.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Vermont bred, grown, supervised and accredited, fine dark color; Cockerels, same as 200 record hens, supervised $10, others $5. Baby Chicks—Early discounts; order now; circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Big Discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS—Priced right. Leghorns. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Giants, 10c and up. Write for Circular and prices. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y., Box 12.

CHAMPION HEAVY BREED Contest pen in United States 1926. Record 2347 eggs at Vineland. Circular. VAN WINKLE'S, Barred Rocks, Camden, New York.

HATCHING EGGS from Mammoth White Pekin Ducks. Large purebreds, 150 egg stock. Two dollars for eleven, $7.50 for fifty. GERALD P. RHODES, Clarence Center, N. Y.

PUREBRED Single Comb White Leghorn Baby Chicks from high producing stock. Write for catalog. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, New York.

DANIELS S. C. BROWN Leghorns Stock, eggs and chicks. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write us your wants. L. K. DANIELS, Hammond, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY

NEW YORK STATE Certified and Selected chicks. Reasonable. THE DANIELS' POULTRY FARM, So. New Berlin, N. Y.

PARK'S STRAIN, Barred Rocks, Selected Cockerels. $4 each. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Mammouth Pekin Ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, $14.00; Barred Rocks, $14.00; White Leghorns, $12.00; Heavy Mixed, $12.00; Light Mixed $10.00; Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery, Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS—Big discount offer to commercial egg farms. Send for full information and get something worthwhile. Tancred, Hollywood, and Barron strains. We help you start right. FARM SERVICE, Route A-2, Tyrone, Pa.

3 BREEDING PENS of Reds—10 hens and male yearlings, show quality, egg quantity. Show Winners. Prices $30, $40, $50. GLENREST, Forest Glen, N. Y.

PEDIGREED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Cockerels. Production Show Prize Winners Dams records 200-290 eggs. Price $2.00 up RAYMOND DUBOIS, Forest Glen, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—COCKERELS, 11 lbs. $4.00. two $7.50. Barred Rocks, certified matings, nice $2.50, Reds, Viberts, $3.50. JENNIE YOUNG, Hamden, New York.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Choice free-range stock. Well grown cockerels—$3.50 and $5 each. Baby Chicks. INAVALE FARM, R. No. 4, Wallkill, N. Y.

COLEMAN'S WHITE Wyandottes. Quality Supreme. Chicks—Eggs. Send for 1927 prices now. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JOHN R. COLEMAN, Smithboro, N. Y.

GET OUR CIRCULAR "How we produce a Better Grade of Baby Chicks". CARLETON POULTRY YARDS, Milford, New York.

BABY CHICKS, Eggs, Cockerels, Feed—Beef and Fish Scraps. BOX 124, Nelson, Penna. Describe Wants.

SELECTED BARRED Rock Cockerels, Park Strain, direct. J. M. PARDEE, North Clymer, N. Y.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Pigeons, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

GENESEE VALLEY CHICKS. Mark this "ad"—if you are looking for high quality farm bred S. C. White Leghorns. Chicks hatched from our stock, in our incubators. Breeders have been selected for years for heavy production plus size of bird and egg. We have only a few thousand of high quality chicks to offer to the trade, who appreciate strong, husky chicks. Guaranteed safe delivery. Write for circular and prices. GENESEE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Box 50, Castile, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY

BIG, strong, healthy Baby Chicks—Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island High quality, reasonable prices. Write for free catalog and price list. PORTLAND HATCHERY, 500 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed, 9c and up. All chicks of free range stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

SNOW WHITE POULTRY Farm, Gregory's Leghorns, Standard of Perfection, greatest layers, large white eggs. Breeders, two to five years old. Baby chicks. Hatching eggs. Free catalog. J. E. GREGORY, Horseheads, N. Y.

REAL QUALITY in Light Brahma or Single Comb White Leghorn cocks or cockerels & Brown China Geese. KAUYAHOORA FARM, Barneveld, N. Y.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY. Baby Chicks. Dogs. Pigeons. Hares. Ferrets. Cavies. White mice. Catalogue. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

SHEPHERD STRAIN S. C. Ancona cockerels, selected for breeding, $5 each. GEORGE HALE, Medosa, N. Y.

THOROBRED CHICKS—Wyandottes, Langshans 13c; Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, 12c; mixed 10c. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL COLUMBIAN Wyandotte Cockerels $3 each. MRS. BEN PUDNEY Truxton, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Two mammoth Candee incubators, excellent condition. One 5,000 eggs capacity for $300, another 2,100 capacity for $150. MONROE FLINT, Portageville, N. Y.

BUY Cod Liver Oil and Brewers' Yeast for poultry and Live Stock. Used by Experiment Stations and the U. S. Government. NORWEGIAN OIL—Tested, Finest Vitamine Content Guaranteed. 30 gal. Freight collect—$32.00, 5 gal. Express collect—$16.00, 1 gal. Postpaid $2.50. BREWERS' YEAST—Tested, 100 lbs. Freight collect—$30.00, 50 lbs. Express collect—$16.00, 25 lbs. Express collect—$9.00, 5 lbs. Postpaid—$2.00. Cash wtih order or C. O. D. THE HARRIS LABORATORIES, Tuckahoe, New York.

EGG CASES—Once used Second-hand, 30 doz. size with flats and fillers, excelsior pads. All kinds of fruit and vegetable containers. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COD LIVER OIL, tested, light yellow. Vitamin potency guaranteed; 5 gallon can $8; 10 gallon can $15, at New York. Sample gallon $2.25 postpaid. JACONE PRODUCT CO., 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Five 500-chick Buckeye Brooder stoves, complete $10.00 apiece crated. PAUL KUHL, Cooper Hill, N. J.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

CHOICE WHITE MUSCOVY Drakes $4.00; Ducks $3.00; Trios $$10.00. M. V. CALDWELL, Lisbon, Ohio.

HOLLYWOOD CHIX, Runner & Pekin Ducklings: Bred and Hatched from our own selected stock; Guaranteed, Quality, Reliability, Service, Catalogue. WAYNE DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock, bred from first-prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, O.

PUREBRED WHITE MUSCOVEY Ducks $2, Drakes $3. White Rock Cockerels $4 and $5 each. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Toms $10.00, Hens $8.00. F. L. ABBOTT, Ct. Bend, Pa.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

MAMMOTH Bronze Toms—15. MRS. C. T. SMITH, Croxton, Virginia.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Hatching eggs $6.00 per 12 postpaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Stock for sale. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Large healthy birds from prize winning stock; Toms $15 and Hens $12. MRS. WALTER B. SAXTON, Venice Centre, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Purebred Mammoth Bronze toms and hens, from best strain, free from diseases. MRS. ARTHUR INGERSOLL, Route No. 5, Lowville, N. Y.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON Red Toms, a few left, at $10. MRS. JEROME E. HIBBARD, Evans Mills, N. Y.

HEALTHY, well-marked, Bourbon Red toms, direct from Horning's breeding. FLORENCE MURPHY, East Springfield, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Choice White Muscovy ducks, $5.00 pair. HOMER HAWLEY, Lysander, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys—Hens $10, Toms $15. MRS. H. MEIER, Coxsackie, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Our new catalogue on Gasoline Engines is the most interesting book we have ever published. It tells you in complete detail our different models, their advantages, and price. This book will save and make you money. A post card will bring it to you. WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1805 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Write for information on the spreader which assures you of success. THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO., Dept. 12, Coldwater, Ohio.

MORE POTATOES PER ACRE—Write for details as described in our catalog on IRON AGE tools. FRED H. BATEMAN CO., 626 Chestnut St., Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM IMPLEMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Traction ditching machine, any condition. DICK WYNGAARDEN, Fisher Road, Ebenezer, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BARGAIN: 47 acre fruit farm near Burlington, N. J. All fall and winter varieties, seven room brick house with bath, garage, barns, price $19,000, will help finance. DR. M. W. NEWCOMB, Brown's Mills, N. J.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get our paper, The Earth, free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FARMS ALL SIZES; Meeting every preference and purse, in and around the beautiful Mohawk Valley. PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

26½ ACRE FARM, near city, southern climate, businesses bringing cash 365 days a year. MURRAY, Selma, Ala.

FARM—For sale or rent, short distance from Colgate University. WILLIAM NEWTON, Hamilton, N. Y.

FURS—HIDES—SHIPPERS

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

More Classified on pages 31 and 17.

HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No. 9

Service Bureau

Watch For Fraud Eye-Specialist

We observed in the January 1st number of American Agriculturist, in the Service Bureau, an article pertaining to an apparent fraud eye specialist. We are the attorneys for the World's Dispensary Medical Association of this city and are now investigating for them a matter similar to the one mentioned in your article.

You are to be commended for the Service Bureau in connection with your paper and particularly for the suggestions and advice given in matters of this kind, and we are sending you the enclosed circular believing that you may wish to make some comment in your columns on this matter to warn your subscribers and the general public.—Mosley and Morey, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE article appearing in the Service Bureau and referred to above, related the experience of some of our subscribers in Yates County, N. Y., who had been approached by these self-styled eye specialists. We are glad to reproduce in the Service Bureau columns, a copy of the warning circular also mentioned in the above letter, issued by the Burns Detective Agency. From the description given, these men using the names of Pierce and Lewis are apparently the same who tried to swindle our readers in Yates County.

REWARD!

A suitable reward will be paid for any information as to the whereabouts of the persons described below:

Two men representing themselves as doctors have been traveling about the rural districts, calling upon sick people, and dispensing medicines for cures, charging exorbitant prices for medicines, usually in pellet form, and probably worthless. The men are using the names of "Dr. Pierce" and "Dr. Lewis."

The alleged Dr. Pierce claims to be a grandson of the well-known Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, the founder of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, and Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, and manufacturer of the widely advertised Dr. Pierce's remedies. He claims to be a specialist on head, eye, ear, and women's diseases. This man has no connection with the Dr. Pierce Institute at Buffalo, and is a fraud, evidently obtaining money under false pretences.

The alleged Dr. Lewis claims to be a nerve specialist, and agrees to make return visits to persons who purchase medicines from these men, or receive treatments. When last seen or heard of these men were traveling by automobile in the region of Clarksville, Greene County, Pennsylvania.

A description of the alleged Dr. Pierce is as follows:

A large man, weighing about 200 pounds, nearly six feet tall, heavy body, dark complexion, large, or heavy features, thick lips, dark eyes and hair, and wearing dark rimmed glasses. He has a compelling and domineering personality, talks with a loud voice, almost preaching in his manner of talk. When last seen he was dressed in a medium gray suit, with gray hat of lighter shade, wore a vest and carried a gold watch. Wore a tie pin believed to be a Masonic lodge pin.

A description of the alleged Dr. Lewis is as follows:

A large man with large body, not as tall as the man first described; red complexion. When last seen he wore a brown suit and brown hat; wore a vest with gold chain across the front.

Address all communications to

THE WILLIAM J. BURNS INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, Inc.
No. 405 Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Telephone, Seneca 3134

Use the Service Bureau

The Service Bureau is glad to help in this and similar cases. Readers are urged to use the Service Bureau at all times, preferably before the "horse is stolen". We get thousands and thousands of letters throughout the year asking every conceivable kind of question. That is what we want. The numbers are not too great for the Service Bureau, which is organized solely for the free use of A.A. subscribers, as much as they wish to use it. The handling of complaints against mercantile and commercial houses, as well as advice on legal and financial matters, constitutes the big job of the Service Bureau. Personal claims we are not legally constituted to handle, although very often we can be of very material assistance. However, our one big job is to be on the alert, as in the case of the eye specialists, to warn our readers against the shrewd and unscrupulous schemers who make it their business to get the farmers' money, giving nothing in return.

"Farmers' and Traders'" Sound

Is the Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Co. of Syracuse a reputable concern? Their representative has been selling policies here and I am wondering if it is true,

as he states, that the company is good and connected with the Grange to the extent, at least, that from all policies written for Grange members a percentage goes to the Grange.

BOTH the New York Office of the State Insurance Bureau as well as the Life Insurance Underwriters report very favorably on the above company. We are informed that the company is in good financial condition and the men in charge are sound responsible business men. It is a stock company. At the present time dividends are not being paid, the money being turned back into the business thereby strengthening its financial condition. It is said that several years ago the company did pay dividends, ill-advisedly, but discontinued with the result that today it is in a better financial state and progressing.

We are informed by S. L. Strivings, Master of the New York State Grange that the Grange has a working agreement with the company. Mr. E. J. Walwrath of Evans Mills is a member of the Board of Directors, representing the State Grange.

Insurance Indemnities Paid During December

F. Bowen, Gasport, N. Y. ..... *Thrown fram load of hay—broken jaw*	$ 68.57
C. W. Palmer, Westtown, N. Y. *Automabile wreck—back injured.*	38.57
Thomas Kurfess ..... *Fell from load of hay—fractured collar bone.*	80.00
Jonothan Austin ..... *Thrown from load of wheat—broke bath arms.*	130.00
Mrs. J. H. Winters, Chatham, N. Y. ..... *Automobile accident—cut eye.*	20.00
J. H. Winters, Chatham, N. Y... *Automobile accident—ribs fractured.*	30.00
C. A. Midlam, Cuyler, N. Y. .... *Thrown from wagon—injured arm.*	60.00
Clarence Taylor, Smiths Basin, N. Y. ..... *Automobile accident—leg broken.*	130.00
H. C. Berry, Meadville, Pa. ..... *Auto collided with another machine —shock.*	2.86
Ida M. Grosbeck, Voorheesville, N. Y. ..... *Automobile accident—knee injured.*	30.00
Mrs. R. Conklin, Allkill, N. Y... *Automobile accident—both legs broken.*	130.00
Lawrence Conklin, Wallkill, N. Y. *Auto struck by R. R. train—laceration face, hand.*	130.00
Louis Larch, Machias, N. Y. .... *Auto accident—ribs broken, body bruised.*	50.00
Grant Pritchard, Conewango Valley, N. Y. ..... *Jumped from burning car—injured arm.*	20.00
Clinton Warner, Corry, Pa. ..... *Auto accident—broken leg.*	130.00
T. J. Porter, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. ..... *Thrown from wagon while loading corn-stalks.*	60.00
Andrew Klucyinsky, Southburg, Conn. ..... *Thrown fram wagon—injured ankle.*	10.00
Edward Chamberlin, Westfill, N. Y. ..... *Thrown from wagon—injured hand.*	2.86
M. F. French, Gainesville, N. Y. *Thrown from wagan—fractured callar bone.*	20.00
Mildred Eckert, Burlington Flats, N. Y. ..... *Automobile accident—rib braken.*	20.00
A. G. Ricketts, Hunt, N. Y. .... *Thrown from wagon—fractured jaw.*	50.00
Mahlon Groom, Sussex, N. J. .. *Thrown from truck—injured chest.*	20.00
George Shaw, Chemung, N. Y. .. *Thrown fram wagon—broken rib.*	40.00
Andrew Daniels, Sherburne Falls, Mass. ..... *Wagon tipped over, throwing him out.*	20.00
John Boran, Auburn, N. Y. ..... *Automobile accident—Contusions of body.*	130.00
Yetta Rappaport, Stephentown, N. Y. (Cannot locate)	10.00
	$1432.86

Who Knows the Owner

"I have in my possesion a silver medal, about the size of a half dollar, which was found in Annapolis, Maryland, several years ago. On one side the inscription is: 'New York State Agricultural Society', with figure of Ceres and under this, the initials G. H. L. .On the other side of this medal the inscription reads: 'Awarded to Mrs. Isaac Clement, for Satchell, 1853'. This inscription is surrounded by a wreath."

IF anyone knows to whom this medal belongs, or can give us any information that would help us locate the person who should have it, write to the Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

CLASSIFIED ADS

HIDES—FURS—SHIPPERS

FURS WANTED—Ginseng, Skunks, Raccoons, Mink, Muskrats $2.00. Weasels $1.50. Postage refunded. Flat price-list free. STERN'S—Furriers, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

WANTED—Hides, wool, furs—special top cash market prices. Bank reference furnished. Ship today or write for prices and tags. Twenty-one years of active business here. We render a real service the year 'round. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT HERDSMAN WANTED. Man who has had experience in both A. R. O. and semi-official work. Give experience and references and also last salary received. Position open April 1st. BOX 400, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED: Married man to work in cow barn. State wages received in last position. Also give references. FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Married man as herdsman and foreman. Pure-bred herd. Party with extra help and milkers preferred. Good wages for party that can fill bill. BOX 403, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED TWO MARRIED MEN to do general farm work. Will give preference to men who are familiar with orchard work and tractors. State wages received in last position, also references. Position open April 1st. Write or apply in person FISHKILL FARMS, James Bailey, Superintendent, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, New York.

WANTED—American Housekeeper. One that wants a good home more than high wages, in small family. On state road in Vermont. No Children. State age and wages expected. Address C. G. BRAGG, So. Fairlee, Vt.

CHILDREN BOARDED

CHILDREN BOARDED in country, good home. M. C. SNYDER, R. D. No. 2, Voorheesville, N. Y.

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

5 LBS. CLOVER $$1.10, 10 $2.00. Buckwheat $1.00, $1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here Buckwheat $5.50, Clover Blend $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE EXTRACTED Buckwheat honey, 5 lb. pail postpaid Third Zone, 90 cts. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

FINE QUALITY extracted honey, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.70; buckwheat, $6; 10-lb. pail within 3rd zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; reduced prices on larger lots of five, ten and 60-lb. containers; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, our finest, 5-lb. pail, Clover $1.15, Buckwheat $1.00, postpaid; 60-lbs., Clover $7.50, Buckwheat $6.00, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, 23 Cedar St., Cortland, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX INCH WHITE Pine Siding—$25.00 per thousand—5 thousand feet—$100. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

HUMOROUS RURAL Plays, easily staged, easily produced. Catalogue. HARRY DOTY, Chatham, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

GLASS CLOTH repays its cost many times a season. Much cheaper than glass, brings amazing success with Baby Chicks, and is ideal for Hot Beds. Write for free illustrated catalog. TURNER BROS., Dept. 015, Bladen, Nebr., or Wellington, Ohio.

KILL RATS quickly, cheaply and surely, without any fuss or bother. They cannot dodge "Cyanogas A-Dust". Write for Leaflet 148. AMERICAN CYANAMID SALES CO. Inc., 511 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

GENUINE FAIRBANKS PORTABLE Platform Scales at $16.15 for the 500-lb. and $18.90 for the 1000-lb. Lower than pre-war prices. THE PECK CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

GENUINE GILLETTE Safety Razor, Triple Silver-plated Holder, and one blade in carton. Price 25c; Postage prepaid. PENN SALES CO., East Stroudsburg, Pa.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

DISTINCTIVE Printing! Samples Free! FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed, postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN—200 Envelopes, 200 Letterheads, business size, any wording neatly printed, postpaid, $2.50. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

MAPLE LABELS—Four sizes: $1.85, $2.30, $2.75, $$3.00 per 1000, postpaid. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

150 NOTEHEADS 100 white envelopes, printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

GLADIOLUS BULBS—The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection: Thirty, ALL DIFFERENT, including lavender, salmon, blotched, Holland Giant, etc., blooming size, with planting directions, $1, postpaid. Easily grown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send for 36-page Gladiolus Book describing 175 magnificent varieties. Has special offers. Tells how to grow. Contains 40 illustrations. It's free! HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J. New Lebanon, N. Y.

QUAKER HILL FARM PEDIGREED SEEDS from high yielding, tested strains, inspected for disease freedom and purity. Potatoes, oats, barley, corn, beans, cabbage, sweet clover. Write for catalog and prices. K. C. LIVERMORE, Box A, Honcoye Falls, N. Y.

PEACH TREES $5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. FREE catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

HOLCO 1927 SEED BOOK ready for you. Contains valuable information on gardening and farming. HOLMES-LETHERMAN, Box M, Canton, Ohio.

MASTODON WORLD'S LARGEST EVERBEARING. Less than 2c each. Why Pay More. Champion Originator. Catalogue Free. EDW. LIBKE, New Buffalo, Michigan.

NO OBLIGATION, merely ask for our list of crop brands and prices. THE MAPES FORMULA AND PERUVIAN GUANO CO., Dept. 10, 270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

STARK'S 1927 Fruit Catalogue is ready. Write for it today. STARK BRO'S., Box 192, Louisiana, Mo.

More Classified on pages 17 and 30.

Read the large number of ads in the "CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT"
and you will agree that
"It Pays to Advertise"

When you advertise in American Agriculturist you reach more than 140,000 farm homes in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and counties of the surrounding states, AND at the VERY LOW COST of 7c per word! Try the CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT once, and you'll always use it!

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American Agriculturist, Classified Dept.,
461-A Fourth Avenue, New York City

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Here's my ad!—Insert the following classified advertisement containing _____ words at 7c per word, making a total or $_____ per insertion or $_____ for _____ insertions, which amount you will find enclosed.

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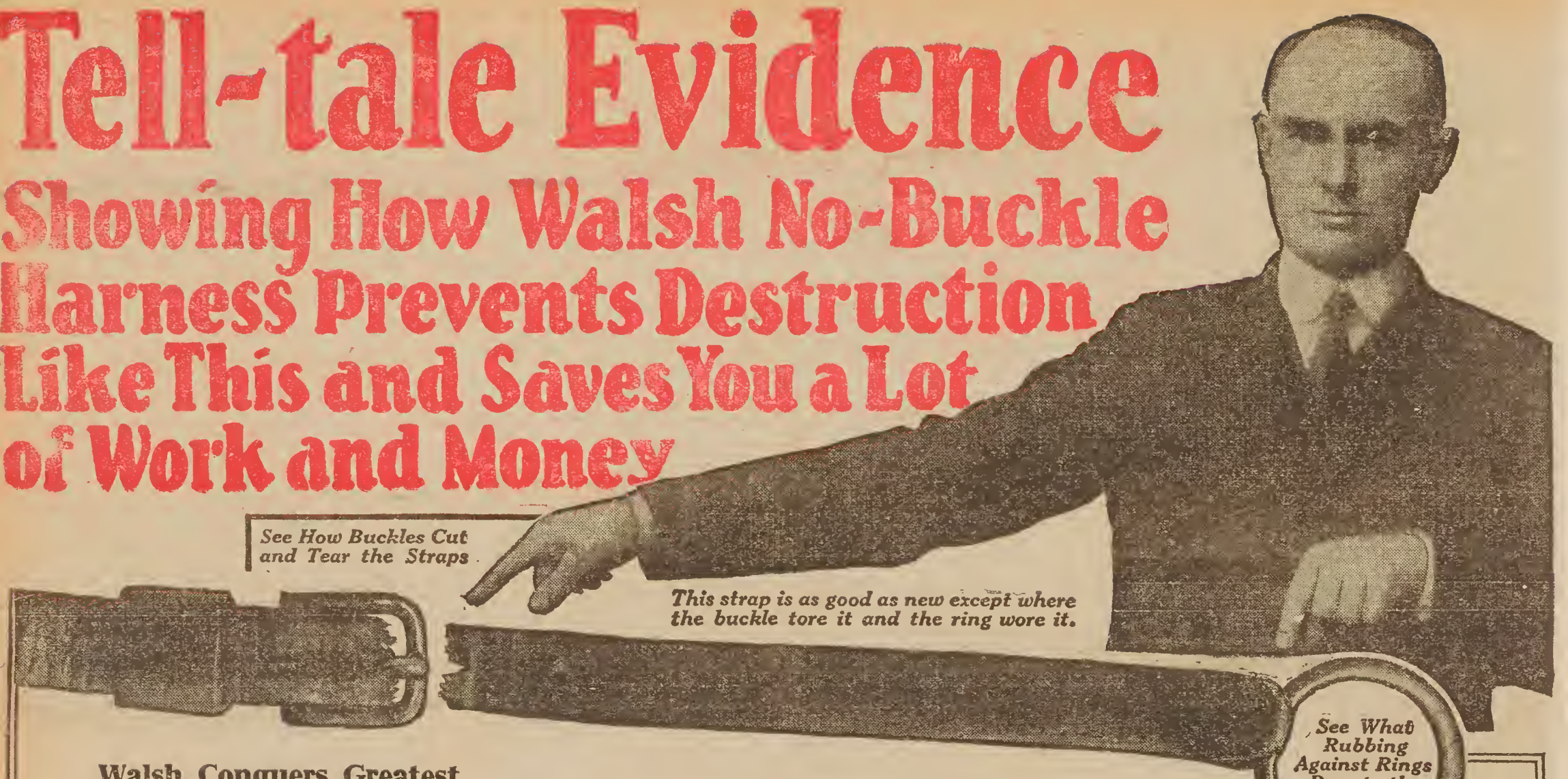
Tell-tale Evidence

Showing How Walsh No-Buckle Harness Prevents Destruction Like This and Saves You a Lot of Work and Money



See How Buckles Cut and Tear the Straps

This strap is as good as new except where the buckle tore it and the ring wore it.

See What Rubbing Against Rings Does to the Straps

Walsh Conquers Greatest Destroyer of Harness

Buckles and rings ruin any harness. They ruined your harness. Buckles cut straps, rings wear straps, buckle holes weaken straps. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles and 275 buckle holes. Also over 275 places where friction of leather against metal wears the straps in two. Walsh harness has no buckles or rings, no holes in straps. By actual test Walsh No-Buckle Harness is

Three Times Stronger

— than ordinary harness. A Walsh breeching lead-up strap held 1100 pounds. With a buckle attached, the same kind of strap didn't hold 360 pounds. Test it yourself and be convinced.

"I pull trees 15 inches thick with my Walsh No-Buckle Harness."—W. COHEN, of Ratner, Sask., Canada.

"The only harness that ever stayed on my team in a heavy pull that didn't break before they quit."—JOHN J. MARSHALL, of Ira, Iowa.

Lasts Twice as Long

Because it has no buckles to tear and no rings to wear, no holes to weaken straps — Walsh Harness lasts twice as long as ordinary harness. I made the first set of Walsh No-Buckle Harness 12 years ago. Today farmers all over the world are using Walsh No-Buckle Harness, and not a single set has worn out yet.

"Your harness is the best I ever saw—handy in every way. I think it will outwear a dozen other sets."—K. C. BLANKINSKY, of Decatur, Ill.

"Your harness will outwear three sets of buckle harness."—W. M. HEPP, Monticello, Ind.

Horse Power is the cheapest, most dependable and most satisfactory Farm Power in the world.

Made of World's Best Leather

Every Walsh strap is cut from the hide of a northern-grown steer. The Walsh special test is applied to every hide. It is the most rigid ever used, and I reject every hide that does not meet the test. It is a guarantee of the strongest, dense-grained leather in every strap—the kind that will not stretch or break. Every hide is tanned by my special, six-months, oak bark process. The best ever discovered.

"It is the only harness I ever saw that did not show some poor pieces of leather the first time it came through a hard rain."—RAYMOND NEWCOME, Deloit, Iowa.

Saves High Cost of Repairs

Walsh Harness having no buckles to cut straps, no rings to wear straps, no holes in straps to weaken them, has the lowest repair cost of any harness in the world.

"I have used my Walsh Harness every day for nine years. Have never oiled it or had any part repaired, and I'm not ashamed to show it anywhere."—W. H. BRISCOE, Patchogue, N. Y.

Easy to Handle

Walsh No-Buckle Harness is easily adjusted to fit any horse or mule perfectly. Easy to put on or take off, even in the dark, or with mittens on in coldest weather. It has the handiest hame fasteners, bridle and breeching adjustments—the most improved features you ever saw. The Walsh fits the horse easily, comfortably. Will not slide off under foot.

"I can adjust your harness to my team in three minutes and never remove my gloves."—A. J. GRAY, Hadley, Pa.

See This Wonder Harness

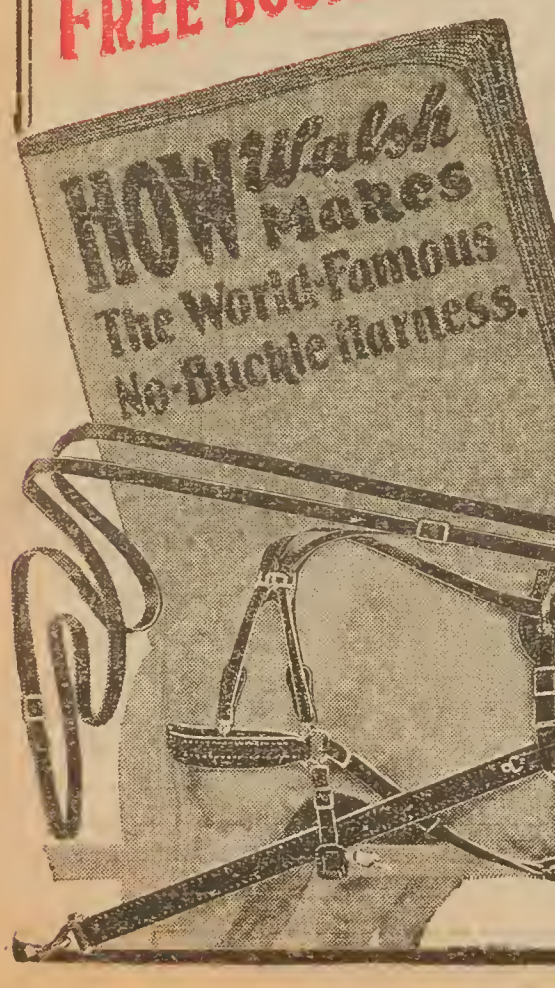
You owe it to yourself to learn about Walsh No-Buckle Harness before buying any harness. It is the improved Harness of the Age—as far in advance of buckle harness as the modern sedan is ahead of the old-time buggy-wheel auto. Over 100,000 farmers are enthusiastic users of Walsh No-Buckle Harness, and thousands of them *come back for more*.

My Harness Must Sell Itself

I don't want a penny of your money until I *prove* to you—by showing my harness on your own team—that it is the handsomest, best-fitting, easiest-to-handle, strongest and best harness you ever saw at any price. No matter where you live I will ship you a set on 30 days Free trial. The harness MUST be its own salesman. If you like it, my terms are the easiest you ever saw. If you don't like it, ship back at my expense. Send for catalog NOW if you need harness this season.

Mail Coupon for Details of My Great Offer

FREE BOOK

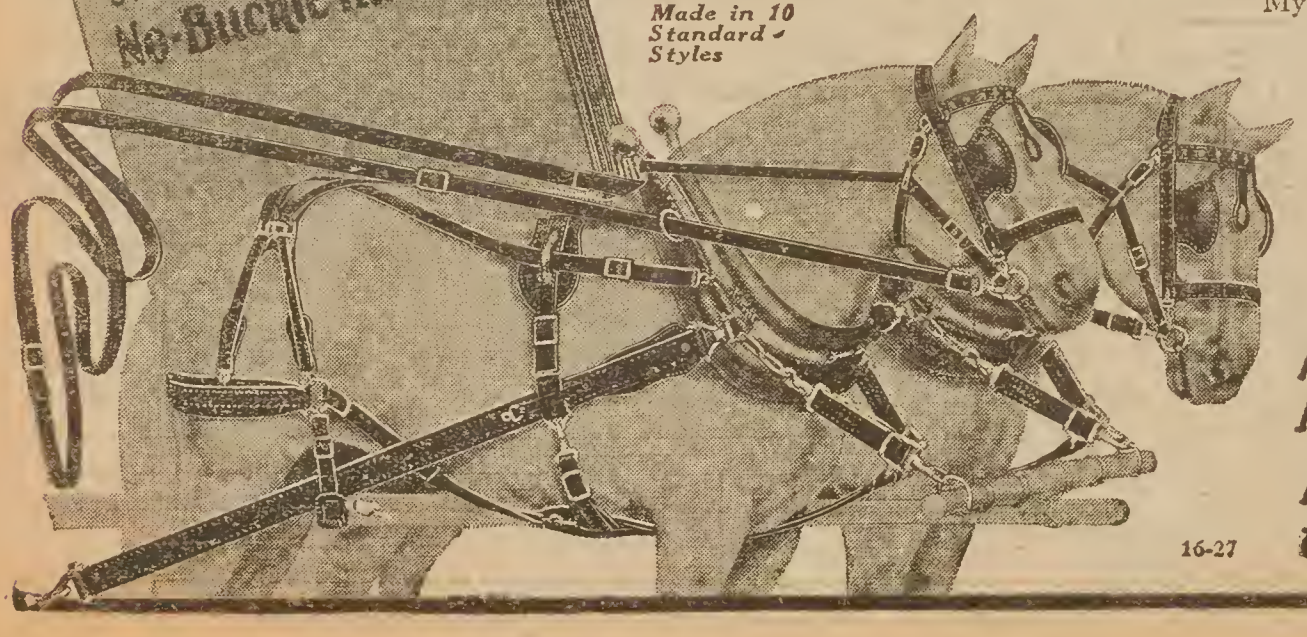


Nine Months to Pay for Walsh Harness

My easy terms are the talk among farmers—everywhere. 30 days to try the harness and NINE months to pay for it, if you wish to keep it

Mail Coupon for My Astounding FREE Offer

Made in 10 Standard Styles



I have a surprise for every purchaser of my harness this month. My harness costs you no more than the best ordinary harness. My special offer gives you even greater value. Send coupon today and receive all particulars, my big illustrated harness book showing over 100 illustrations of how I make No-Buckle Harness—also my plan to help you make some easy money. Address

James M. Walsh
James M. Walsh Co.
123 Grand Ave. Dept. 514
Milwaukee, Wis.

16-27

No Buckles to Tear
No Rings to Wear
No Holes in Straps to Weaken Them

James M. Walsh
James M. Walsh Co.
123 Grand Ave., Dept. 514
Milwaukee, Wis.

Send me free of charge Walsh Harness Book, free trial offer and liberal long time terms on Walsh Harness

Name.....

P. O.....

R.F.D.....State.....

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FEBRUARY 19, 1927

LIBRARY OF AGRICULTURE FEB 19 1927

When the Sap Begins to Run

"LOOKS like real sugar weather boys," said Father. "Wash the buckets and tomorrow we'll start tapping."

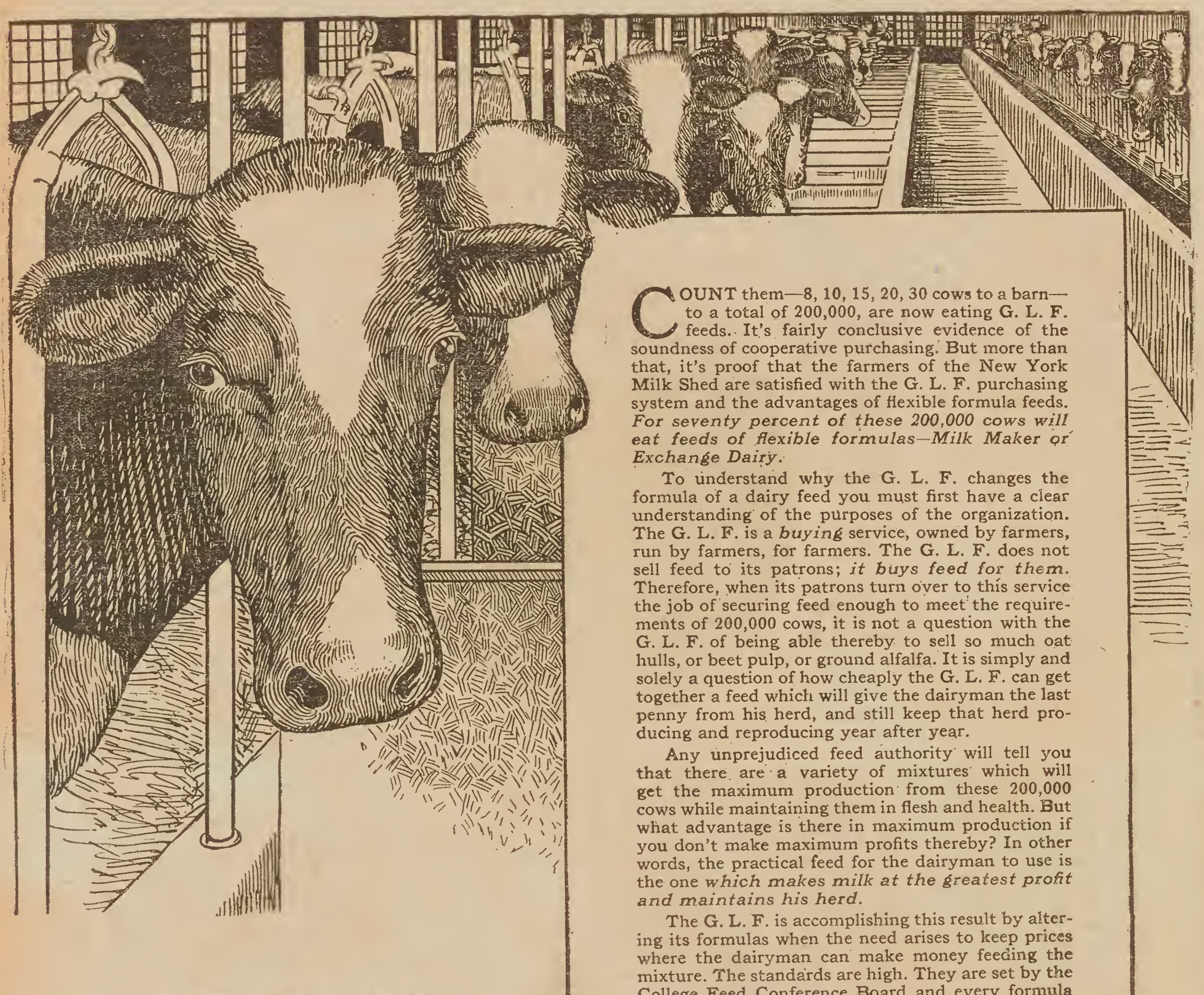
Much water has gone over the dam and under the bridge since that early spring morning thirty years ago. The joys and sorrows of the passing seasons no longer worry Father. The maple grove is gone and cultivated crops have grown over the site of the old sap house these many years. *But still memory lives on* and brings back to "the boys" each returning springtime something of the old thrill that came with the first big outdoor job of the new year when the sap began to run.

To some, making maple syrup and sugar may be a hard, toilsome and disagreeable task, but to most of us it also has an appeal and romance different from that of any other farm job. The liking for sugar-making probably comes naturally to us of New England descent, for tapping the maples was one of the earliest farm activities in this country and often maple sugar was the only sweet of the pioneer family.

But more than this, the running of sap appeals to most of us because it is the direct voice of Nature promising the husbandman the coming of Resurrection and New Life. The long dead winter is past. The warming sun courses the new life blood through all Nature, overflowing the sap buckets by day, and, sinking behind the horizon at eventide, fills the western sky with the glorious Spring Light. So when the sap begins to run, no matter how tired and discouraged we may be, with uplifted spirit and quickened soul, we turn our faces once more toward another, and, we hope, Better Day.

E. R. EASTMAN.

200,000 COWS
in the New York Milk Shed
will eat G. L. F. feed tomorrow



COUNT them—8, 10, 15, 20, 30 cows to a barn—to a total of 200,000, are now eating G. L. F. feeds. It's fairly conclusive evidence of the soundness of cooperative purchasing. But more than that, it's proof that the farmers of the New York Milk Shed are satisfied with the G. L. F. purchasing system and the advantages of flexible formula feeds. *For seventy percent of these 200,000 cows will eat feeds of flexible formulas—Milk Maker or Exchange Dairy.*

To understand why the G. L. F. changes the formula of a dairy feed you must first have a clear understanding of the purposes of the organization. The G. L. F. is a *buying* service, owned by farmers, run by farmers, for farmers. The G. L. F. does not sell feed to its patrons; *it buys feed for them.* Therefore, when its patrons turn over to this service the job of securing feed enough to meet the requirements of 200,000 cows, it is not a question with the G. L. F. of being able thereby to sell so much oat hulls, or beet pulp, or ground alfalfa. It is simply and solely a question of how cheaply the G. L. F. can get together a feed which will give the dairyman the last penny from his herd, and still keep that herd producing and reproducing year after year.

Any unprejudiced feed authority will tell you that there are a variety of mixtures which will get the maximum production from these 200,000 cows while maintaining them in flesh and health. But what advantage is there in maximum production if you don't make maximum profits thereby? In other words, the practical feed for the dairyman to use is the one *which makes milk at the greatest profit and maintains his herd.*

The G. L. F. is accomplishing this result by altering its formulas when the need arises to keep prices where the dairyman can make money feeding the mixture. The standards are high. They are set by the College Feed Conference Board and every formula change is scrutinized by the board before it goes into effect. But within these standards, the G. L. F. plays no favorites with ingredients. The one which can do the desired job, most economically, is the one which goes into the mixture. The dairyman knows when each change is made, because a tag with the formula is on every bag. He knows he is protected in the changes by his own organization and the College Feed Conference Board. He is well pleased with the results the system has given him. Two hundred thousand cows are eating G. L. F. feeds—70 percent the flexible formula feeds—Milk Maker and Exchange Dairy.

The **G. L. F.**

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange
Ithaca, N. Y.

COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE INC
G.L.F.
Quality

Farmer, Banker and County Agent Cooperate

How a Dairyman in Tioga Co., Pa. Built up a Pure Bred Herd

IN 1903, Mr. Thomas Escott purchased the farm which he now owns, consisting of 118 acres located about six miles from Wellsboro, Pennsylvania in the community known as Welsh Settlement. This farm is nicely situated and is well adapted to dairying. The milk from the herd was sold to a condensary nearby but for a time the profits were far from satisfactory.

"I had not been farming long before I realized that it would be necessary to get cows that would produce more milk", said Mr. Escott. "We began to get some better cows, using bulls that were eligible to registry but not taking the trouble to register them, as we had only a grade herd. One thing we did which was quite a change from the usual practice, was to have the cows freshen in the fall. We found that they would produce milk all winter and then would produce nearly as much in the summer, as cows that freshened in the spring. We also discovered that we could learn more about the care and feeding of cows while we had them in the barn. In the summer folks are busy with field work and the cows are on pasture, so it is difficult to know just how much they are eating."

In 1912 Mr. Escott decided to try out purebreds. "I bought one cow first," he said. "I bought her from a dealer who had purchased her in New York state. He seemed to think she would do well for me and she looked nice. Of course any cow may have an off year and perhaps this was the case here. At any rate we did not seem to be able to make her produce more milk than the grades we had, so according to the agreement I had with him, I took her back in the Spring. She had freshened and had a bull calf, which I bought and used for our first purebred herd sire."

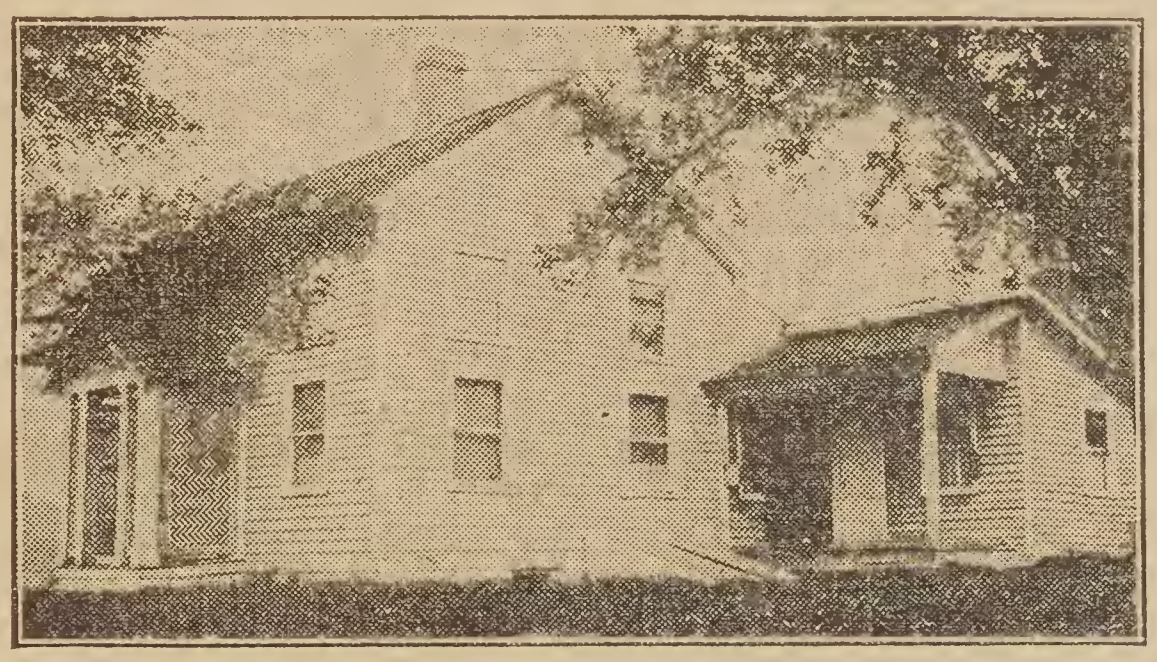
"That is interesting," I replied, "because a lot of men would have been discouraged after such an experience and would never have bought another purebred."

"That is what the dealer seemed to think I would do when I bought her back, but I told him that when he found something that he thought was what I wanted, to let me know and I would talk with him. The next year I bought three old cows from him and they did well, but I sold them after two years and bought eight heifers, which were really the foundation stock of the herd. I concluded that it was a mistake to start a herd with one or two cows. There is too much temptation to raise everything in order to increase the size of the herd."

"About that time I began to feel that the bull I had, who was the son of the first cow I bought, did not have the right backing, so I sold him and for a short time I hired the use of a son of King of the Pontiacs, King Pontiac Mellany. This bull was later sold for a moderate price, but as records were secured on his daughters, his value increased and he finally sold at a good substantial figure. We give him the credit for much of the high producing qualities of our herd."

"I want to take this opportunity before it slips my mind to give a lot of credit for what little success I may have had, to Mr. Paul P. Korb, our farm bureau man, and to Mr. C. E. Bennett, President of the Tioga County Savings & Trust Co., of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. Mr. Korb has always been ready to help with our breeding and feeding problems. He persuaded us to do our first semi-official testing, which added a lot to the value of the stock we sold and he directed many prospective buyers here."

"When I first began to go to the bank for money, they wanted someone to sign notes with me, but before many years Mr. Bennett told me that if I saw any stock I wanted, to draw a check for it and at the same time send him a note to cover it. I greatly appreciated this help and want to give him credit for it. If it had been necessary to go to a lot of trouble to borrow money, I would never have done it."



The Escott farm home might be called the ideal. It is large enough for comfort, well kept and is supplied with many conveniences and comforts.

It was a rainy day that I called at the Escott Farm and our visit was conducted inside. Mrs. Escott helped greatly in recalling interesting incidents and showed that she had been as familiar with and as interested in the work as had been her husband.

"Mr. Korb came up one day in the fall, several years ago," said Mr. Escott continuing his story, "and persuaded us to put some of the cows on semi-official test. We were filling

(*Continued on page* 14)

How the Vigilance Service Works

Farm Bureau Federation and State Troopers Work Together to Protect Farm Property

By MABEL HEBEL

THE New York State Farm Bureau Federation through its Vigilance Service, instituted only one year ago for the relief of farmers from thefts of thoughtless motorists and organized gangs, has made the remarkable record of recovering, with the cooperation of the State Troopers, over $11,000 worth of stolen property and returning it to the rightful owners. Farmers have suffered so long from the visits of all kinds of thieves that the effectiveness of the Federation's plan to put an end to the nuisance comes as a pleasant surprise to many who in the beginning were inclined to be skeptical.

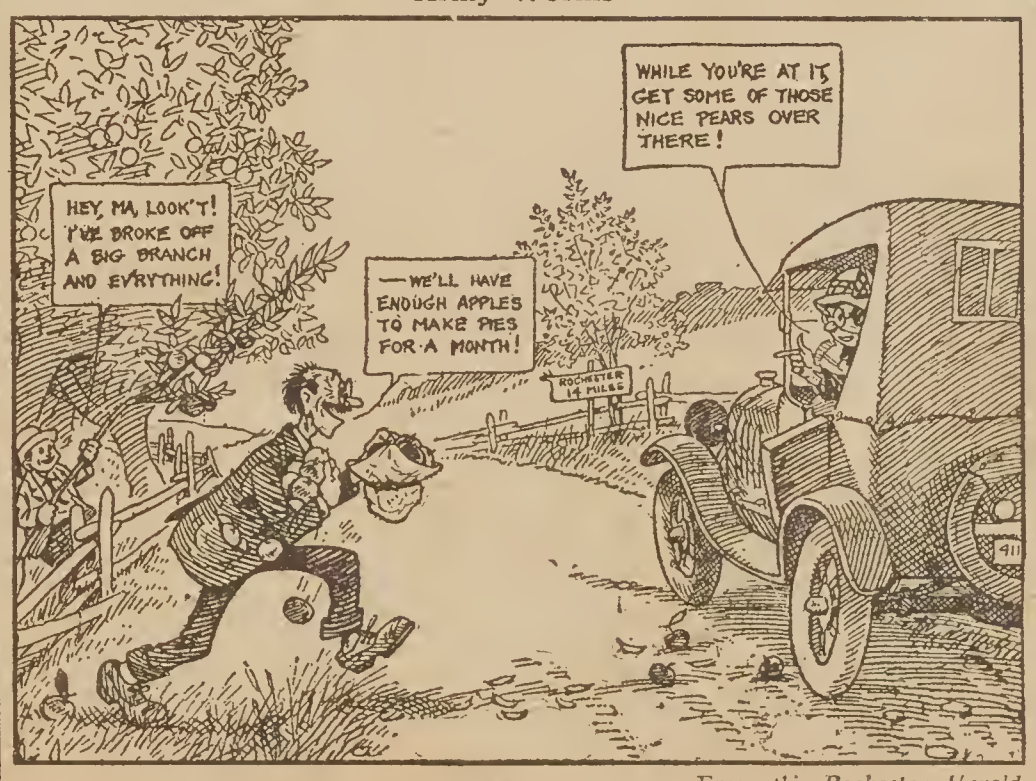
Depredations of roadside thieves reached a climax in 1925, costing the farmer just about $1,000,000. The situation called for action. In November of that year the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at its annual meeting in Syracuse conceived the idea of a vigilance service, and adopted a motion to make it available where wanted. A vote of farmers was taken in the counties through the Farm Bureaus, leaving no doubt of the sentiment in favor of it. A state Vigilance Committee was formed; County Vigilance Committees were also appointed and the cooperation of the State Police enlisted. Only three months elapsed between the conception of the idea of the service and its complete organization. Vigilance Service signs, warning thieves that a reward of $25 was offered by the Farm Bureau Federation for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of grand larceny on the property, and $10 in cases of petty larceny, appeared on thousands of farms in the State.

Any man is entitled to strike a noble attitude and say of himself, "Who steals my purse steals trash", but should he put as little value upon the property of another it is quite a different matter, as the records of the Vigilance Committees for last summer show. Between June 1st and September 15th—the height of the roadside thieving season—265 cases of thefts were reported by local Vigilance Committees, or direct by farmers protected by the service, to State Troopers, resulting in 118 arrests. Henhouses were most often rifled, but otherwise the thieves seemed to have very little preference. They carried off milk cans, farm tools, blankets, harnesses, a seven weeks' old calf, ferns, flowers, shrubs, trees, pigs, potatoes, asparagus, cherries, apples, huckleberries, cartons of cigarettes, horses, wagons, fire wood, fencing, electric fans, alarm clocks, clothing, and a washing machine. In two cases, houses were entered and the windows removed and taken.

A glance at this list of things stolen makes it evident that there are two kinds of thieves annoying the farmer—first, the lawless person who deliberately steals what he wants and usually contrives to do it at night; and, second, the city motorist who thoughtlessly helps himself to anything along the roadside which attracts him. Although the amount taken by any one person in the latter class may be comparatively insignificant, they cause a formidable total loss to the farmer. Vigilance Service reward signs are acting as a deterrent to this group. Where conviction has occurred, substantial fines have been imposed upon the guilty parties. In one case where a mail carrier gathered a generous bouquet of fruit blossoms on a farm protected by the Service, he was fined $25, a large sum for the pleasure of tickling one's nose. The

(*Continued on page* 25)

The Farmer's Pests Are Not Limited to Tent Caterpillars and Army Worms



From the *Rochester Herald*

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL. 119 February 19, 1927 No. 8

Worth Memorizing:

A great man,
He leaves clean work behind him, and requires
No sweeper up of the chips.

—ELIZABETH B. BROWNING.

* * *

If Candlemas Day be fair and clear,
It doth denote a plenteous year;
If Candlemas Day be snow or rain,
Scarce will be all sorts of grain.

WELL, it was "fair and clear" in this "neck of the woods" and the ground hog had no trouble in seeing his shadow. So now the superstitious ones will be much interested to see if the next six weeks bring forth severe winter weather and the coming season "all sorts of grain".

* * *

WE believe the advertising columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST furnish a real service to our readers. Why take a chance in purchasing needed supplies from advertisements in other papers when you know every advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is guaranteed. Give them a trial. Mention that you saw the advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and you cannot go wrong.

* * *

PAPERS report that the Christian missions in China face a loss of a hundred million dollars in the abandonment of property there because of the revolution. Thus the work and the sacrifices of a century are lost in a few short hours. Slow and bitter indeed are the painful steps of progress.

* * *

A. L. HAECKER, a writer, reports that so far as known the first silo in the United States was built in 1873. It was 10 x 16 and 24 feet high. Silo filling is a difficult and costly job but it would be hard to imagine the business of the modern production of milk without silage. Got your seed corn?

* * *

ONE out of every three cows in the United States does not pay her keep. How much it would mean to the dairy industry if this great herd of non-producers, like St. Patrick's snakes, could be driven into the sea.

* * *

THAT the danger from the corn borer situation is recognized as serious may be seen from the fact that there is a bill now before Congress calling for an appropriation of ten million dollars which can be used to finance corn borer control methods. This bill should pass, and probably will, for, as we have before stated, unless prompt and efficient methods are taken against corn borer it stands a fair chance of ruining our greatest crop.

* * *

THE state of New Jersey has adopted new standards in the grading of apples, peaches, white and sweet potatoes. These standards are the same as those used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

SOMEONE recently made the remark in a meeting that we attended that a college boy with more money than he had sense drove his automobile 1400 miles in one week end. "And", the speaker continued, "there is probably not a person in this room over thirty years of age who traveled 1400 miles during the first twenty years of his life."

These hurrying times of ours have well been named the "speed age". But whether or not we reach any higher and better destinations than our fathers did, only the future can determine.

When Will Tax Increases Stop?

WHAT is to be done about the steadily increasing tax burden? Legislators are appalled at the demands made upon them for appropriations, all of which seem to be necessary. Last year the New York State budget was $186,000,000. This year, it is figured that it will be at least $210,000,000.

Since 1912, not a single state in the United States has decreased its expenditures, and nearly every state has shown an increase of more than one hundred per cent in taxes. New York doubled its expenditures. Pennsylvania jumped from $32,000,000 in 1912 to $62,000,000 in 1921, and has been going up since. The local taxes—county, town and district—are worse still, and have increased from two to four times in the space of a few years.

The situation would not be so bad if farmers had an income on a par with city workers and business, but many farmers will be unable to meet their tax bills this year. It is very evident that there are too many government activities and too many government employees, but we must take care of our dependents, build roads and provide for good schools, all of which is necessary. Where, therefore, shall the tax cut begin? Practically all the government work has been demanded by the voters and the government employees are simply carrying out the voters' wishes.

Perhaps one partial answer to the problem would be to throw more of the local work upon the State. The cities pay a large share of the State expenses, this then would reduce farm taxes, the most of which are now local.

The first step toward any constructive tax reduction program must be a careful study of the entire situation. Before any real study will be made, public opinion must be aroused. The first place to start such a demand for a better adjustment of the tax situation is in your own locality, particularly in your Grange and other local farm meetings. When this demand is strong enough it can be brought to bear upon your local officers and upon those who represent your locality in the State government.

A Splendid Appointment

JUST as we go to press, word comes of the election by the New York State Legislature of Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy, New York, as member-at-large of the New York State Council of Agriculture and Markets. We understand that the election was unanimous by both houses of the Legislature. This important position will be well filled by Mr. McPherson. For a number of years he has been Secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society and has been instrumental in reviving the interest in and the work of this strong fruit growers' organization.

Through his work as Secretary, Mr. McPherson has become familiar with statewide farm problems and has made for himself thousands of friends, all of whom will join with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in congratulations.

The Council of Agriculture and Markets is an important factor in agricultural affairs in New York State. It has charge and direction of the work of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. There are ten members elected by the Legislature for a term of ten years each. Members of the Council serve without salary. Mr. McPherson was elected to succeed Mr. C. Fred Boshart of Lowville, N. Y.

Sales of Farm Machinery Increasing

THERE is no better proof of the hard times farmers have been through in the last five years than the great decline in the purchase of farm machinery. For most machines, the purchases were almost two-thirds less in 1921 than they were in 1920. Since that time they have been gradually increasing but in 1925 they were still generally less than one-half the sales in 1920.

Take mowing machines for example. According to the Census there were 173,000 sold in 1920. In 1921 this dropped to 63,000 and in 1923 it had increased to 83,000 machines.

Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell, says in a recent College publication:

"It is certain that the sales (of farm machinery) in the last five years have been less than sufficient to maintain the equipment. At present, the farmers are repairing their old machinery and keeping it in service longer than normally would be the case. The deficit in farm machinery, like all other items of farm upkeep, is becoming serious. When a period of farm prosperity comes, there will be a very large demand for farm machinery."

In other words, there comes a time when it is impossible to repair longer the old machines. That time on many farms with a good deal of machinery is about here and there are already indications, particularly in the dairy districts where times are rapidly improving, to show that the purchases of farm machinery are increasing.

Canada Liquor Plan Not Working

IN every wet newspaper and from every ardent wet advocate we have heard time and again about the great success of the modified prohibition law in some of the provinces of Canada. What are the facts?

The Michigan Farmer, a standard farm paper, states that a writer who went to Canada to learn the true situation reveals that bootlegging is very much on the increase and that the poisonous stuff that we hear so much about here is just as prevalent beyond the border, even though good liquor can be bought at the government stores.

The wets of this country claim that prohibition is ruining our young folks. But the investigator found that the Canadian licensed drinking parlors are sources of drunkenness among the young people and are especially great factors in increased drinking by women. In Calgary, where the wets' ideal plan is in practice, the police records show 170% increase in drink and disorderly cases in 1925 as compared to 1923.

Eastman's Chestnut

AN old chestnut that has come down from the days when the country was new is that of the stage coach driver who told his prospective passengers that there were three fares for the trip: First class passengers would pay one dollar, those traveling second class fifty cents, and those traveling third class only twenty-five cents. The passengers looked into the coach and could see no difference in the accommodations, so naturally they all chose third class fare.

All went very well until they came to a great mud hole and got stuck, whereupon the stage driver called out:

"All first class passengers stay in the coach. All second class passengers get out and walk. AND ALL THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS GET OUT AND PUSH!"

State Grange Holds Lively Session

Jamestown Gathering Shows Usual Vigor In Great Organization

By L. L. ALLEN

CHAUTAUQUA county's welcome to the New York State Grange at the recent 54th annual session held at Jamestown February 1-4, was in keeping with the county's great record as a Grange county, where, nearly sixty years ago, was established the first regularly organized subordinate Grange in the world, Fredonia No. 1. Furthermore, Chautauqua is the leading county in Grange membership of the 56 Grange counties of the greatest Grange states, with over 8,000 members. Chautauqua is also the home of Past National Master Sherman J. Lowell, himself a member and past master of Fredonia Grange No. 1. The county also produced two other state masters, George D. Hinckley, first master of the State Grange, and W. C. Gifford.

This year is the third time Jamestown has entertained the State Grange, the previous dates being 1888 and 1916. In addition to the attendance of Past National Master Lowell, the session was honored with the presence of National Master Louis J. Taber of Ohio.

In his annual address State Master S. L. Strivings deplored the annual losses of membership shown by the state body during the past few years and urged the Granges to devote increased effort to saving the membership from such heavy losses. Master Strivings called attention to the excessive burdens now being carried by farmers through unjust taxation. The many abandoned farms is a striking indication of the effect of present heavy tax burdens.

The Ten Leading Counties

State Secretary Frank J. Riley has attained the goal for which he has been striving, to secure every one of the nearly 900 Granges fully paid up in their dues to the state body. The present membership is 130,005.

The ten leading counties, all having in excess of 4,000 members are Chautauqua, Jefferson, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Monroe, Steuben, Wayne, Ontario, Onondaga and Dutchess.

Among those in attendance were several veterans of over eighty years. The oldest in point of Grange membership was probably Mrs. O. M. Wixon of Elmira, who joined the order January 4, 1874. Mrs. Wixon was the first secretary of the first Pomona Grange in New York state, Chemung County Pomona, established July 1, 1874. Another veteran was former State Lecturer E. P. Cole of Seneca, who became a member of the Grange about two weeks after Mrs. Wixon each having passed their 53rd anniversary as Grangers. Then there was Mrs. Jennie Stone of Oswego county, who has just attended her 49th annual State Grange session.

Hemlock Grange of Livingston county was awarded the Florence E. S. Knapp silk flag for the largest gain in membership, receiving it from Lisbon Grange of St. Lawrence county, last year's winner.

Northern New York carried off the honors in the lecturers' contest for the Morgenthau prizes, the three highest scorers being O. F. Ross of Lowville, Mrs. M. D. Babcock of Gouverneur and Miss Elizabeth Thompson of Keesville. Last year's first prize also went to Northern New York, Miss Eleanor Ferguson of Jefferson being the winner.

No officers were elected at this session except one member of the executive committee, H. D. Seely of Orange county being chosen to succeed himself for a three-year term.

The number receiving the sixth degree was 591, against the record number of 1087 last year at Watertown.

The State Grange has adopted an Armenian orphan, whose name is Ashod Khoumarin, an eight year old lad living in the Near East orphanage at Polygon. State Chaplain, C. H. Dayton, who has charge of the fund, reports receipts of about $260 towards their charges support.

Mrs. Florence Auchter of Monroe county presented her resignation as State Juvenile Deputy and Mrs. Emma R. Jerome of Syracuse was appointed by Master Strivings to succeed her. There are 65 Juvenile Granges in the state, with a membership of about 850.

Chairman Neil J. Gilmour of the Revolving Scholarship Fund reported a total of $3737.59 in the fund. The State Grange, by resolution adopted at this session, will contribute $300 annually to the fund. It seems likely that the fund will reach the $5,000 goal during the coming year and that loans will begin to be made therefrom.

Deputy C. H. Brookman of Fort Plain, Montgomery county was elected president of the State Association of County Deputies.

ONE PLACE THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND DOESN'T SEEM TO OPERATE

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Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, State Flora, presented to the State Grange a Magic Gavel, made of fifty native kinds of New York state wood. This traveling gavel is to go from county to county, Chautauqua having the honor of starting it on its way.

Many Resolutions Passed

The following cities have extended invitations to the State Grange for the annual 1928 session: Rochester, Niagara Falls, Hornell, Syracuse, Amsterdam, Albany, Poughkeepsie and New York. The executive committee will decide the place of meeting from the list.

Of the 135 resolutions submitted to the Grange, about two-thirds had to do with the subject of a gasoline tax and concerning compulsory consolidation of schools. The Grange voted in favor of a two-cent tax on gasoline, with a 25 per cent reduction in the license fees on pleasure cars and trucks up to 3,000 pounds capacity.

The feature of the session was the proposed legislation to amend the Educational Law, providing that the power to force the consolidation of schools without the consent of the district be taken from district superintendents. The session committee to which this matter was referred reported by a vote of 7 to 6 in favor of leaving the law as it now is. After a vigorous debate the Grange adopted the minority report of the committee, favoring the amendment as proposed.

An important change was made in the Grange year, the Grange voting to move the election date of subordinate Granges to the first meeting in November, instead of December as now, accompanied by a corresponding change in installation date.

Among other important actions was extending invitation to the National Grange to meet at Saratoga Springs in 1928; strongly endorsing the eighteenth amendment and opposing any change in its provision, also calling for a state enforcement act; favoring the passage of the Lenroot-Taber bill to regulate the imports of milk and cream, favoring the application of the federal surplus towards the reduction of the public debt; favoring compulsory automobile insurance.

G. L. F. Stockholders Meet at Jamestown

SUCCESSFUL and holding a strong place as leader in the ranks of farmers buying organizations, the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange held its annual meeting of stockholders at Jamestown on January 31.

Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions, over which President N. F. Webb of Cortland presided, gave plenty of time for discussion and reports.

It was with some pride that General Manager H. E. Babcock was able to report that the G. L. F. is buying around ten million dollars worth of farm supplies for farmers; that it is serving over four hundred communities; that during 1926 117,611 tons of dairy feed was purchased for patrons; that poultrymen doubled their use of the Exchange last year and that financially the Exchange is sound.

Elaborating on the last statement, Treasurer M. C. Burritt of Hilton, reported a reserve of $25,000 and a surplus of $45,000.

Said Berne Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture, "The nature of New York farming is such that each year millions of dollars worth of farm supplies must be purchased. It is only good business for farmers to attempt to buy these supplies through a system which will protect quality and make savings. Farmers must remember there is no magic in cooperation as such. The business management of a cooperative must be as efficient as the business management of a competing profit-making organization."

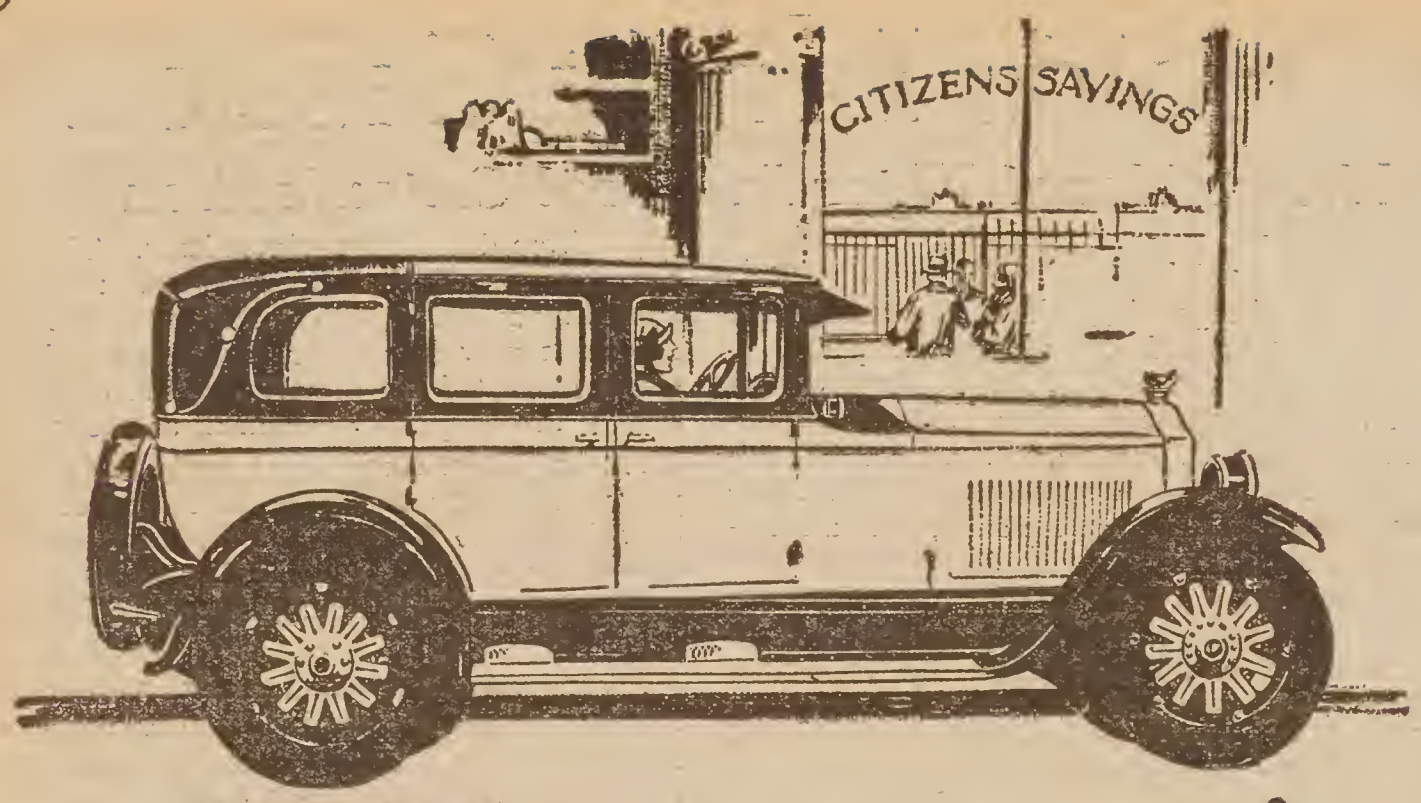
Raymond C. Hitchings, Syracuse; Fred L. Porter, Crown Point; and Harry Bull of Campbell Hall, were reelected to succeed themselves, thus keeping intact the previous board of directors.

An Ideal Garden

HOW near will your garden come to meeting the following ideal which is one man's idea of what a garden should be?

"A farm garden should supply something for the table every day during as long a growing season as possible, and in addition should supply enough for canning so that canned garden stuff will be on the table every day that it is impossible to have something fresh."

We admit that this is a high ideal to aim at, but a garden not only helps to lower the cost of living but also raises the standard of living and keeps the family healthy. Men with experience say a garden pays better than any other crop on the farm.



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Apple Growers Still Indifferent

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

FOR another whole week the weather has been springlike—rainy cloudy with very moderate temperatures. There is no snow on the ground and roads, meadows and wheat are all suffering from the daily freezing and thawing.

M. C. Burritt.

Many folks have colds due to the unseasonable weather and we are all wishing the steady winter weather of December and early January back again.

Apple and cabbage markets are just the reverse of last fall. Apple prices are growing stronger and cabbage prices much weaker. Cabbage prices have been steadily weakening since the holidays and are now about as low as they were in the early fall. Eight and nine dollars per ton for good medium Danish cabbage were about the ruling prices at the end of the first week in February, with a few sales as low as six dollars per ton. Thus the cabbage deal which was so good in the late fall is turning out to be a bad one—even worse than I anticipated and predicted. We have just finished loading two cars which though sold by contract in the fall at fall prices, we figure lose us eight to ten dollars a ton over our fall sales. It costs about $2.50 per ton to trim and load out of storage more than to load direct from the field. The shrink at this time of the year is nearly 20 per cent which on $20 cabbage in the fall would be $4.00 per ton. Storage, including storage on the shrink which is not sold, amounts to about $3.50 per ton sold. These amounts can be reduced somewhat if the grower has his own storage and can do all his own trimming and loading. But on the whole one must have from eight to ten dollars per ton advance over the fall price to make storage pay. Storage cabbage paid well in 1925 but will show heavy losses in 1926.

Apple Market Improves

The apple market strengthened materially during the last week in January and the first week in February. Greenings are moving freely at $3.75 to $3.90 per barrel and $1.25 to $1.35 per bushel. Some large size Greenings have been sold as high as $4.25 and an export consignment netted the grower $4.50. The export demand for Baldwins and Ben Davis continues good, surprisingly so when one considers that the amount being exported is more than 50 per cent ahead of last year. One local storage has orders to load 24 cars for export in one week. Baldwin prices range from $3.00 to $3.35 per barrel in the domestic market to somewhat higher net returns on an average for export consignments. The storages are emptying rapidly and unless the export market breaks heavily, which seems unlikely the outlook for a pretty good finish for the apple deal is much brighter. The present good export for western New York Apples appears to be due chiefly to the exhaustion of the small British crop and to the falling off of Virginia exports.

Facts Presented to Growers

A series of eight meetings on the fruit situation has just been concluded in the fruit growing communities in this county. These meetings were attended by about 250 growers which is only one-sixth of the fruit growers in the country and one-third of the men on the spray service list, who are probably the best and most active fruit men in the county. At the meetings the economic

(*Continued on page* 13)

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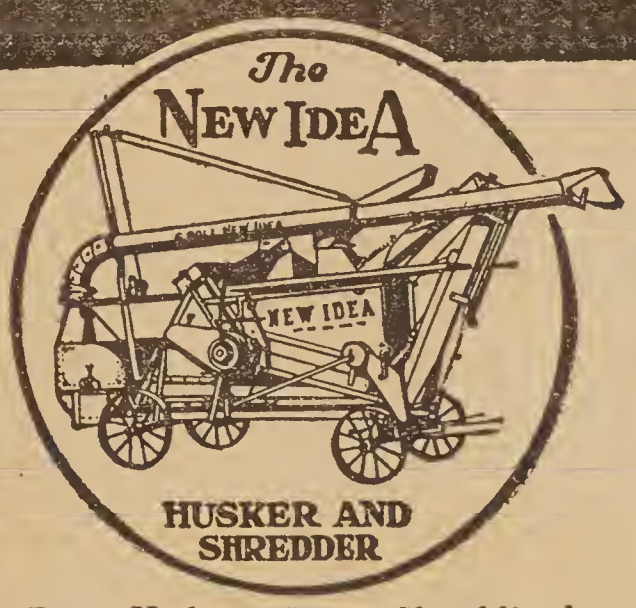
NOT IMITATIONS



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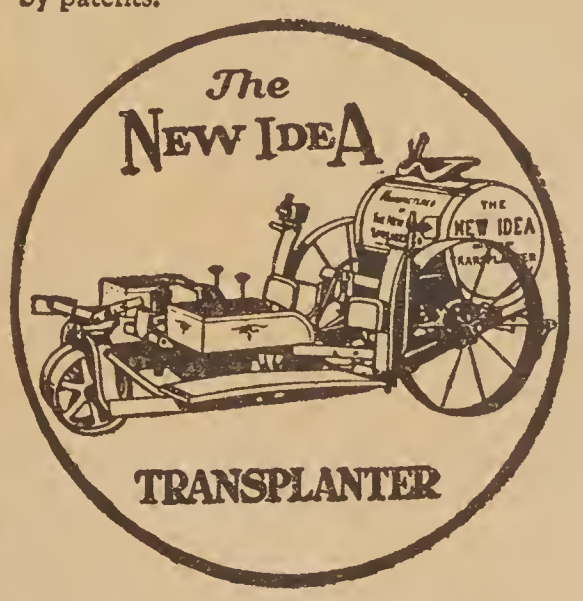

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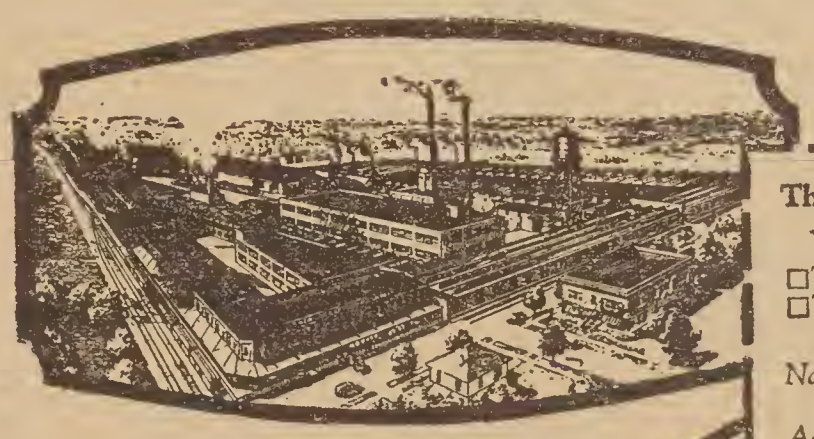

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United Action Needed

Taking the Chance Out of the Apple Barrel

EDITORS' NOTE:—*Following is the address given by T. E. LaMont, a student of the New York State Agricultural College at Cornell University, at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Rochester. This was one of several talks given and was awarded second prize by the judges. We are publishing it at this time because it presents more facts on the Western New York apple situation.*

LAST December a group of fruit farmers went down to New York City to see their own apples sold in the wholesale market. There they saw twelve barrels of Western New York apples opened on the pier, and in every one of those barrels there were gnarly, wormy apples of a wide variety of sizes. In addition the head had been jammed on so that the whole face was bruised. They walked down the pier a little ways, and there they saw the perfectly graded barreled apples from Virginia. These growers then realized the striking contrast between the pack of Virginia and the pack of the Western New York. The wholesaler said he would be glad to get a $1.75 a barrel for those apples from our section—exactly what they cost delivered in New York City. No grocer could possibly buy such apples and know whether he could make a profit or not. Now this is not an unusual case because R. G. Phillips, Secretary of the International Apples Shippers Association, gives similar illustrations about Western New York apples. Can anyone question but that in most cases when a wholesaler buys Western New York apples without first seeing the fruit he is taking a chance?

United Action Will Improve Fruit Situation

I wish to impress upon you clearly tonight what the apple situation is, and to state exactly the reputation that Western New York has in the apple markets. Then I want to suggest some possible ways of meeting one of the greatest crises Western New York apple men were ever called upon to face. First, let me state why I am interested in a better pack for our apples. I was born and brought up on a fruit farm in Orleans County. When I graduate I expect to go back to this same farm. I am inclined to be a little optimistic about the distant future because I believe that by hard work and united action we can put this chief industry of ours once more on a firm financial footing. But remember, my optimism comes mostly from the belief that we are going to take the CHANCE out of our apple pack.

Not so long ago Western New York ruled supreme in the apple markets. Then 50 to 65 percent of the commercial apples of the United States were grown in the state of New York. 'Tis not so today. In 1900 the Pacific Coast was zero from the commercial standpoint. In 1923 it produced over 50 per cent of the commercial apples of the United States. We must also contend with the tremendous new acreage in the Shenandoah-Cumberland section, and the new planting in the New England and the Mid-western States. Western New York can no longer pack her apples any way she pleases.

Consumption of Apples Less

But besides realizing the competition we are up against, let us also look at the consumption of apples. The figures of Professor Scoville of Cornell show that thirty-five years ago there were 110 pounds of apples per capita. During the past ten years there were only 74 pounds per person, or a decrease of 33 per cent in the apple supply in the past thirty years. Between these dates the consumption trend has been steadily downward. The supply of oranges on the other hand has increased almost four fold during the same period. Apples are now up against very severe competition from many other fruits and vegetables.

With these two points in mind, first, that we are now up against the keenest competition in the history of the state, and secondly, that apple consumption is decreasing let us look at the reputation that Western New York has in the apple markets. We have given little heed to the change in the situation since 1900. We are putting out a pack which is of low quality, unstandardized, and often over faced. Our pack is outclassed by the box pack of the Northwest and the barrel pack of Virginia, regions that have had the courage to throw out their culls. Your president, Mr. Mitchell, says "Quality should be the prime essential of our apples. Poor pack is robbing us of our rightful place in the marketing world". I agree with that statement perfectly. We are badly in need of a good, honest, standard pack. At present a wholesaler who buys Western New York apples generally takes a CHANCE that he will get a good pack. Such is not true when he buys western boxed apples, and that is one of the several reasons why boxed apples are outstripping Western New York apples not only in the markets of the United States but also in the markets of Europe.

"Facing" Hurts Reputation of Eastern Apples

I am glad to see that the quality of our pack has improved somewhat this year. But, after looking at your commercial exhibit in which nineteen barrels out of forty-four fell below grade, I surely believe we have got to improve our quality still more.

But one of the biggest troubles with Western New York apples is over facing. At present we fill a barrel with 2½ inch apples, and then we put larger and more highly colored apples on the top. Such a practice may be legal, but it is nevertheless deceptive. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the western boxed apple is that by looking at the face one know exactly what is in the rest of the package. This practice of over facing indulged in by so many growers and dealers is not only dishonest but it has cut deeply into the reputation of our section.

Are we in Western New York going to do nothing but talk at this great crisis in the apple industry of our section. Competition from other regions never was so great. Consumption of apples has steadily declined. Prices have been ruinously low during the past few years. Yet without heed to these facts, we are putting out a pack that is not only a disgrace, but also a heavy financial liability to our section. If we continue the present practice the ultimate end is bankruptcy.

Each Grower Must Watch His Pack

But what can we do to put this chief industry of ours once more on a firm financial footing. Many remedies for the present situation have been suggested, but to me the outstanding thing is that we have got to take the CHANCE out of our apple pack.

But how are we going to make our pack absolutely dependable?

First, each grower has got to take more interest in seeing that his fruit is properly packed. At present 85 per cent of the apples in Western New York are packed by dealers who are interested mainly in the years crop.

Secondly, we need a central agency to supervise the packing of our apples, and to inspect and brand them at shipping time. Almost all of the western boxed apples are sold on the strength of their brand.

Lastly, we have got to raise our standards and enforce our grading laws. Other sections have demonstrated that government shipping point inspection and certification will establish such confidence and put teeth into their grading laws.

Allow me to repeat that I am a little optimistic about the distant future because I believe that there is a market for Western New York barreled apples. But to get that market that we deserve we have got to take the CHANCE out of our apple pack.—T. E. LAMONT.

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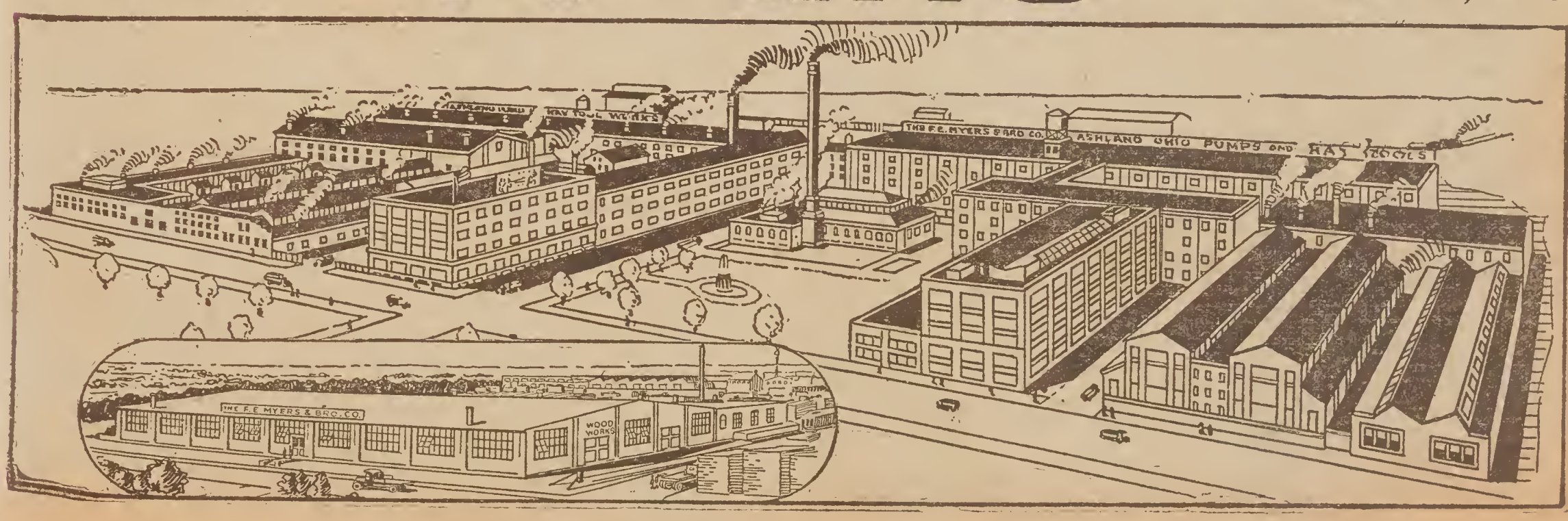

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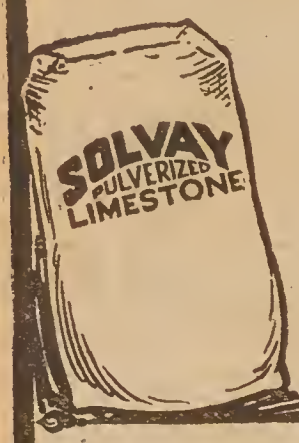

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What Farmers Want to Know

Sweet Clover For Pasture and Hay

I have read a number of items of late about sweet clover. How is this crop used and what are some of the short comings, as well as its advantages?—W. O. F., New Jersey.

SWEET clover is used as a green manure crop, for pasturage purposes and is also sometimes harvested as hay. To answer your last question first the advantage of sweet clover like any legume is that it is a very nutritious crop and is a wonderful soil builder adding an abundance of nitrogen to the soil by means of the nodules on the roots of the plant. In addition to this as a green manure crop it adds an abundance of organic matter. One of its advantages is that it can be started quickly and makes a rapid growth. It is said to be a great temporary forage crop.

Sweet clover makes an excellent temporary pasture. If it is sown in the spring it will make abundant growth by late summer and fall at a time when good pasture is often needed. The following spring it also makes good pasture before regular grass pastures are ready.

Wet Clover May Cause Bloat

At first cows do not seem to relish sweet clover beeausc contrary to the name it is said to have a bitter taste. But when cattle are limited to the crop they soon acquire a taste for it and eat it readily. Of course, when the plants get large and coarse then cows will refuse it.

There are two or three preeautions to bear in mind when pasturing the sweet clover. In the first place cows should not be kept on sweet clover pasture right up to the milking time because it may have the effect of imparting an odor to the milk. Therefore it is usually a good idea to take the cows off two or three hours before milking. As is the case with alfalfa and other legumes, hungry cows should not be turned on wet sweet clover, because of the possibility of bloat. Even at that it is said there is less likelihood of this happening than with alfalfa and other clovers.

Cut Early for Hay

The hay crop is usually made early in the second year before bloom starts. Most men make a mistake by allowing the crop to go too far and the stems become very woody and the leaves fall off. At the same time the crop should be cut so that there is a stubble left of about 6 inches to make possible the development of new shoots which offer excellent pasturage later on. To get this height it is advisable to rig a special shoe runner on the cutter bar of the mower to keep the bar up to the desired height at the same time tilting the guards well upward.

Some men pasture sweet clover quite heavily during the spring of the second year which induces heavy branching and makes a good hay crop later on. One advantage to be gained from this practice is that it delays making hay until the weather is more desirable for curing.

If you have never tried sweet clover and know of no one who has tried it in your community. It would not be a bad idea to try a demonstration plot. Ask your farm bureau man to help you in laying it out. Remember one thing, sweet clover is a legume and therefore needs lime. In fact, it is a heavy lime consumer.

Phosphate For Clover

WE used to hear it frequently stated that acid phosphate induced conditions in the soil that was unfavorable to the growth of clover. That the continuous use of the phosphate fertilizers would cause the soil to become acid. Of recent years phosphates have been regarded as favorable to the growth of clover. The phosphates contain besides the phosphoric acid about 40 per cent of sulphate of lime or land plaster and land plaster is a good indirect fertilizer for clover and other legumes.

Our neighbor used a phosphate fertilizer in his corn hills a few years ago. At the last cultivation he sowed crimson clover. The result was that his crimson clover was also in rows and hills the same distance apart as the corn stood. Where no fertilizer was in the soil he had no crimson clover but there were nice bunches of crimson clover where the fertilizer had been applied to the corn.

This fall I noted another neighbor who sowed oats and clover on a corn stubble last spring where the corn had been drilled with fertilizer drilled in with it in rows the year before. The result is that there is a nice stand of clover along the corn rows but no clover showing up between the corn rows. These instances are where no lime has ever been applied to the soil and seem to indicate that the phosphate is favorable to the growth of clover.—A. J. L., W. Va.

Muck Soil as Fertilizer

"Is it practical, where a man has a swamp on his farm, to add the muck to crop land as a fertilizer?"

MUCK soil is fairly high in nitrogen but we rather doubt the advisability of hauling it very far. It contains very little phosphorus of potash. It it dries out at some time during the summer and if a field is badly in need of humus it may pay. If the muck land can be drained, it will be fully as valuable as a place to grow crops.

Roadbed Affects Draft of Load

Will you help to settle an argument! Can a horse pull a load easier if the traces are parallel with the ground or if they slant downward from the hames to the whippletrees?—W. R., New York.

IF the roadbed is hard the load will pull better if the traces are level with the ground. However, on soft ground, where the wheels sink in and make a rut, the effect is the same as though the load were being pulled up a grade and having the traces slant downward puts the line of draft parallel with the pull. This probably also helps the horse to exert a greater pull by holding him on the ground.

Building a Manure Pit

"I am considering the building of a manure pit to take care of the urine from the stable. Can you suggest anything in the way of constructing a pit, so that the water could be pumped out and drawn on the fields?"—H. J. W., New York.

A WATERTIGHT concrete manure pit can be constructed which would hold the urine from the stable. Men having such a pit, with whom I have talked, advise against the plan of using the pumping idea, because of the trouble in getting the liquid from the pit and on to the land. They are of the opinion that the liquid had much better be taken care of through the use of sufficient absorbents in the stable. Should you desire a plan for such a pit you can obtain one by writing the Portland Cement Association.

Controlling Black Leg of Cabbage

"How long should I soak cabbage seed to control black leg and black rot."

BLACK leg and black rot of cabbage can be at least partially controlled by soaking the seed for 30 minutes in a dilute solution of corrosive sublimate made by dissolving 1 ounce of the powder in from 8 to ten gallons of water. Then rinse the seed and spread out in a thin layer to dry.

Great eare should be used as corrosive sublimate is deadly poison. Use a wooden or glass dish as the solution will attack metals.

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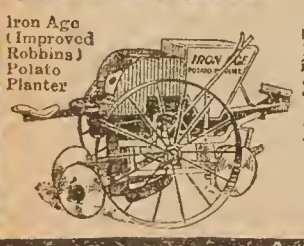

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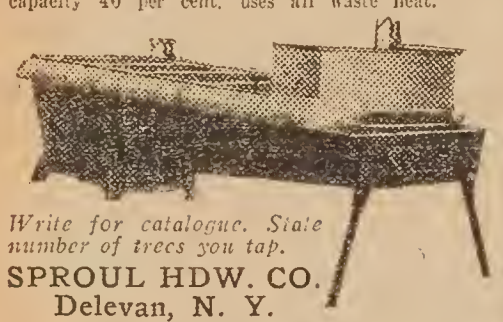

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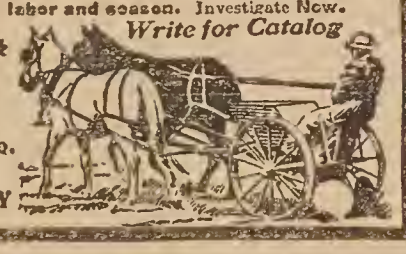

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Vegetables All Season

Varieties for the Earliest Crops

By FRED W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

LAST week in my remarks concerning the advantage of using hot beds and cold frames to get a crop of vegetables ahead of the early crops I concluded with the statement that this week I would mention some of the recommendable varieties of these early crops. When it comes to suggesting specific varieties of vegetables or any farm crops for that matter, it is extremely easy to "step on somebody's toes". Some one is apt to feel offended or slighted because a favored strain has not been mentioned while another, no better qualified, is endorsed. Certainly, in recommending any varieties I intend to play *no* favorites for I am only going to mention a few of the old "tried and true" varieties that I am sure all will endorse. When you come right down to it almost every variety has its good points, at least those put out by the reliable seed houses. Few have no faults for practically all have seasonable limitations. In fact, if we had ideal varieties our plant breeders would be out of a job.

Tomatoes Adapted to the Seasons

In bringing up the question of varieties I am doing so with the hope that more gardeners will become interested in variety names and thereby take a greater interest in their garden. Too many folks, unfortunately, are inclined to be satisfied with "any old variety" as long as it is the kind of vegetable they want. They do not chose for seasonable adaptation but proceed blindly, planting the seed with a prayer that a crop will be forthcoming.

To illustrate my point, let us take the tomato as an example. There are any number of varieties of tomatoes and you really cannot go wrong on any one of them, that is, if you buy from the more reliable seed houses. However, there are certain varieties that have been a seasonable adaptation. *Earliana* suggests in its name, the fact that it is early. It is listed by practically all the houses selling seeds. Chalk's Early Jewel will come about second while Bonny Best is a close third. There are not many varieties that can beat Stone or Globe for the mid-season. Stone is an ideal variety for market, cooking or canning. Later we will have more to say about these, and Ponderosa and Beefsteak, which are later varieties bearing an enormous fruit ideal for slicing.

Marglobe is a comparatively recent variety but experiences thus far indicate that it will be an extremely popular one. It is medium early about the same as Bonny Best or Clark's Early Jewel. However, it has a long bearing period and is said to be more resistant to wilt and other fungus diseases which so commonly attack other early varieties. Unfortunately, however, the seed is very scarce.

Lettuce for Early and Late

Lettuce is another crop that has seasonable varieties, some doing better in the cool weather while others are more tolerant of warm days. For early use and during the early cool season, there is no variety that will compare to *Big Boston*. However, hot days drive the heads up into seed. Another head variety that prefers cool weather is Mignonette. This variety forms very small heads but they are as compact and brittle as so much chopped ice. Those who have not tried Mignonette I am sure will be pleased with it. For warmer weather there are several varieties of head lettuce that are highly recommendable, all being very similar to the famous *Iceberg* variety. Sometimes the name *New York* is used. Others call it *Wonderful*. *Hanson* is also of this type. The variety forms a large cabbage-like head but the heart leaves are most deliciously tender and appetizing. There are very few varieties of leaf lettuce that can compare to Grand Rapids and Black-seeded Simpson. Inasmuch as we are talking early crops now, we will have more to say about these crops later.

The spinach crop boasts of two varieties that are quite universally recommended. *King of Denmark* is a most excellent variety. It is an ideal crop for the spring and does not run to seed as easily as others when the day gets warm. The other great variety is Victoria, more often mentioned for fall use.

There are some who will want to have some real early cabbage in the garden, and for those there are very few varieties that can outdistance the *Early Jersey Wakefield* or the *Copenhagen Market*. The latter is the earliest of the round head varieties while Wakefield forms a conical head. *Charlestown* is also another early variety that can follow Wakefield. It might be well to consider now a mid-season crop and *Succession* answers that purpose admirably.

Beets, Carrots, Radishes

Beets offer a great many varieties but I personally think *Crosby's Egyptian* for early purposes cannot be surpassed, followed by *Detroit Dark Red* for a little later in the season.

Of the carrot varieties there are two, *Chantenay* and *Danvers' Half-long*, both of which are very popular.

The hot bed or cold frame surely should have some radishes graeing it here and there with successive plantings every 10 days or two weeks. For the June varieties *Scarlet Globe, French Breakfast* and *White Icicle* make a good variety, although some folks do not care for the white variety as much as they do the red and mixed colors.

Parsley and Chard

Parsely is rather limited in the number of varieties but it certainly should go into the bed or cold frame. *Emerald* is very good as are *Extra Curly Dwarf* or *Champion Moss Curl*. Practically every seed house has its own pet name for parsely. Swiss Chard should also be planned on and *Lucullus* is an old tried variety.

These recommendations should be sufficient to give the reader an idea of what I have in mind in selecting varieties to meet the season. It would not be advisable to plant all of these varieties at once. Some can be delayed until outside conditions are satisfactory for their planting. The hot bed and cold frame should be restricted for those that will mature ahead of season. There is one suggestion that may help. With some kinds of vegetables successive plantings are practical. Instead of planting a whole lot at once it will be found very advisable to sow a little every week or 10 days or possibly two weeks. This will keep fresh tender crops coming, avoids the loss of a great deal of stock because of over maturity and reserves valuable space for the sowing of seed for mid-season or later season crops. From now on we are going to discuss crops, varieties, planting plants that will keep something coming all the while. The garden is not worked to the limit unless it has something to offer every day in its existance and some thereafter.

Pruning Varies with Tree Needs

MANY orchardists prune too much, without regard to the real need of the tree, in the opinion of the horticultural experts at the New York Experiment Station. With trees that are well selected when the orchard is set out, it is necessary to remove only occasional branches which start out in the wrong place and to remove dead, injured and crossed limbs.

If the trees are bearing small fruits, if the tops contain many dead branches, or if the seasonal growth is short and scant, judicious pruning is recommended as a means of rejuvenation. This usually consists of cutting back many branches and in entirely removing others.

Weak-growing varieties are pruned heavily; strong-growing kinds lightly. Varieties which branch freely need little

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pruning; those with many unbranched limbs, much pruning. Trees in rich, deep soils develop best if pruned lightly; in poor, shallow soils if pruned heavily.

The South Haven Peach

Can you give me some information about the South Haven peach, when it ripens and how it is for quality? I am intending to set more trees next spring and want to get all the information I can before deciding on the variety.—H. T., New Jersey

THE South Haven, a relatively new peach, ripens about eighteen days before Elberta. Like all new varieties of fruit, time alone will tell just what place it will have among peaches, but early reports are very favorable.

It is a hardy variety, very productive and a thrifty grower. The peach is a freestone, deep yellow in color and a good canner.

The South Haven has proven to be a good pollinator for the J. H. Hale. Coming early in the season and being of good quality, the variety sells for a good price.

Apple Growers Still Indifferent

(Continued from page 6)

facts which explain the present conditions were presented by means of charts prepared by the College of Agriculture, and the farm bureau fruit conference report and recommendations were read and explained by a member of the permanent committee of that group. The meetings were well advertised but the attendance showed small interest in any analysis of or constructive action to remedy the situation. The attitude of those present at the meetings, was generally one of listless acquiesence rather than earnest consideration and enthusiastic support. At most meetings relatively few questions were asked, about two-thirds of those present would vote in favor of the recommendations and one-third would express no opinions whatever.

Many Growers Discouraged

The indifference of many growers to the facts is both surprising and puzzling. Many growers are utterly discouraged and are apparently planning to neglect their orchards for the present and to depend on other crops, until conditions change. Others cling doggedly to old methods and customs appearing to be afraid of the expense and the results of organization and trusting that conditions are temporary and will soon change. Only a very few fully realize what has happened in the last 10 to 25 years and is still going on, and have a conviction that something must be done. These men are the natural leaders, however, and in them the hope for constructive action looking to improvement rests.

Apple Growers Get Little Profit

The facts clearly show that Western New York Apple growers are getting very small if any returns on their investments and that they are working for about one-third of a hired man's wages, on an average. As one grower puts it "We are broke and don't know it." The facts also show that apple production has shifted rapidly from the barreled apple sections of the East to the boxed apple section of the West; that boxed apples are replacing barreled apples both in domestic and in export markets; and that other fruits, and vegetables too,—are being substituted for apples partly as a result of advertising but chiefly as a result of better quality and distribution. In my opinion, until more of our growers show more confidence in their industry and in their own ability to maintain and improve it, unless they exercise more intelligence and show more courage in constructively correcting New York's bad reputation for packing apples, we will all see much worse times before we see better. Apparently Western New York Apple growers have not yet had sufficient punishment to bring the necessary conviction and action.

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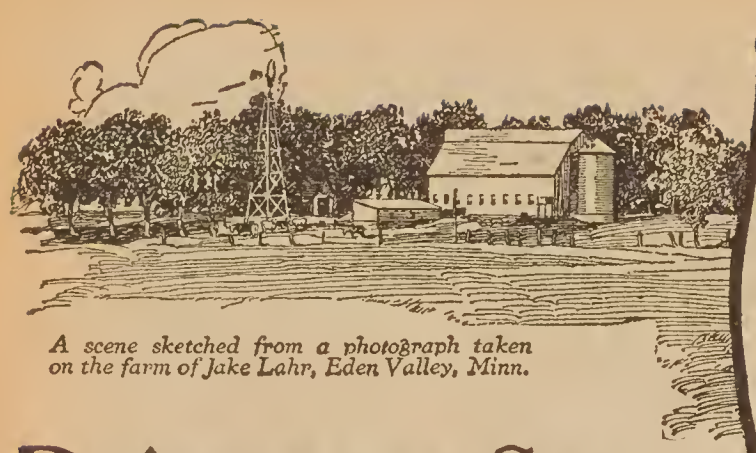
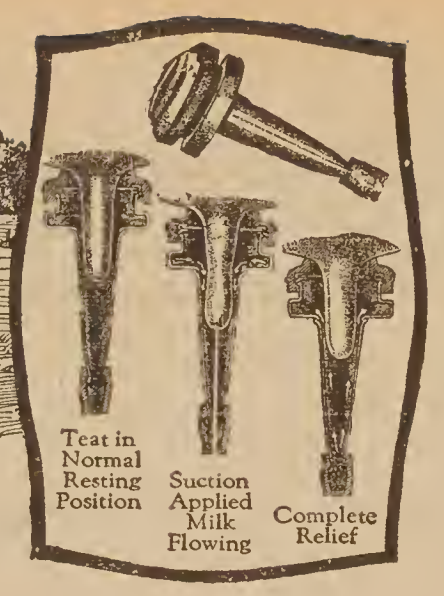


A scene sketched from a photograph taken on the farm of Jake Lahr, Eden Valley, Minn.



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THE strongest claims for the Burrell Milker are made by Burrell users. Thousands of them summarize their experience and express their praise of the Burrell Milker in the single sentence—"*It Milks the Cows Clean*". And one of the reasons why it milks the cows clean is the Burrell *Air-Cushion Teat Cup.*

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The vacuum suck pulls the air out of the air reservoir, at the top of the cup, over the square shoulder, creating an air cushion which supports the teat. Between sucks air returns to the air reservoir, thus giving complete relief. The Burrell Air-Cushion Teat Cup—made of pure nickel silver—has no dangerous rubber linings. It is simple, sanitary—and *comfortable.*

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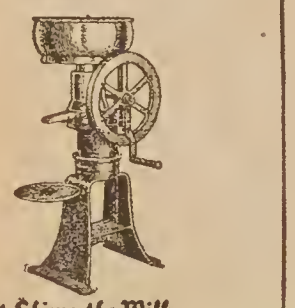

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Farmer, Banker and County Agent Cooperate

(*Continued from page 3*)

silo at the time. The test work began early in November and the cows had had no fitting at all, but we finally agreed to see what they would do. We put them on a good ration, bought some beet pulp, and milked them three times a day. The records they made were much better than we had expected. One six year old Gwennie Prilly Pontiac made a little over 20,000 pounds of milk and 912 pounds of butter in ten months, a Junior 2 years nearly 12,000 pounds of milk, one senior two-year old made a little less than 15,000, and one made a little more, while two other cows made around 17,000."

"The experience we gained through the testing work was worth all it cost, to say nothing of the records made," said Mr. Escott. "Of course after the good records that were made without fitting, we naturally wished that the cows were in better shape. It is hard work milking three times a day and means long hours, but we certainly learned a lot about feeding and handling cattle."

"After the Pontiac bull was sold we bought a very good son of Ormsby Cornucopia Lad from the Bennett & Latzer herd of Wellsboro. Later we bought two bulls of the Loeb Farm herd of Charlevoix, Michigan. Both these bulls had dams with records of over 20,000 lbs. of milk and 900 lbs. of butter.

Cows Sold Bring High Average Price

"Our herd has never been large, about 12 milking cows and a lot of young stock. We have sold a lot of stock, every female of milking that we sold brought an average price of $314. Some folks have doubted that we received the price reported, but in every instance Mr. Korb or others have been in a position to know exactly what we received for them. There were naturally some folks who predicted my ruin when I began to pay rather heavily for stock, but we made up our minds that if we intended to breed purebreds, we might as well breed good ones."

Mr. Escott has sold the balance of his entire herd within the last year and expects to sell his farm this coming Spring. The health of his son, who is twenty-two, is not such that it seems advisable for him to be a farmer. "If he were well," said Mr. Escott, "and interested in farming, some of the animals I have sold could not have been purchased at any price. Recently I have been looking around to buy some young stock to put in pasture, and from what I have seen for sale, I have concluded that after a man has owned good stock, the average grade or scrub animals look pretty poor to him."

"The cow that made the 20,000 lbs. record has been sold with five of her daughters, but is still owned by one of my neighbors."

Had Never Had a Reactor

I was interested to learn that this cow has given birth to eleven calves (eight heifers and three bulls) in ten years of her life. This has included three pairs of twins. She is now eleven years old and will soon freshen again. Another interesting and unusual fact is that the Escott herd never had a reactor to the tuberculin test in six tests.

None of the children were home the day I was there, but Mrs. Escott showed me a group picture of them and they may well be proud of them. In addition to the son already mentioned, one daughter is teaching in Philadelphia, while the other daughter is attending high school. "It is one thing to make a little money and another thing to save it", said Mr. Escott. "Purebred cattle are a business proposition but children are a lot more important and at times a lot more worry. However, they are what makes life worth while. Of course if a man wants to take them out of school, it is possible for them to do a lot of work, but we have not felt that we wanted to do that. It is very necessary that the children of today have a good education."

For Community as Well as Business

It is interesting how one small comment can give one so much knowledge of a person. On the way, Mr. Dell Smith, who took me to the Escott farm, was discussing road conditions with me. "There has been some talk of widening this road," he said. "but it hasn't been done. Tom Escott has already blown out some stumps. Some folks are against anything that may cost them a little money, but Tom is always ready to do anything that will be a benefit to the community."

My visit with Mr. and Mrs. Escott tended to increase the impression received by this comment and after listening to their story, my chief regret was that conditions so often make it impossible to maintain such a farm business and to pass it on from generation to generation.—H. L. Cosline.

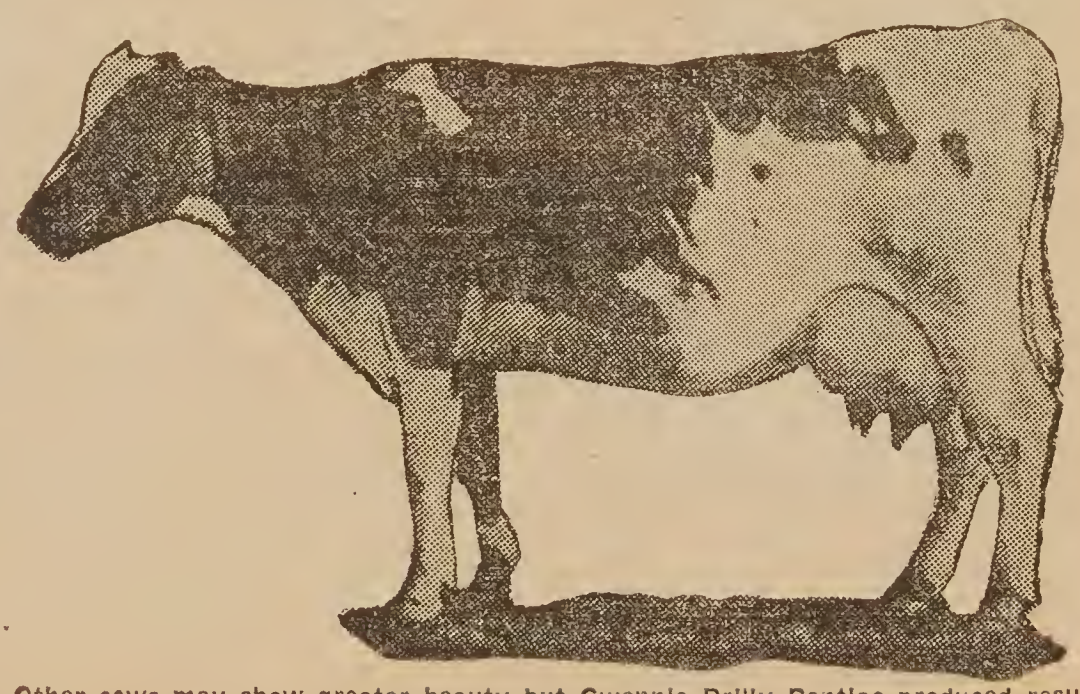
Making the Most of Legume Hays and of Oats, Peas, and Barley

By Professor H. A. Hopper

TO better their condition, milk producers must either increase the price or reduce the cost of milk. Because the feed-cost of milk production is 50 per cent of the total cost, this yields quicker to individual initiative. And for this reason dairymen are taking a keen interest in the feeding value of peas, oats, and barley, and their use in the dairy ration with legume hay.

Accounts show that while raising oats alone causes a loss of five cents an hour for labor, adding barley and oats increases the return for each hour for labor to more than thirty cents. Facts show that this crop was grown on 110,000 acres in New York in 1926, producing 8.3 bushels to an acre more than oats, and thereby saved feeders of the state more than one-half million dollars.

A seeding of one bushel of oats, one



Other cows may show greater beauty but Gwennie Prilly Pontiac produced results. She made over 20,000 pounds of milk for Mr. Escott on semi-official test and had given birth to eleven calves, including three sets of twins when she was ten years old.

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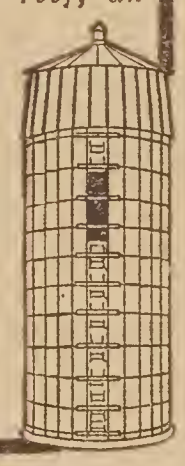

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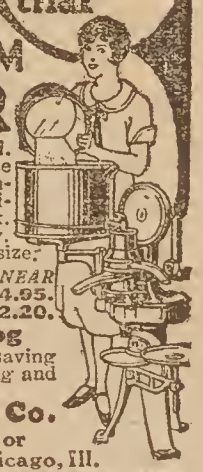

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bushel of barley, and one-half bushel of peas often produces a crop of 40 bushels of 50 pounds each. A ton of this grain may be considered, on the average, to be composed of 50 per cent oats, 27 per cent barley, and 23 per cent peas. It will contain from 11 to 12 per cent of digestible protein.

The greatest saving is made when this is fed with alfalfa hay, because the amount of protein concentrate necessary to add from purchased sources in order to balance the ration is small. This is made clear in the following illustration: A ration for a cow of average size producing 40 pounds of four per cent milk can be made as follows; alfalfa hay, 12 pounds, corn silage 35 pounds, oats, barley, and peas 12 pounds and oil meal one pound. This is a very economical and efficient combination and is about as largely home grown as it is desirable to try to use.

Where the Roughage is Timothy

A ration of similar nutritive value as the above containing timothy hay instead of alfalfa but not including peas, would be as follows: 10 pounds timothy, 35 pounds silage, four pounds of oats, three pounds of barley, three pounds of oil meal, and three and one-half pounds of gluten meal. For this, six and one-half pounds of expensive concentrate instead of one pound would need to be purchased, leaving the ration still less efficient than the former.

Timothy always tends to make a rotation expensive. Alfalfa or clover, especially if augmented witth oats, peas, and barley, is a winning combination. The latter offers one of the most practical ways to cut the feed bill and widen the margin between cost of the ration and the selling price of milk.

Sweet Curdling of Milk

What is the cause of milk curdling, when apparently it is not sour? Is it harmful to drink this "Sweet curdled" milk? How can the condition be stopped?—G. F. D., New York.

SWEET curdling is caused by a kind of bacteria. This species of bacteria is more likely to occur in pasteurized milk where the bacteria that cause milk to sour have all been killed. These bacteria get into the milk along with dirt.

No harm is done by drinking the milk, though most people do not care for it. It spoils the milk for condensing, or pasteurizing, and of course the milk is unsuitable for the bottled milk trade. Trouble from this source is likely to occur during the hot months of the summer.

Extra precautions must be taken to sterilize everything which comes in contact with the milk. The sweet curdling bacteria are more resistant to heat than the bacteria that cause souring. Subject all cans, pails, strainers, and everything that comes in contact with the milk to boiling hot water for some time. It may help to use a disinfectant, either a commercial disinfectant similar to those used for milking machines or a homemade solution of chloride of lime.

Ewe Has Caked Udder

One of my sheep had a lamb which is one month old now. The sheep contracted a bad cold. In doctoring her I found half of her udder is badly caked and at the end of the teat it is affected in such a manner that it had turned very black and hard. What is the trouble and how can it be doctored.—F. A. H., New York.

CAKED udder is one of the great troubles that shepherds have to watch. It is well to remove the animal from the flock and give her separate treatment. From your symptoms it is apparent that garget is what is troubling your ewe. This is sometimes known as blue bag or mammitis.

The udder should be milked frequently and treated with hot applications. It is also well to rub or massage the part that is caked. Turpentine liniment or tincture of iodine may be applied. If it is an extra bad case it may be necessary for a veterinarian to remove the udder. Usually ewes that have had this difficulty are fattened for market.

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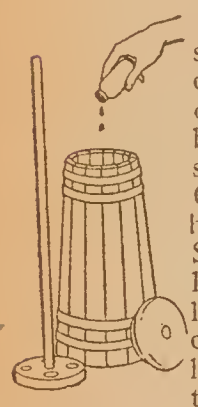

Just add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. **Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.** Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

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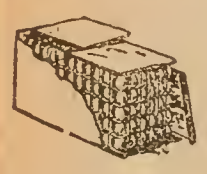

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Strout's Spring Farm Catalog Just Out
126 big illus. pages, a time-saving, money-saving guide to farms in many states; pg. 22 shows how $400 cash secures 22-acre state road farm, only mile village, sparkling brook, good orchard, neat 6-room home; full price $1000 with horse, cows, poultry, equipment, furniture, crops included. Also 300 acres described pg. 51, cuts 100 tons hay, near college city; splendid home & $5000 barn, 150 acres level tractor fields, orchard, stream, valuable woodland; included are 10 cows & heifers, horses, poultry, hog, great lot crops, machinery, vehicles, furniture, price only $5000 with $1500 cash & $200 yr. on balance. Get your copy this free catalog before best bargains are gone. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.45	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 price for January, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

January Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following January prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.732
Expenses	.062
Net Pool Price	2.67
Certificate of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	$2.57

The net cash price to farmers in January 1926 was for 3% $2.29 ($2.49 for 3.5% milk) milk. The January 1925 net cash price to farmers was $2.41½.

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for January 1927 is $2.64 per hundred. This is equivalent to $2.84 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for milk in January a year ago was $2.64½ for 3% milk. The January 1925 Sheffield price was $2.73.

BUTTER MARKET FIRM

CREAMERY SALTED	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Feb. 9 1926
Higher than extra	51½-52¼	50 50½	43½-44
Extra (92 sc)	-51¼	49½-	-43
84-91 score	47 -51	44½-49	41 -42½
Lower G'd's	44 -46	43 -44	40 -40½

We have had an extremely good butter market since our last report. Buying has been active, in fact at times it has verged on being hectic especially where medium and lower grade butter was concerned. Supplies of butter have not been too burdensome. Street stocks have cleared promptly and the trade has been making further inroads into the rapidly shrinking cold storage holdings.

During the week ending the 5th and even on February 7, dealer buying was extremely active. The trade had no trouble piecing out supplies to satisfy everybody in question. However, outside buyers are reported to have had considerable difficulty at times getting enough butter to fill their trade needs. Consequently during the first few days in February the price on the market advanced in firmness. However, on the 8th a little sensitiveness came to the surface. It is very evident that some of the larger buyers, particularly the larger chain stores had done some future buying just previous to the recent advance. As a result on the 8th, trade was very quiet.

At this writing, on the 9th, the market is very sensitive although there is no burdensome surplus of fancy butter. One thing that is causing some apprehension is that we may get some increase in supply here due to the two-cent differential existing between New York and Chicago.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Feb. 9 1926
Fresh fancy	——	——	——
Fresh av'ge	——	——	——
Held fancy	27½-28	27½-28	27½-29
Held av'ge	26 -27	26 -27	26 -27

The cheese market continues to plod along in the same track that it has been following in the past several weeks. The same quiet trading prevails. However, this does not mean the market is not in good condition. It is reported that less cheese is being made in both New York and Wisconsin compared to a year ago and that supplies in the cold storage warehouses compare very favorably with those of last year.

EGG TREND DOWNWARD

NEARBY WHITE	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Feb. 9 1926
Selected Extras	41-42	44-45	40-41
Extra Firsts	39-39½	41-41½	36-37
Av'ge Extras	40-	42-43	38-39
Firsts	38-38½	40-40½	35-36
Gathered	35-39½	38-41½	34-37
Pullets	33-	35-36	33-34
BROWNS			
Fancy	40-42	40-42	38-40

With the mild weather we have been having it does not take much explaining to point out why the egg market is pointing downward. New York has been experiencing weather that more closely approximates late March or early April. The same weather is reported from many producing sections and naturally the hens seen to be working overtime. Supplies are on the increase, particularly on medium grades. According to the Price Current, heavy increases in supplies can be expected during the latter part of the week ending the 19th and it is said that these are being offered at a price a shade under the quotations given above. In spite of all that, we are better off than last year.

Buyers are apparently aware of the situation and they have been holding off to see exactly how far matters are going to slip especially on white eggs. Browns have been much firmer. On Saturday, the 12th we had a full holiday and buyers were anticipating their trade needs with the result that heavier buying was expected on the 9th and 10th. Buyers did a lot of shopping around before filling their trade needs. Where a receiver was particularly heavily laden he was not adverse to shading prices to turn lots. Those who had only medium stocks to offer had more difficulty effecting sales than on fancier lines.

LIVE POULTRY EASIER

FOWLS	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Feb. 9 1926
Colored	-28	-31	32-33
Leghorns	28-29	-31	29-30
CHICKENS			
Colored	-27	28-30	28-38
Leghorns	25-26	27-29	27-30
Broilers	40-45	40-45	45-50

The live poultry market has apparently, for the time being at least, passed the crest of the recent buying wave when prices reached a very satisfactory level. On the 5th local slaughter houses failed to clear stocks satisfactorily and as a consequence on the 7th trade was more or less restricted and buyers were very slow to take hold. At the same time freight postings showed that receipts would be heavy and as a consequence the weakness became more pronounced.

Buyers on the 7th and 8th were not disposed to go above 28c for colored fowls. Occasionally some real choice lots of Leghorns brought a cent more for at the present the trade is showing a strong preference for light fowls. Chickens are having a hard time of it because most of the stock that is arriving is too large and very staggy. Anything nice in the colored line has brought 27c, but most of the sales were 25 to 26c. Boilers have been selling very well and colored stock has been experiencing no difficulty at 40c. In fact, nice Reds and Plymouth Rocks have easily brought a 5-cent premium.

The attention of the reader is again called to the Jewish holiday that occurs next month, March 18, when fat fowls and hen turkeys will be most in demand. The best market days will be March 15 and 16. Shipments should be timed so that they will arrive in New York on either of those days. *Only fancy stock is wanted.*

POTATO MARKET DULL

Potato prices are exactly the same as they were last week, nevertheless the sentiment in the market seems to be easier. Trading has been quite dull. For one thing the mild weather that we have been having of late has had a very marked influence on the trade. Long Islands and Maines are moving very slowly. There are not many States on the New York market. Apparently this is just as well for there are more than enough potatoes right now to take care of the trade. Those who are holding large quantities of potatoes for a high price should consider the present situation very carefully. The opinions we expressed last fall during the early part of the winter, namely that we would not see a runaway market such as last year, are being borne out. There are some who feel that old potatoes later in the season are going to be a good sale. However, it is rather hard to reconcile ourselves to that opinion. Reports from the south indicate very heavy increases in the potato crop. If southern potatoes are going to be cheap, we do not quite see how it is going to be possible to get big money for old potatoes; but you never can say for certain.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Feb. 8	Feb. 1	Last Year
Wheat	1.41⅞	1.40½	1.67⅜
Corn	.81⅜	.82¼	.80¾
Oats	.47	.49⅛	.41⅜
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.52	1.53⅝	2.00⅞
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.89⅞	.91¾	.98⅜
Oats No. 2	.54½	.56½	.50½

FEEDS (At Buffalo Local Mkt.)	Feb. 5	Jan. 29	Feb. 6 1926
Gr'd Oats	31.50	32.50	30.00
Sp'g Bran	31.00	31.50	28.50
H'd Bran	33.00	33.50	31.00
Stand'd Mids	32.00	32.50	28.50
Soft W. Mids	37.00	37.50	34.00
Flour Mids	35.50	35.50	33.00
Red Dog	39.50	39.50	38.50
Wh. Hominy	33.50	34.00	30.50
Yel. Hominy	33.00	34.00	30.50
Corn Meal	34.00	34.50	32.50
Gluten Feed	36.75	36.75	40.75
Gluten Meal	46.75	46.75	50.75
36% C. S. Meal	35.00	35.00	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	38.00	38.00	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	39.00	39.00	40.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.00	46.50	47.62

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

HAY MARKET IMPROVING

Some improvement has been in evidence in the hay market. On February 8 most of the business in No. 1 timothy was at $26. There were one or two particularly fine cars that were held for $27 but no sales were made. Indications are that the trend was slightly upward. Rye straw is still selling for $26 for No. 1.

BEAN MARKET DRAGGING

The whole bean market is dragging, red kidney in particular. In fact red beans have suffered another 25c slump since our last report so that now quotations on red kidneys range from $7 to $7.25, while white kidneys are doing a little better still holding very firm, price at $7.25 to $8. Marrows and peas also hold previous price range, namely $6.50 to $7 and $5 to $5.05, respectively and more.

Trend of the Farm Markets

(Special to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from U. S. D. A. Market News Service)

During the first half of February, shipments of the principal fruits and vegetables continued heavier than for the same period last season, and most vegetables declined in price. Best apples closed a little higher in the East. Last week's movement of 14,850 cars of 18 leading products included 4,100 cars of potatoes, 2,200 cars of oranges, 2,100 cars of apples and 1,200 cars of lettuce, according to a review of the past week, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Potato markets have been weak. Somehow this important money crop seems to have lost its grip, and prices seem low when compared with the high levels of last winter. Prices have dropped about 25c per 100 pounds since the first of the year. First arrivals of Cuban Bliss Triumphs were bringing $4—$4.25 per bushel crate in New York City. Old stock, however, does not meet serious competition until Florida and Texas begin to ship new potatoes heavily.

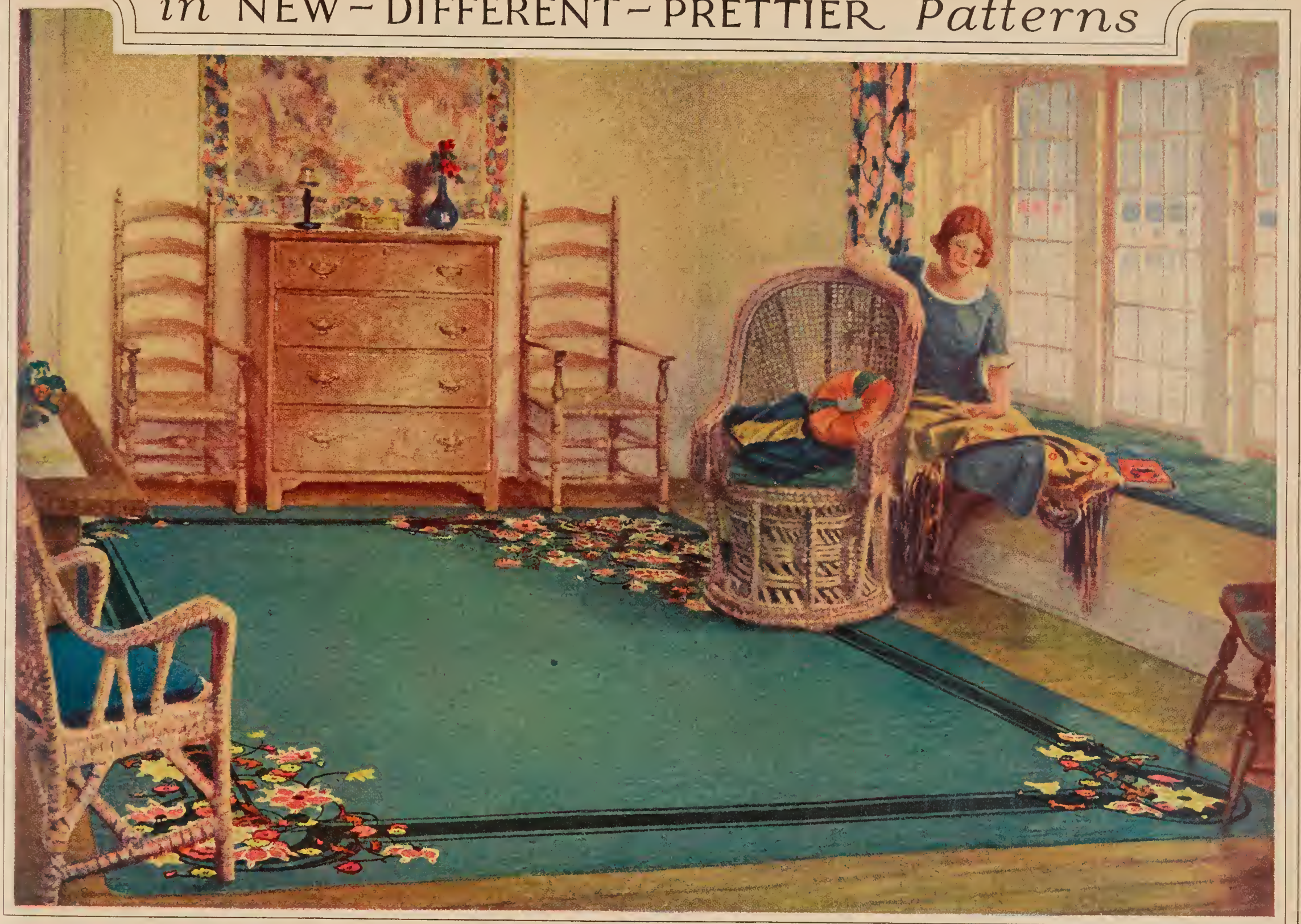
Cabbage prices were somewhat irregular but generally lower. Shipping-point sales touched low mark of $10 a ton, and some city sales were made at $15.

Cheese markets remain quiet and in a steady position. Prices were generally unchanged throughout the first part of February and showed some irregularity due to the free selling policies followed by a good part of the dealers. Production continues below last year but is showing some increase as the season advances and weather is not unfavorable.

Egg markets have steadied somewhat after a period of falling prices, and the situation for the short look ahead gives promise of a steady market. Receipts are increasing but are still below the level of this time a year ago. Storage stocks also are lighter, although not now moving out as rapidly as in 1926. This lighter supply, of both fresh and of storage shows that if demand is maintained at last year's level that the market ought to be in at least a moderately good condition. The best information available shows that demand is holding up satisfactorily. Prices remain a little above those of last February.

Wheat prices are generally well maintained with support of continued active demand from Europe's short-crop countries. The domestic winter wheat crop is reported generally in good condition. Corn and oats have been in heavy market supply and tending a little lower. Feed and hay markets are dull without much change except slight further gains in linseed and cottonseed and small losses in wheat feeds.

Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW–DIFFERENT–PRETTIER *Patterns*



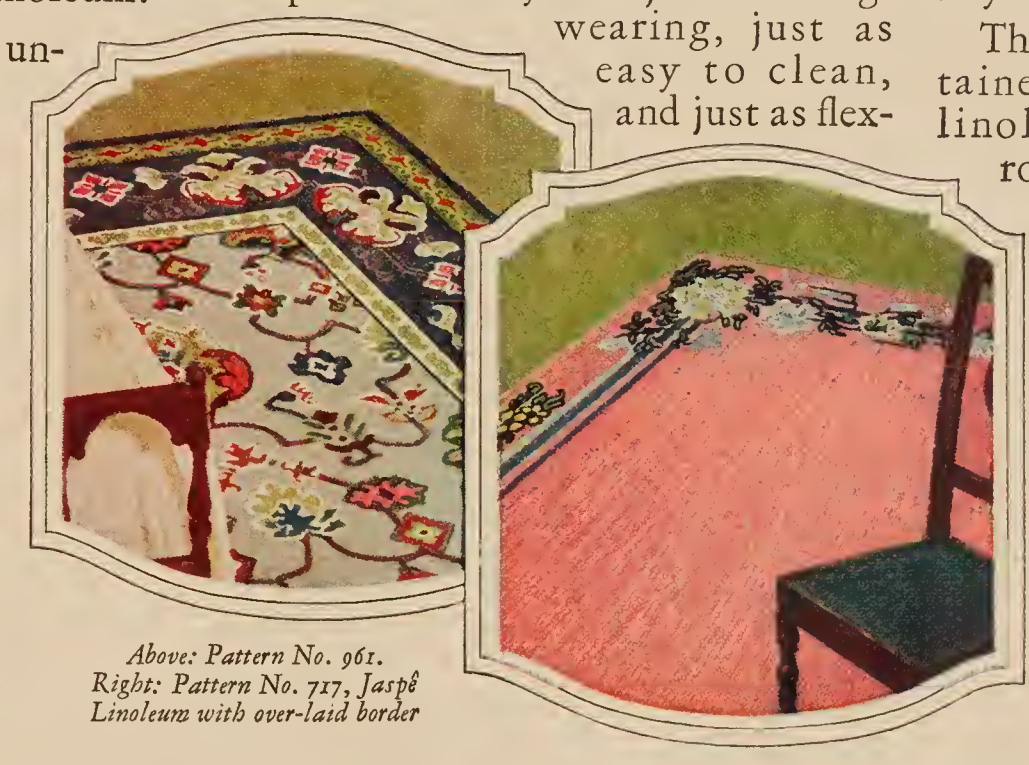
On the floor: Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug with over-laid border, No. 706

"I never dreamed a smooth-surface rug could be so beautiful"

NEW BEAUTY in Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs . . . a brand new idea in rug design, something entirely different from anything you have seen before. New colors, new patterns, prettier than anything you ever dreamed of having in a smooth-surface rug of real linoleum.

No words can picture the unusual beauty of these new Armstrong Rugs. Nothing less than your own personal inspection at a floor covering store will do them justice. Ask to see the genuine Jaspé rugs with the over-laid borders, the rugs with the two-toned field, and the rugs with the unit borders. Again Armstrong has achieved a new style and vogue in rug design!

Only the patterns have been changed. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs are still made of genuine cork linoleum from the printed surface right through to the sturdy burlap back. They are just as long-wearing, just as easy to clean, and just as flexible and easy to handle as ever. They are just as inexpensive and economical to buy as they always have been.



Above: Pattern No. 961.
Right: Pattern No. 717, Jaspé Linoleum with over-laid border

These new rug patterns can be obtained only in Armstrong's genuine linoleum rugs. Designs for every room—in all sizes up to 12 ft. by 12 ft. and 12 ft. by 15 ft. Remember to ask for Armstrong's by name. Any furniture or rug merchant can get them for you if he does not have them in stock.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

This attractive booklet, printed in colors, illustrates the new patterns. It is free. Write for it to the Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1012 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and (A) *wear and wear*

Look for the CIRCLE A *trade mark on the burlap back*

If you ask *me*, P. A. is great tobacco!

I'VE DONE a lot of pipe-pioneering. There's hardly a brand or a blend that I haven't tried out at some time or other. As man to man, I want to say that there is just one tobacco that gives me the solid, deep-down enjoyment I demand of a pipe—*Prince Albert*.

When I opened my first tidy red tin and got a full breath of that rich, mellow P. A. aroma, I said to myself: "Old Son, this is *tobacco!*" The first pipe-load proved the aroma was no false prophet. I'll never forget that day. It has meant a lot to me.

I stick by Prince Albert because Prince Albert sticks by me. Its fine, full-bodied flavor is a genuine joy. I smoke it from morning to midnight and enjoy every fire-up. There's no more bite or parch in P. A. than you'd find in a honey-dew melon, and it's just as sweet.

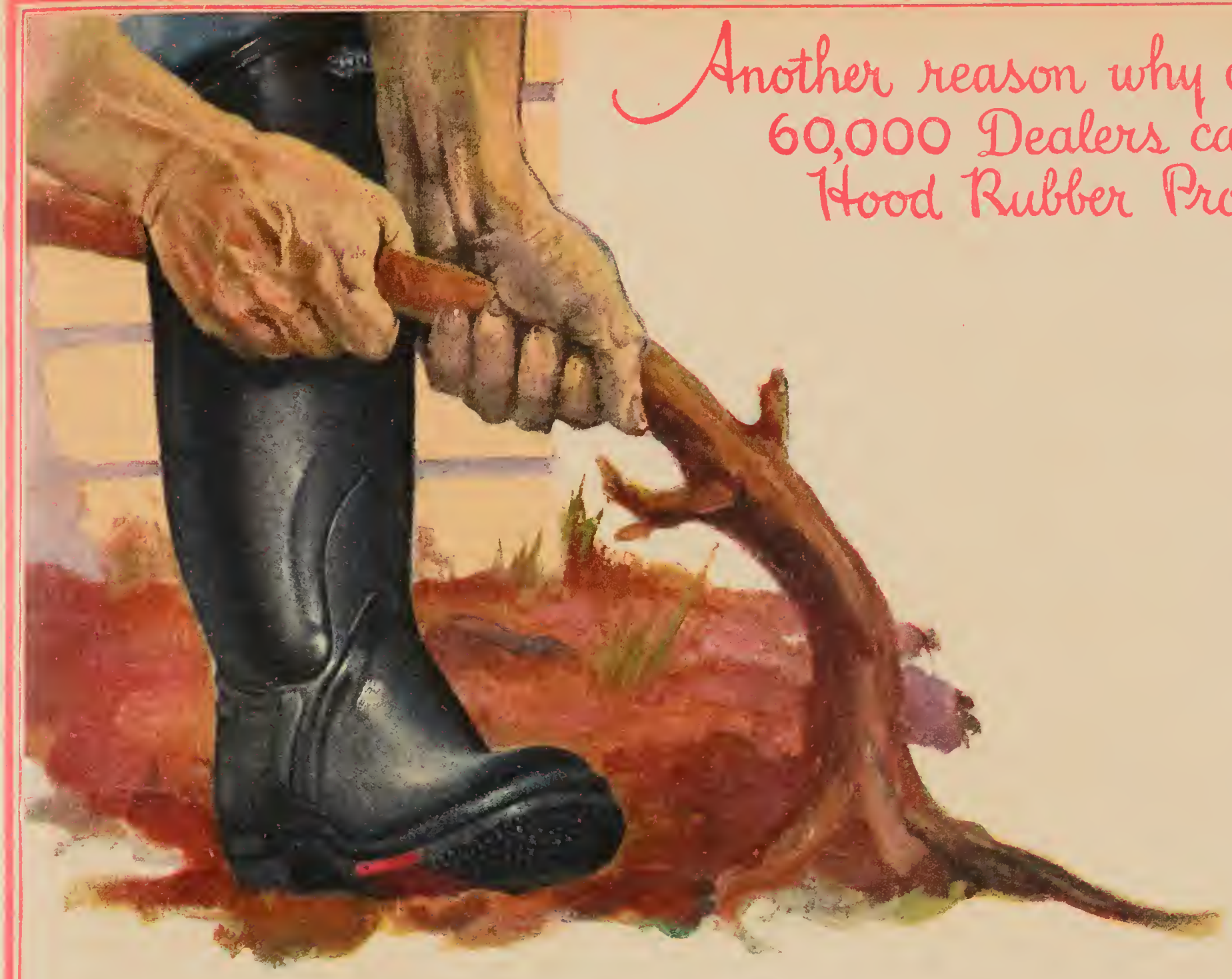
The one regret I have about P. A. is that I didn't discover it sooner. I'm telling this to you now so that you may profit by my experience. You may think you are perfectly satisfied with your present brand. So did *I* . . . until I tried Prince Albert!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



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The Red Tread across the sole

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Second in quality only to the Hood Red Boot—this Red Tread Boot will give the extra wear previously had from none but higher-priced boots.

Full double sole and quality uppers welded into one piece by the patented HOOD pressure process—a remarkable dollar for dollar value. The mark HOOD indicates the best buys in rubber footwear for all the family. In heavy footwear these marks are: YELLOW LABEL, means highest quality; GREY LABEL, means extra wear for the money.

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Through Branches in all Principal Cities

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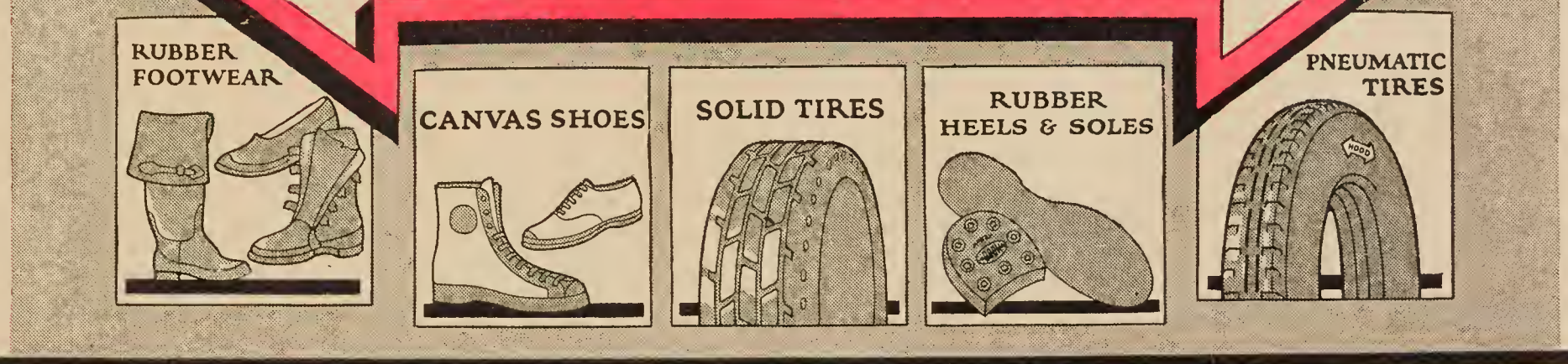
HOOD



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The dependable Radiola 20 *enriches every side of farm life*

There's the business of farming—the interest of learning—the joy of living! And in it all, Radiola 20 takes a central place around which the days revolve.

When the weather reports are being broadcast, a single turn of a finger brings them in clearly. Whenever there's produce to sell, there's news of its market price, just for the tuning in. You can count on a Radiola 20, without tinkering or fussing or servicing. It is one of the products of a quarter century of radio pioneering; and throughout a considerable period of trial, testing and perfecting, it has proved it will stand up, and give steady, dependable performance.

It has a special "amplification" that gives it the distance reach of much bigger sets. And it is twenty times as selective as the ordinary radio set!

It has a power tube, too, that means you can turn up the volume, without losing the clear, undistorted tone. Mother can listen to the home talks, while she works across the room. In the evening, the lectures from the colleges are loud enough for the whole family to listen to. And a world of fine music comes in vividly and clearly, giving life new pleasure.

Radiola 20, with Radiotrons, . . . $115
RCA Loudspeaker 100, ... $35

It is in music that tone quality counts most. Tune in dance music or finest symphony concert, and Radiola 20 challenges even high priced competitors to any test of tone! It is a moderate-priced set, but it has proved that quality of performance is not a matter of price, but of design and manufacturing skill. Not only RCA, but its associates, General Electric and Westinghouse, have contributed to making this Radiola so remarkably fine that, when you hear it, you will be satisfied with nothing less in radio!

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The Farm News

Smith Brothers Milk Company in Trouble

COMMISSIONER Berne A. Pyrke, of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, has issued an order revoking the state purchasing permit under which the Smith Brothers Milk and Cream Company, Inc., has been operating. Commissioner Pyrke has also announced that proceedings which may culminate in similar action are being conducted against the Middle States Milk and Cream Company, Inc., which is alleged to be controlled by the same interests that control the Smith Brothers Company. The Smith Brothers firm is charged with wholesale adulteration of milk, having adulterated its milk shipped from its Castorland depot with water and risings every day between September 1 and December 12 last year. Adulteration with water at the Reeds Crossing plant, it is alleged, was made practically every day during the months of October, November and early December.

Under Commissioner Pyrke's order the company is prohibited from continuing the purchase of milk from producers at its two purchasing plants at Castorland and Reeds Crossing in Lewis County. The plant of the Middle States Milk and Cream Company is located at Canastota.

Owing to the closer cooperation on such matters between the State Department and the New York City Department of Health, it will not be possible for this firm to continue longer to sell adulterated milk in New York City.

A Farm Center for Chicago

THE city of Chicago is looking forward to the creation of an agricultural capitol or mart to be erected at the Chicago Centennial celebration in 1933, with provisions for permanent operation thereafter. Plans call for an initial expenditure of ten million dollars. Ten acres of the proposed exposition site along the lake shore just off of the business district would be leased for ninety-nine years to the Chicago Agricultural Foundation which will be organized to further the agricultural interests of America. It is the thought of Chicago business men that the city owes a great debt to the agricultural areas upon which prosperity and continued growth are founded.

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, who lives on his big farm near Oregon, Ill., and who recently contributed a series of articles in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is desired for chairman of the board of directors for the proposed agricultural enterprise.

Tarbell Reelected Head of State Guernsey Breeders

MEETING in Syracuse for their annual business session, members of the New York State Guernsey Breeders Association reelected Gage E. Tarbell, Smithville Flats, president, and T. H. Munro, Camillus, secretary-treasurer. W. B. Jones, White Plains, was named first vice-president, and Oscar F. Kinney, North Chatham, is second vice-president. The name of James Budd Rymph was added to the Board of Directors.

On the speakers program was Karl B. Musser, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and Prof. E. S. Savage, and Prof. H. H. Wing of the New York State College of Agriculture. The most outstanding thing of the meeting were reports which showed the membership had doubled during 1926, milk sales increased over 200%, and cattle sales increased over 100%.

It is customary each year for the state association to award cups to the owners of cows which exceed by the greatest percentage their entrance requirements in the several classes of the Advanced Registry. This year cups were awarded to the following:

Wm. H. Williams, Lyon Mountain, on Silverwood Diana whose record of 20,006.4 lbs. of milk and 974.8 lbs. fat exceeded by 143% her requirements for Class AA.

Geo. C. Stone, Pawling, on Regina of Fairydale whose record of 16,105 lbs. milk and 906.7 lbs. fat exceeded by 129% her requirements for Class B.

J. C. Penney, Hopewell Junction, on Mixter May Princess whose record of 13,742 lbs. milk and 698.2 lbs. fat exceeded by 189% her requirements for Class C.

J. O. Winston, Saugerties, on Shagbark's Dorothy whose record of 18,389 lbs. milk and 823.4 lbs. fat exceeded by 129% her requirements for Class D.

Harry Bailey, Mt. Trempor, on Highland Vanity whose record of 13,147 lbs milk and 690.3 lbs fat exceeded by 104% her requirements for Class EE.

John E. McLoughlin, Clinton, on Prue of Bohemia's Maid whose record of 11,324 lbs. milk and 627.8 lbs. fat exceeded by 101% her requirements for Class FF.

C. L. A. Whitney, Loudonville, on Wyebrook Supreme Sunshine whose record of 15,151.7 lbs. milk and 797.8 lbs. fat exceeded by 172% her requirements for Class G. By virtue of exceeding her requirements by the largest percentage of any cow in all the seven classes, Wyebrook Supreme Sunshine becomes the Guernsey Champion Cow of the State.

Senate Passes Lenroot-Tabor Bill

DAIRYMEN will be interested to know that on February 4th the Lenroot-Tabor Bill, regulating the importation of milk and cream in the United States, was passed by the Senate with a vote of 51 to 7. This does not mean that it becomes a law, as it must also be passed by the house and receive the president's signature. All the importers of milk and cream, if this bill becomes a law, will be required to obtain a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. The requirements for this permit include inspection of the herds, tuberculin tested, satisfactory sanitary conditions in the dairy, bacterial standards according to the different grades of milk and a maximum temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit at the time of importation.

Pennsylvania's Eleventh Annual State Farm Products Show

By J. N. GLOVER

THE exhibits of this year's show were taken care of in six different buildings as this was the largest show ever held. Dairy products, potatoes, apples and the machinery used in producing these products were on the three floors of the Emerson-Brantingham building and this large building was well filled.

Sheep and swine were in the Duco building where sales of sheep, swine and beef cattle were held on different days during the show, which was held from the 17th to the 21st of January. Many fine young sows of Berkshires, Chester Whites, Durocs and Poland Chinas were sold to buyers who wanted breeding stock of the best breeds. The baby cattle were housed just across the street from the sheep and swine, so as to be handy for the sales.

The difference in the gain in a good or a poor baby steer is shown in that the best steer made a gain of 700 pounds during the feeding period, while the poor one made only about 160 pounds, while an average gain was along about 400 pounds or a little less. They were Herefords and Shorthorns mostly and a girl won the honors for the best steer. The dairy cattle were in the Felton building. Chestnut Market House was filled with poultry and pigeons, making a very good showing of all breeds and of the fanciest birds.

Game Commission Makes Exhibit

The Vance Building housed the small grains, corn, wool and eggs as well as the Game Commission's wild animals which attracted the young people greatly.

The corn exhibit was very good, yet good seed corn will be hard to get for next year, unless one had gathered it before the hard freezes of November. Old corn is being offered by seed houses at $4.50 a bushel for seed.

Around the sides of this building on the walls were hung the charts and some of the work of the vocational high schools, State College, the Department of Health, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Highways, Forestry and other lines of activity carried on by the State for the betterment of the health and wealth of its citizens, making this with its slides a great object lesson for the many people who came to the Capitol to see the new Governor, John A. Fisher, inaugurated and to see this great show.

Efforts are being made to have suitable buildings erected all together to care for this State Show on some farm near Harrisburg so one may see the exhibits without so much traveling.

Boy and Girl Champions

On Tuesday evening the new Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Charles G. Jordan and Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel the new President of State College both spoke, they being introduced by the retiring Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Frank P. Willets. The boys and girls who fed the couple carloads of baby beeves were present at this gathering when Dr. Jordan paid them great compliments for their work in feeding.

The different agricultural and breeding associations of all kinds held meetings to discuss their efforts in production and in marketing their products, making this week a great time for farmers and their families, who came to Harrisburg to see this great show and to learn of things of interest in the home and on the farm as shown and told by exhibits and talks by the experts on different lines. It was a great week for many people.

Farm Relief Legislation Gets Right of Way

THE United States Senate, by a vote of 66 to 14, decided on February 3rd to proceed immediately with consideration of farm relief legislation. The house of representatives had already taken action, giving farm relief the right of way in the house, so it is confidently expected that a consideration of the various bills already introduced will immediately be taken up by Congress.

Seed Corn Will Be Scarce

THE New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva reports that good seed corn will be exceedingly scarce this Spring. Already samples of seed for germination tests are being sent to the Seed Testing Laboratory indicating that many farmers are already planning for their seed supply for next Spring. The unfavorable weather last Fall resulted in much corn which failed to mature and tests of the station show that many lots of supposedly good seed do not show good germination tests.

Boy Scouts Celebrate Anniversary

THE week of February 6th to 12th was celebrated throughout the country by boy scouts and lone scouts as the 17th birthday of scouting in this country. On Feb. 8th, 1910, William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, filed in Washington the incorporation papers of the Boy Scouts of America. At the present time more than 800,000 boys are enrolled in scouting, while since 1910 three million boys have worn the scout badge.

Better hay bigger profits

If you can take old pasture land or hay fields that have run to weeds and poor grasses—

If, with very little trouble or expense, you can bring them back to fine timothy and clover—

Think how much money that will mean in your own pocket!

Why not try it this year? Here is the way one Massachusetts farmer went at it:—

He had an old timothy sod which had been seeded for some years. The clover had entirely run out and he was getting only a thin stand of undesirable grasses.

Through the use of 500 lbs. per acre of a 3-8-0 (no potash) fertilizer, he succeeded in increasing the timothy and red top. Sweet vernal was reduced and oat grass was about the same.

On another section where he used 500 lbs. of a 3-8-10 fertilizer a big change had occurred. Sweet vernal was almost gone and in place of the poor grasses, he had a fine large stand of timothy and clover. Just a little good fertilizer had changed the value of his pasture radically.

There's a profit for you, too, in building up your pasture land or hay fields. Sometimes lime is necessary if your soil is acid. Stable manure is a good thing but remember—*manure alone is not enough.* Phosphoric acid and potash have to be added to it to make it a well-balanced fertilizer for hay, clover or alfalfa.

A poor stand of clover or alfalfa is often due to a lack of potash. Be sure that plenty of potash goes on your pasture or hay field either as a supplement to manure or in a high analysis mixed fertilizer. The improved quality of your hay as well as the bigger yield will prove how well it pays.

FREE—A new, illustrated booklet, "Better Grains and Hay", is being prepared for the press. If you will send us your name and address we will gladly send you a copy when published.

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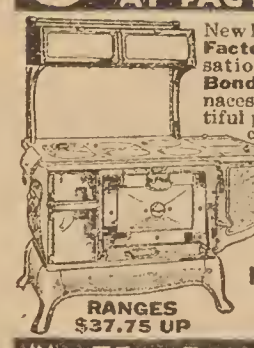
Genuine German POTASH

Save 1/3 to 1/2 AT FACTORY PRICES



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INSURE—
Health and Profits

ARE you killing your cows with kindness? Are you wasting good feed dollars in ineffective attempts to force production? Too much heavy, rich, expensive rations that the overworked digestive and assimilating organs cannot convert into milk makes your cows logy, off feed—the easy prey of disease.

Kow-Kare, used with the winter feed, shows such amazing milk gains simply because it actively aids the digestive organs, stimulates assimilation—builds natural health and vigor right where the milk-making process occurs. Kow-Kare is not in itself a food. It throws no added burden on the cow's digestive functions. Its action is not temporary—but PERMANENT. It invigorates the productive process—makes the cow thrive on the less expensive NATURAL foods.

Gear up your cows to higher milk yields right now. It costs you nothing to give your cows this vital help. The added milk much more than pays the slight cost. You get cow-health insurance as a BONUS. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow one to two months. Full directions are on every can.

Prevent Disease Losses

Most cow diseases are prevented entirely where Kow-Kare is used with regularity. By keeping the cow's vitality at a high level expensive cow troubles cannot gain a foothold. When disorders such as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., do creep in, Kow-Kare brings speedy recovery by restoring the health and vigor of the organs where these troubles always originate. Kow-Kare rescues many a hopeless cow—turns many a loss into profit.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes, (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE

FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS

When Cows FRESHEN

no investment is so certain to pay big returns as giving Kow-Kare. Instead of *expecting* trouble at calving you prevent it with this great invigorator. Thousands of dairymen no longer think of letting cows freshen without the aid of Kow-Kare—fed two to three weeks before and after. It assures a healthy vigorous cow and calf.

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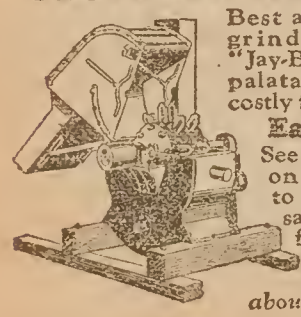
Grind With the "JAY BEE" HUMDINGER
Crusher Grinder Pulverizer

Increase Your Profits



Best and most economical grinding is done with the "Jay-Bee." Makes nutritious, palatable feeds. Eliminates costly feed losses.

Easy Payment Plan

See the Humdinger at work on your farm without cost to you. Prove to your own satisfaction it's the best, fastest, most economical mill made. 4 sizes—7 H.P. to 30 H.P. *Ask about our easy payment plan.*

Grinds Any Feed or Roughage to Any Degree of Fineness

Grinds any feed, dry, damp, wet or oily—to any fineness. Any roughage; hay—Kaffir corn—fodder—snapped corn, husks on—leaves no sharp edges to cause sore mouths as with buhr mills. No hulls in oats. No rats' nests in shock corn. No metal touches metal. No heat. No friction. No breakdowns. Always dependable. Biggest capacity. Lowest operating cost. *Unequalled* as grinder—feed saver—money maker. Free feeding booklet, literature, etc. Stock in principal cities.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 200 Hickory St., Utica, N.Y. *All Infringements Vigorously Prosecuted*

Should Dairy Cows Have Exercise in Winter?

BY all means turn the cow in the barnyard on every sunny day during the winter, at least for a few hours. If you have a wind break on the west and north side, so much the better. I give each cow a sheaf of corn fodder to clean up in the yard and they eat it up cleaner than they would if it were shredded. When the sunny days of March and April come, I turn them into the yard for eight to ten hours, have a trough in the barnyard with running water and feed them plenty of hay both morning and night, with a liberal allowance of shelled corn and oat ground feed at a 24% protein dairy feed mixed 50-50. I hardly ever have any sick cows.

I have just as good a supply of milk as is necessary for any dairy man.

During the grazing season I turn the cows in pasture, but if possible avoid cold rains and give them nearly the same grain ration with some hay or green feed if pasture gets scarce.—T. A. S., Pennsylvania.

* * *

Dairy Cows Need Little Exercise in Winter

I IMAGINE that this is a subject upon which there would naturally be opposite opinions, especially as would be the right practice from the standpoint of the dairyman and also that of the dairy health specialist. However correct the specialist might be in recommending a mile or so of outdoor exercise for the dairy cow to keep her in the pink of health, it has been my personal experience from observation of experiments that a dairy cow needs the least exercise of any animal and that the higher producer she may be, less still. I have owned cows that were never out of their stalls from Fall until Spring; others in the same building that were out only the very finest thawing days; others that were out every day for part of an hour except the very worst days. Then, I have turned out cows that had been tied up for several months to observe if they showed any soreness, stiffness or in any way bad effects from close confinement. Nor could I ever observe any apparent pleasure on the part of the animal with its liberation.

Good Ventilation Necessary

However, it is but good judgment that an animal so closely confined should be kept clean and dry, in a well ventilated stable. On the other hand it is not so essential to cater to the every comfort of the dry cow or the growing heifer and it would be my best judgment that these should get their outdoor exercise and fresh air practically every day. Heifers especially always seem to enjoy their hour or so of freedom and, if you notice, usually take advantage of it in a more or less vigorous way. However, you will rarely observe a full grown, producing cow make any effort to run and kick and play unless they are whipped or dogged, both of which is injurious rather than helpful. I don't think a cow's health or productivity would in any way be jeopardized if she didn't walk a mile a year while under production.—C. A. R., New York.

* * *

Use Judgment

BY all means let the cows out doors every day during the winter, but of course a little judgment needs to be used as to how long they are left out. I am letting my cows out every day this winter for four things, namely, exercise, fresh air, water and food.

I consider exercise the most important. With myself, for instance, I know of nothing that will give me better appetite and make me feel better physically than to get out in the air and work. So it seems to me that a cow will have better appetite, and will make better use of her food, and will feel better in general, if she has to get out and walk a half mile every day.

Fresh air goes with exercise. One might work hard indoors but I don't think he would be invigorated as much nor have as great an appetite as if he had plenty

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Write today for the most liberal Milker offer ever made—Saves you big money—30 Days Free Trial—10-year guarantee. Ready to milk when uncrated—No installation cost—no pipes—no special equipment—easy to use in any barn.

Comes Complete—Ready to Use

2 HP gasoline engine or electric motor—milks 18 to 40 cows an hour—clean, convenient, easy to use. Endorsed by leading dairymen and farmers everywhere. Saves time and will do the work of 4 extra milk hands.

Free Book Tells you all about the Ottawa Milker—gives names of owners—illustrated—answers every question you can ask about milkers. Let us send it to you—FREE—Write today.

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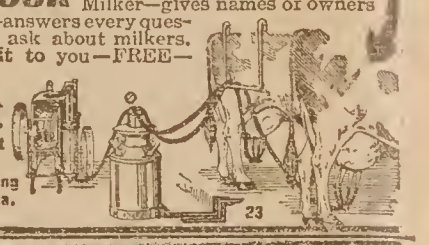

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from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, $2.50. Horse book 9-S free.

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has a cough or cold or has been exposed to disease give it Spohn's. Use Spohn's to keep your horses working full time. For distemper, influenza, colds, coughs, pink eye, catarrhal fever and all diseases affecting the nose, throat and lungs give—

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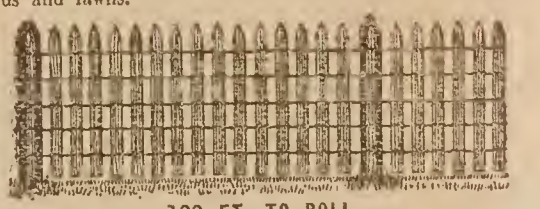

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.

Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, all large growthy pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.50 each. All good feeding pigs. Will crate and ship from 2 to 50 pigs C.O.D. to you on approval. No charge for shipping crates.

Safe delivery guaranteed

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of fresh air to go with his exercise. While it is true that most of our barns have plenty of ventilation especially during a northeast snowstorm, yet I think a barn is as stuffy to a cow as a house to a person. Certainly there are plenty of odors in a barn and I think it does a cow good to get some air that is untainted by these odors.

Supply Water in the Barn

I do not consider it essential that a cow go outdoors for water. In fact I think the individual drinking cups in the barn best, for then the cow gets warmer water in smaller quantities when she wants it, but as I haven't these, my cows must go out for a drink from a stream at the edge of the barnyard.

Surely it is not essential to send the cow out doors for food in the winter, but this winter I have been taking a few bundles of cornstalks out into the pasture every morning. This gives the cows something to walk out into the field for every day. Otherwise they would just go to the brook and drink and then stand around till I was ready to put them in. Now they drink more water and then go into the stable with good healthy appetites. Health means more milk through the cow's ability to consume more food. Put yourself in the cows place and I am sure you will agree that you would feel better if you could get out and exercise everyday in the winter.—C. M. B., New York.

Molasses for Cows and Horses

Would you kindly advise me in regard to feeding molasses to cattle and horses? How much and how long would it be advisable to feed and what would be the results?—O. W. P., New York.

ON the basis of total digestible nutrients. Cane molasses is worth on the average about three-quarters of the value of corn meal. In protein, molasses has a much smaller content than corn meal and the proteins have no particular feeding value.

However, molasses does form a very important function in toning up the digestive system and in keeping the bowels of the animal in good condition. It puts a nice smooth coat on the animal. Many feeders constantly keep molasses on hand and put a little of it in the ration because of these beneficial effects.

Molasses Good for Cows on Test

According to Professor Savage, this is true in rations where cows are on test. Molasses also makes possible the use of feeds that are more or less unpalatable, particularly roughage. It does not mean that it makes moldy feed desirable but sometimes it does make possible the use of some forms of roughage that the cows and horses will otherwise turn away from.

A great many tests have been made with horse feeds and results show that the molasses has been responsible for much improvement in the condition of the horse. A very interesting test was conducted on 100 heavy draft horses in New York City at one time. The horses showed better condition at the end of the test.

The best way to feed molasses is to have it thinned with warm water and pour it over the roughage. Usually by this method more roughage is consumed and as stated previously often makes possible the profitable use of poor roughage. Its use is endorsed even though the digestible nutrients are a little more expensive than may seem justified. The special properties of the feed make it worth while.

Gossip From the Barns

The new state champion Guernsey for Delaware is Double Rose of Breidablik 13997. Commencing her test at three years and 54 days of age, she produced 10522.7 pounds of milk and 570.9 pounds of butter fat in class E. While on test she carried a calf for 204 days. She is owned and tested by H. J. Krebs, Wilmington.

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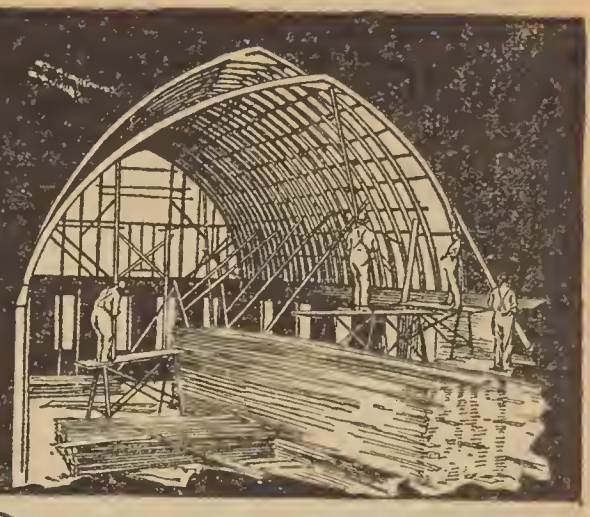

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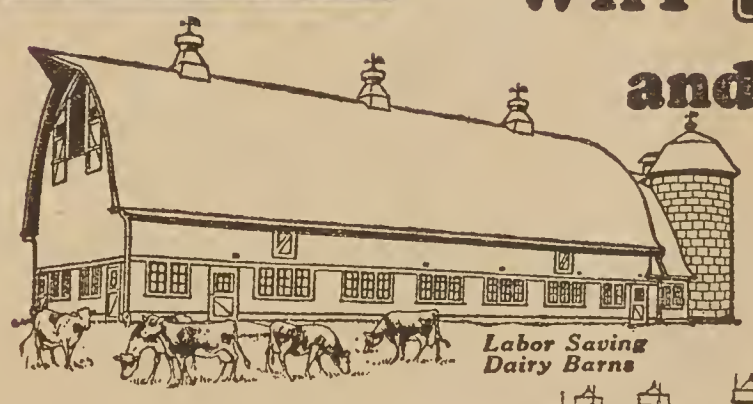
and Saves Costly Mistakes



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If you are thinking of building, remodeling or ventilating a cow or horse barn, hog or poultry house, or if you are considering the purchase of labor and time-saving equipment for such buildings, by all means, fill out coupon in this advertisement and let us send you free our valuable Jamesway book.

This book will show you how you can save money and have your buildings planned and equipped so that they are most convenient and practical. If you will avail yourself of Jamesway service, you'll have the same gratifying experience as H. L. Hartly, Manager of Island Farms, Duluth, Minn. Here's what he writes:

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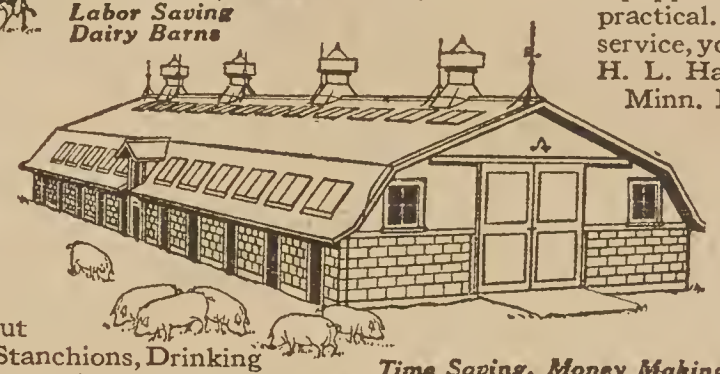

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GUERNSEYS We can now offer you for a limited time young bull calves out of A. R. cows sired by either a son of Florham Laddie or Ultra May King. Prices reasonable.
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Milking Shorthorn Bull Calf
Red, born May 21, 1926. Big, straight, thick, deep. Dam and sires dam average 4.2% test. Sire, Darlington Duke by Royal Cranford, out of Daisy Clay, 10,354 lbs. milk, 463 lbs. fat. Dam, Gift's Lady, daughter of Flintstone Gift. Will make nearly 8,000 lbs. as 2 yr. old. Granddam a 11,000 lb. R. of M. cow. Will sire good milking, high testing dual purpose heifers. The price is right.
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Registered Duroc Jersey Pigs
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lives and farms in the South. He is *happy,* because he is *prosperous.* He is prosperous, because he can work out of doors 52 weeks in the year—raising crop after crop on the same piece of land, and *selling* his crops as fast as he raises them, at prices that give him good profit.

Genial climate; cheap labor; productive soil that produces fine crops of all kinds—all combine to make him happy and prosperous in the fruits of his labor.

And right *now* land can be bought at *low prices,* which will keep going higher and higher as the Agricultural South develops.

You farmers in the North who are *not* so happy and prosperous, let us know what kind of farming you want to do, and we will tell you where and how you can do it in the South. (We cannot, however, undertake to find salaried employment for you.) Full information, free, on request. Write G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. Railroad, Dept. A A-10 Louisville, Ky.

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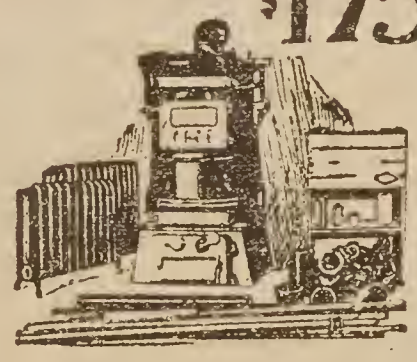

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$1,000,000 STOCK MUST BE SOLD THIS WINTER

Order all lumber and material now for your house, barn, shed, etc. Take advantage of these savings while this stock lasts. A small deposit will prevent disappointment. Shipment later. Positively lowest prices ever made on brand new good quality building material.

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Send your list of material for freight paid prices on lumber, doors, windows, roofing, wallboard, mouldings, etc. We have branch yards near you where you can see these bargains with your own eyes at Camden, N. J.; Camp Meade, Maryland and Rockford, Illinois.

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Without obligation send me your free catalog and Lumber price list.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Among the Farmers

News From the North Country---County Notes

"FIRE—FIRE" has been the dread cry over the telephone all too many times during the present winter season in the North Country. It always causes a leap of the heart and a tightening of the muscles for one never knows what tragedy, what financial losses may occur before it is all over.

Too many times the farm lies so far from friends and neighbors that help arrives too late to be of much assistance, unless it be to save other farm buildings that are being exposed. This is especially true during the winter months when automobiles are many times of little assistance in getting about, and the dependable horse seems so futilely slow. A number of smaller villages are investing in small truck pumpers—sometimes with the cooperation of neighboring farm owners—and where roads are open, these respond many times to the call for help. If a supply of water is available, they can prevent the spread of the fire at least.

Insurance Rates Higher

So many fires during the past few years have had the effect of greatly raising the rates of insurance, while many insurance companies have been obliged to cease writing this form of insurance entirely.

The writer was talking to the president of one of the largest stock insurance companies of the North Country the other day, and he said that while his company still writes some farm fire insurance, they are obliged to sidestep whenever possible, and have to be extremely careful in the case of new risks. The Patrons Fire Relief associations which are operated as mutual companies for the protection of Grange members, are a great source of help, but the relatively high losses have forced them to limit the amounts of insurance they can place on buildings, and also at high rates as well.

The other day on the St. Lawrence-Jefferson county line there were three fires under way at practically the same time, two farm houses, and one house in the little hamlet of Oxbow on the Oswegatchie River. With the passing of the latter is recalled a bit of historical association. This old home was once occupied by the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. For some time she received a pension from the French government, but this was cut off later after the political reorganization which deposed her illustrious uncle. With the breakdown of the family finances the old home passed into other hands, and Mrs. Benton (she had married Zebulon Benton) spent the rest of her life in Watertown and Richfield Springs.

One of the other houses destroyed was considerably over 100 years old, being one of the stately stone houses built in the early days of the settlement of the North Country. There are a number of these still standing, and of a type found in very few sections of America.

New Territory to Ship Fluid Milk

Considerable interest is being expressed in the efforts now under way by the Dairymens League Cooperative Association and the D. & H. Railroad to open territory in Franklin, Clinton and Essex counties for shipment of fluid milk to the New York City markets, thus adding to the New York milk shed.

M. H. Streeter of Gouverneur, one of the old war horses who has done much for the dairymen of the North Country through his work for the Dairymens League and otherwise, has been holding meetings from Rouses Point country toward Whitehall. The League plan of organization has been discussed, and the farmers deciding whether or not they will work in cooperation with this plan to secure for them a greater income.

The League is planning to build plants, and help the farmers in getting in shape to pass the requirements of the New York City Board of Health. The Delaware and Hudson railroad is planning to operate a fast milk train, to carry the 2000 cans of milk that it is expected will be produced in this part of the state.

* * *

Considerable discouragement is being expressed with the prospects of the various plans for cooperation of the different farmer factions now operating in the New York milk shed, by the farmers of St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson counties. There seems to be a strong feeling that some of the leaders of the different factions are not willing to withdraw their personal feelings many times.

W. I. Roe

Pennsylvania Asks for Economics Building

THE Society of Pennsylvania Farm Women has recommended that the state provide a new and fully equipped building for instruction of home economics, at the Pennsylvania State College. At the present time less than 150 home economics students can be accommodated by the college. For a number of years the college trustees have appealed to the State Legislature for funds for the building, but their efforts up to date have not been successful.

Farmers Meetings

Feb. 1-26.—There will be short courses in dairy and livestock feeding and in milk testing, given at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture until the 26th of the month.

Feb. 14th to 26th.—Schuyler Co. Farm Bureau will hold Farmers Institutes in 12 communities in Schuyler County. Prof. E. L. Worthen of Cornell will speak, also a speaker from the State Department of Health and local speakers.

Feb. 17.—Ithaca Chamber of Commerce and Tompkins Farm and Home Bureau As'sns, at Ithaca, N. Y. Banquet to bring city and country into closer relationship. The speakers are: Calvin B. Brown, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Manager of Organization Service Bureau; W. F. George, Pres. of F. & H. Bureau and Fred Rumsey, Steward of the New York State Grange.

Feb. 17th.—Sullivan County Farm and Home Bureau, to meet at Liberty, at 8 P. M. Prof. Robert Adams will speak on vegetable gardening.

Feb. 18th.—Sullivan County Farm and Home Bureau will meet at Jeffersonville, at 8 P. M. Prof. Robert Adams will speak.

Feb. 18th.—County School Directors' Convention, to meet at the Court House in Lewisburg, all day. The speakers will be Professors Chas. Albert and Hoban.

Feb. 26th.—Cumberland County Calf Club, to meet at Court House, Bridgeton, N. J., at 7:30 P. M. Dairy movies will be shown and there will be a discussion of yearly records and election of officers.

Feb. 28th.—There will be a course in ice cream making given this week at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. It will close March 12th.

County Notes

Nicholas County, W. Va.,—We have had lots of rain but little snow this winter. It rained last night, but is sunshiny today. We have had considerable freezing weather. It got below zero twice this winter, but for only a night or two at a time. There is lots of mud now. Eggs are 30c per dozen, apples 50c a bushel and dressed pork 16c a pound.—A. J. L.

Steuben County.—Sleighing is all gone at the present time. Some lumbering is being done this winter. Much wood is being cut and sold in country towns. Stove wood is $3.50 a cord. It costs $1.50 to get it out. Farmers trying to cure their beans. Nearly half of the beans are worthless for sale, when the charge per pound for picking is the same as is paid for what is left. If they cull 50% there is nothing left.—C. H. E.

Cumberland Co., Pa.—Had the heaviest snowfall of the season on Saturday, the 5th. There were many ice storms before, causing accidents, but it was all gone and February was ushered in with very mild weather. The farmers are chopping wood and sawing into stove lengths. Quite a large turnout from Cumberland County at the Farm Show at Harrisburg in January. Some drew big prizes. Hard weather on fall sown wheat. Wheat $1.30, rye 75c, eggs 30c, butter 35c, potatoes $1.50, lard 15c. Have had some very cold weather.—J. B. K.

Machine Repairs

Don't wait until the last minute to get your machinery in shape for the summer outdoor work. It should be carefully gone over now, because you cannot afford to waste time in making field repairs, or perhaps driving to town for some small repair part that you should have handy in case you might need it.

It would be a good idea for you to go into your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store now and get an assortment of the always needed little things like bolts, washers, chain links, cotter pins, springs, mending plates, rivets, etc. It pays to keep them on hand!

The wisest farmers are painting their field machinery—from plows to the big threshers—about once a year. The coat of paint keeps them in better shape, wards off rust, and fully protects wood surfaces. Keep yours looking new and they will last many years longer. The quick-drying, ready mixed paints that you can get for the purpose from your "Farm Service" Hardware Store are not expensive and it is an easy job to apply them.

Remember that these stores have most machinery repairs on hand, but some must be ordered special from the factories, so if you need any you should tell your "Farm Service" Hardware Man now to prevent delay when your work starts.

You will get good service, dependable goods and the best values at a "tag" store.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Make it your store!

Your Farm Service Hardware Store

Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

How the Vigilance Service Works

(*Continued from page 3*)

imposing of fines and the bestowing of rewards, however, are far from being the ends sought by the Vigilance Committee. It doesn't seek to antagonize city people by charging them heavily for small pleasures, but rather it hopes by making examples of a few cases to bring home to them that the farmer's property, though necessarily left in the open, is just as private as any man's.

How to Use the Vigilance Service

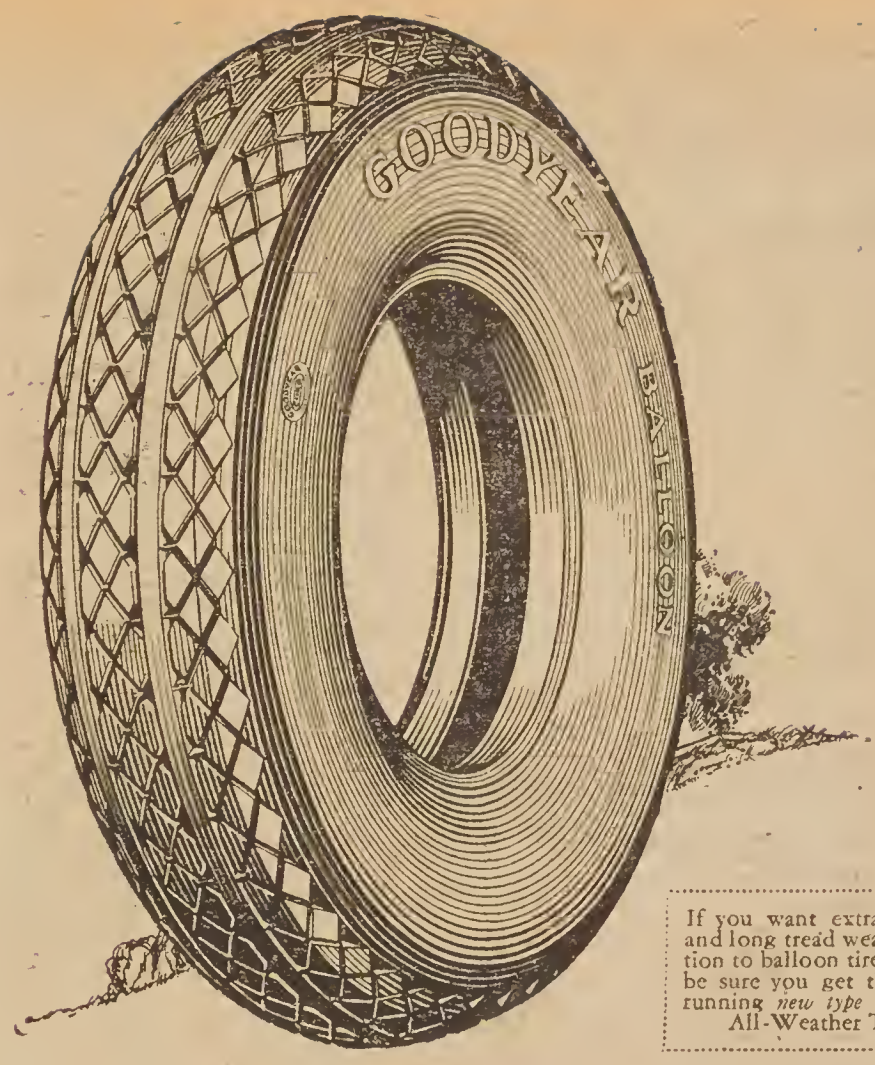
When a theft is discovered, the procedure is simple. A farmer need only go to the telephone and say "I want a state trooper", and in a very short time central will be able to put him in touch with one. As a result of the Viliganee Service farmers and troopers are finding themselves getting better acquainted. An alliance has been formed between them which did not exist before. Previously, when troopers were trying to track down a thief, they sometimes found farmers reluctant to cooperate, possibly from dislike of the organization or perhaps because they did not want to become involved in the case. They are discovering, however, that the trooper is a friend. The records of the Vigilance Service show hundreds of instances where the trooper has rendered efficient and intelligent service. He stands ready to assist whether it is to force a raseal to make good a worthless check given to a feeble old woman, or to capture a vicious dog which has been annoying school children (sometimes at the expense to himself of a nasty bite on the leg), or to track down minor and major thefts.

Both troopers and Vigilance Committees are warning farmers against the itinerant laborer. Nine times out of ten the thief is found to belong in the ranks of these tramps. Their method of moving from one place to another helps them to elude the police, and it is a difficult matter to get restitution from them. The following typical case occurred last June in Cattaraugus County. A farmer reported 40 chickens stolen from his farm. Evidence pointed conclusively to a certain laborer formerly in the vicinity. He was traced by troopers from one job to another, until finally lost track of. Another case of theft by a farm laborer occurred in Schuylerville. The man was apprehended by troopers for stealing a milk can. Shortly afterwards he was arraigned in court and fined $15. The can was returned to its owner but found unfit for milk. Evidently the thief considered that a milk can makes an excellent still.

Burglar Alarms Valuable

It is surprising that more farmhouses and buildings are not guarded by burglar alarms. They make faithful watchdogs and many times are as good as a policeman. Thieves are known to have a wholesome respect for them. The installation of these alarms is being advised by the Vigilance Service.

Over 17,000 farmers benefited by the Vigilance Service last year, and it is expected that a much larger number will use it in 1927. County Farm Bureaus are finding that farmers who have never before been members of the association are joining in order to secure the service. Vigilance Service reward signs are obtainable through the County Farm Bureau and are offered to members at the nominal sum of ten cents each. The signs are effective for one year, from January to January. They can be put up at any time, but the sooner they are up the more quickly motorists will become accustomed to seeing them and abstain from trespassing. The 1927 signs are larger than those used last year and can be more easily seen from the roadside. Vigilance Committees consider the use of them very important. They make the ordinary person think twice before deciding to help himself, and usually on second thought he won't.



If you want extra traction and long tread wear in addition to balloon tire comfort, be sure you get this quiet-running *new type* Goodyear All-Weather Tread

Are you overlooking *something?*

Maybe you're missing one of the biggest factors in tire economy without knowing it.

You are if you're denying yourself the benefits of the service performed by your local Goodyear dealer.

He sells the world's greatest tires. His prices are low. He knows the right size and type of tire for you.

He will mount your new tire on the rim for you, fill it with air, and afterward help you care for it so it will deliver you its maximum performance.

If you've been sending away for tires you've been overlooking something worth having.

Prove it, next time, by giving your home town tire merchant a chance.

See how much it means to you in dollars and trouble saved to enjoy the quality and service advantages of the Goodyear policy.

This policy is: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products,* and *to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced Goodyear standard quality Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

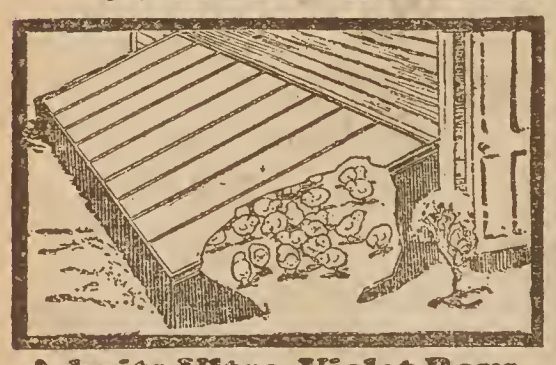
GOODYEAR

Copyright 1927, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

GLASS CLOTH

ORIGINATED 1916---PATENTED

Brings Amazing Success with BABY CHICKS



Admits Ultra-Violet Rays, Prevents Rickets, Leg Weakness, Death Loss

Fred Turner
Discoverer of GlassCloth

If you want unusual success with your chicks this year raise them under GLASS CLOTH. This wonder material admits the life giving ultra-violet energy rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them) Science has discovered these rays prevent rickets, softness, leg weakness and many other chick troubles. Death loss from these causes is stopped. Ultra-violet rays enter the body, supplying Vitamine D and speeding up the building of bone and tissue. Chicks thrive amazingly and grow very fast. If you want to raise every chick, if you want early broilers and layers, put GLASS CLOTH in your brooder house windows and build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed where the chicks can run and exercise in real sunlight. It is nature's health remedy. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. Millions of yards in use today. Success everywhere. Experts recommend it. Repays its cost many times a season. Take advantage of the trial offer below.

The Ames Test

Experts and practical poultry raisers everywhere recommend GLASS CLOTH. In a test at Ames College 25 per cent of the chicks under plain glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew rapidly. The illustration at the left is taken from an actual photograph, showing the difference in two chicks that had the same start and the same care, except that the big one had plenty of ultra-violet light and the runt had none. For big success with chicks give them ultra-violet energy admitted through a large area of GLASS CLOTH.

Turner Bros.

Dept. 019

Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

Ideal for HOT BEDS

Much Cheaper Than Glass

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs a fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Plants grow stronger and hardier and transplant better. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame. Under glass, plants become weak and spindley for want of ultra-violet light. Try GLASS CLOTH on your hot beds this year. Take advantage of the low trial offer price below.

Accept No Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. For smaller quantity send $3.50 for 30 ft. roll, or $2.25 for 18 ft. roll. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

Mail the COUPON!

TURNER BROS., Dept. 019
Bladen, Nebr., Wellington, Ohio

I enclose $.....for which send me postpaid..... rolls of GLASS CLOTH at the advertised trial offer price. If not satisfied after 10 days use I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name .....

Address .....

Town..... State.....

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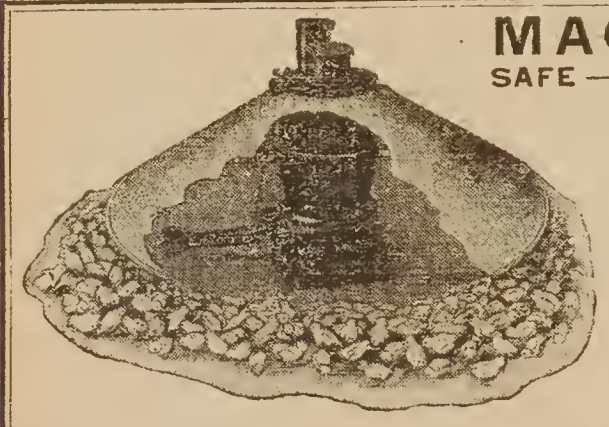


MAGIC BROODER

SAFE — ECONOMICAL — IT SATISFIES

The Double heat control, Gas Chamber and coal magazine, so constructed, it works like MAGIC. Substantially built of high-grade castings and heavy steel deflector. It spreads the heat keeping chicks warm and healthy.

Made in Three Sizes

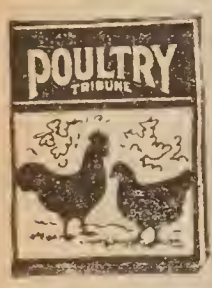
The New Giant size beats the world for raising broilers.

Our Improved Roof Pipe adds greatly to the efficiency of the brooder, as it catches condensation above roof keeping flues open for good draft.

Write for (free) Complete Catalogue.

Good Agents Wanted

UNITED BROODER COMPANY, 310 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.



More Egg Money

Make $1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages.

3 Months' Trial 10c
50 cents a Year

Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk.

Poultry Tribune, Dept. 42 Mount Morris, Ill.

Poultry Appliances

Our CATALOGUE of Cornell Poultry Appliances, designed at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., contains many new time-saving, labor-saving, money-making inventions for the poultry raiser.

Write for a copy. No charge

TREMAN, KING & CO., Ithaca, N.Y., U. S. A.

Have You Tried

PEARL GRIT

HAS SHARP EDGES

Poultry digest their feed better when they get Pearl Grit, for it is a good grinder. Feed costs money—get the good of it by feeding Pearl Grit.

Pearl Grit Is Almost Pure Lime

The growing chick must have lime to make bones. The laying hen must have lime for egg shells or she won't lay. Pearl Grit supplies the lime cheaply and in proper form, Recommended by Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges.

PEARL GRIT

SEND FOR SAMPLE

Send for sample bag giving the name of your dealer. Put it before poultry and see how fast they pick it up. Give them what they want and they will give you the profit you want.

PEARL "THROW PEARL TO POULTRY AND WATCH RESULTS" GRIT T.O.M.Co.

THE OHIO MARBLE CO.

"AA" Ash Street PIQUA, OHIO

SEND 10c FOR SAMPLE

Please send Sample *Enclosed is 10c*

Name.....

Town..... State.....

Dealer .....

Keeping the Chicks Warm

My Experience With Coal and Oil Brooders

By L. H. HISCOCK

THERE is no best kind of a brooder so far as these two types of heaters are concerned; they both do good work and they both have certain limitations. In extremely cold weather, it is an easier task to maintain heat with coal than it is with oil. When it becomes necessary to raise an oil flame to extreme height, oil is hardly an economical fuel at eighteen cents a gallon. In brooding with oil a few years ago early in the spring when the weather was cold, my steady consumption was about one gallon a day per oil heater. In houses where I had a small type but perfectly adequate sized coal stove I was burning a trifle under a scuttle of pea coal a day, a matter of eighteen cents as compared with around five cents.

L. H. Hiscock

As one comes into warmer weather, however, the oil brooder certainly compares very favorably and outshines the coal brooder. The first decided advantage that oil has over coal is the ease with which you can turn down your flame, and thus eliminate a big amount of heat that is unnecessary. Also, during warm days it is possible to put the oil lamp out entirely, lighting it again late in the evening as the outside air begins to cool. It is also a great inconvenience to let a coal fire go out one day only to have a sudden change in temperature make its re-lighting necessary.

Keep Brooder Houses Well Ventilated

There is one other consideration: this applies not only to oil but also to coal; brooder houses should be well ventilated. Due to the pipe of a coal brooder there is no actual combustion taking place in the brooder house. With an oil brooder burning in a house there is combustion in the room, and as a result, carbon dioxide is probably present to a larger extent than in coal burning houses. As carbon dioxide is a poisonous gas, every effort should be made to see that there is plenty of fresh air admitted to the house, although, of course, such ventilation should be made without subjecting the chicks to any direct drafts or chills.

Run the Brooder Before Putting in Chicks

All brooders operate best when they are perfectly level, whether the fuel is oil or coal. Extra precaution, however, should be taken in setting up the oil heater. A leaky pipe, a slight tip to the heater, a poor adjustment of the thermostatic controls, etc., may easily result in disaster. In fact with many chicks at stake, no matter what the heat is, you cannot be too careful in setting up and levelling your brooder. Under no circumstances put chicks in a brooder house until you have run your heater for two days. *Learn the ropes of a brooder before you get your chicks; not after you have sacrificed them through your incompetency.*

Feeding Management As Important As the Ration

WE have recently received several letters from subscribers who stated that although they were feeding a ration recommended by one of the experiment stations yet the results in the way of egg production were not up to standard. They were at a loss to determine the trouble and asked for our suggestions. We suggested to the writers to check up on the feeding and see exactly what proportion of grain and mash the hens were eating. The way the ration is fed is almost as important as the ration itself. In a short time we received a reply to our suggestion from one subscriber saying that on measuring the amounts of feed carefully it was found that each pen of 125 birds was getting about 1½ quarts more of whole grain each day than was recommended by the State College. As a result the birds were fat and were not producing as heavily as they should. The feeding of the hens was changed to correct this condition and in a short time they began to respond slowly to the change.

(*Continued on page* 28)

Cyphers Incubators

STANDARD OF THE WORLD!

For over 30 years, producing strong, sturdy chicks from every hatchable egg. World-famous Cyphers patented principles.

New 1927 Price List and Book FREE

Incubators, Brooder Stoves, eare of chicks, etc. Hatch your own, save money—Cut out this ad and mail with name and address for FREE Book. Do it TODAY.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

Dept. 21. 90 Pearl St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TWO FREE BOOKS

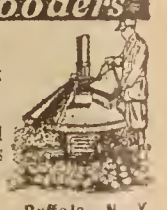
Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 26 years. *Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.*

MARVEL Coal Brooders

KEEP CHICKS HEALTHY

Have Heavy Broilers in Six Weeks

Raise more chicks! Burn hard or soft coal. All cast iron. Capacities 500 to 2,500 chicks—hovers 42 to 72 in. Low cost. Also Electric and Oil Brooders. Free Booklet gives prices and describes.—Write TODAY!



LIBERTY MARVEL CO.

Dept. 121 Buffalo, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	14.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	10.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	20.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.

100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM

Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

PERFECT OIL BROODERS Do you need a new Brooder or a better one than you now use? Ask us for prices and full information about "The Perfect" Oil Brooder before buying new equipment. *A surprise awaits you.*

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N.Y.

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.

THE BOS HATCHERY, R-2A, Zeeland, Mich.

	March and April Prices	100	500	1000
	Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
	Shelley's Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
	Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
	R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
	Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
	Odds and Ends	10	47.50	90

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

OSSEGE High Bred Quality Chicks

Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock.

WE SHIP C.O.D.

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Box 20, Ottawa, O.

Commercial Poultry Farms CHICKS AGAIN.

Flocks Culled and weekly inspected. Just ask for our free Circular and Price list of our free range High Quality Breeds, etc. COMMERCIAL POULTRY FARMS, E. King, Prop., MYERSTOWN, PA.

HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES

Means PROFITS. RUPP'S "INVINCIBLE" CHICKS, CERT-O-CULD, insures such FLOCKS. 12 leading Pure Bred Breeds. POSTPAID. Full Live Delivery. Write today for FREE LITERATURE before ordering CHICKS. THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY, INC., Box 19 ARCHBOLD, OHIO. E. E. RUPP, Mgr.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. per hundred. Post-paid. Bred under my supervision from free range stock. Circular free.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 Mc ALISTERVILLE, PA.

here's just the feed for february chicks

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

CONTAINS BOTH COD LIVER OIL & COD LIVER MEAL

Give those February chicks a Springtime chance to thrive! Give them Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and see them overcome the handicaps of short daylight and chill, cloudy weather. For this great chick starter contains both Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Meal. Chicks respond to it just as they do to sunshine and June weather.

The combination of Cod Liver ingredients prevents leg-weakness, toe-picking and kindred ailments and at the same time helps the little birds to develop strong digestions, husky frames, and firm flesh.

Follow the Ful-O-Pep feeding method and you'll get earlier, better market poultry. You'll get a fine bunch of pullets, that will grow into heavy-layers. You'll get vigorous cockerels.

The good oatmeal base and other materials, the pure mineral and animal protein content, are just the things baby chicks need, and in just the form small mouths and sensitive craws should have them. No individual can hope to mix at home a ration so good, so complete, as Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter.

Near you is a dealer who has a fresh, new stock of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and the other Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds. Arrange right away — today, or this week — to have Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed on hand for your February or March chicks.

Send for the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book. The new 1927 edition will give you lots of valuable, up-to-date information. It's free!

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of

Quaker Dairy Feeds
Boss 24% BigQ 20% Quaker 16%

Quaker Sugared Schumacher (General purpose carbohydrate feed for all live stock)
Quaker Pig-n-Hog Meal

Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY,
1600 Railway Exchange Building, Dept. 236 Chicago, Ill.

Send me, without charge, postpaid, a copy of your Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.

Name.....

Address.....

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BABY CHICKS

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Camplnes, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. **DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS.** Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minoreas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minoreas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. **BIG, FINE, COLOR-PLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE,** stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this **GREAT BOOK** and invest your money this season in **FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS.** The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-5 **GAMBIER, OHIO**

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. **Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities.** Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

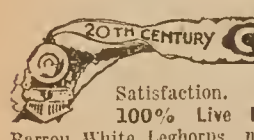
Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. **Fifty Thousand chicks per week.** Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $10.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, **FOSTORIA, OHIO**

CHAMPION CHICKS ARE BEST

GET WISE. CHAMPION CHICKS ARE BEST because Customers report flock averages of over 225 eggs a year from our Stock. We can't tell you the whole story in this "AD" but if you will drop us a posteard we will forward one of our **BIG NEW 28 PAGE CATALOGUES.** It tells all about our winnings at the **BIG SHOWS** and about the **POULTRY JUDGES** in charge of our Flocks. **HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED** and **ENGLISH** White Leghorns; **BARRED** and **WHITE** Rocks; **DARK BROWN** and **BUFF** Leghorns; **ANCONAS** and **WHITE WYANDOTTES,** unsurpassed as layers. A peat-eard brings the **BIG NEW 28 PAGE CATALOGUE.** Don't delay; Do It today. Now booking orders.

NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY CO. Box A **NEW LONDON, OHIO**



WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering full Satisfaction. **WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU** in 1927. Flocks **AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.**

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot, Parks Ped. Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minoreas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased **20TH CENTURY CHICKS** give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1, **GIBSONBURG, OHIO**

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

EVERY CHICK BUYER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HOYTVILLE CHICKS

OUR big catalog tells all about our fine, healthy baby chicks. Beautifully illustrated. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University.

GUARANTEED CHICKS Find out about our chick guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks!

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY BOX 10 **HOYTVILLE, OHIO**

QUALITY BABY CHICKS $10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Big, Active, Husky, Pure Bred chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY

Phone 1604 or 337. 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and pay you better. Every flock culled for health, egg production and legbanded by O. S. University expert. White Leghorns $13, B. Rock, W. Rock, R. I. Reds $15, B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes $16, Heavy Assorted $12, W. Pekin Ducklings $30 a hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage Prepaid. Catalog Free! Order from this ad. **SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, O.**

BLACK LEGHORN DAY OLD CHICKS The Kind that Lay.

Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS. BEST BLOOD. 9½c UP. WRITE TODAY.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, LINESVILLE, PA., BOX C

QUALITY CHICKS. Heavy Layers. Culled Flocks. Special Inducements for Early Orders. Catalogue Free.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks America's best free range breeders, with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons.

Illustrated catalogue.

For a Safe place to buy chicks write

SEIDELTON FARMS - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low Catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.**

Feeding Management Important

(*Continued from page 26*)

We have not yet had a reply from the others indicating how the suggestions worked out with them. The experience of our reader indicates that one can not adopt any ration no matter how highly recommended and assume that the hens are getting the proper nutrients without watching the matter of feeding very closely.

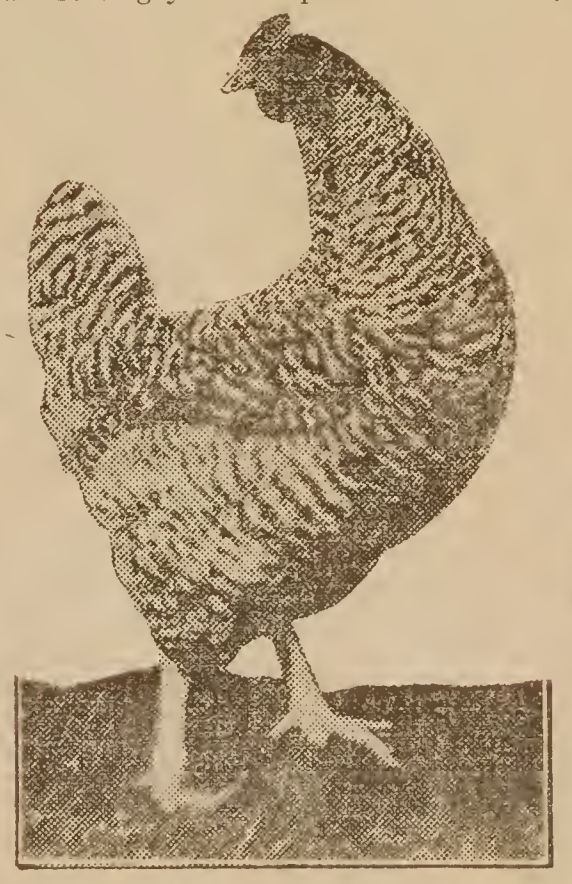
It Pays to Check Up on the Ration

If the hens are not producing as they should, it will pay to weight the amounts of grain and mash they are eating very carefully and check up again the recommendations of your State College. This applies equally well to hens that are under weight as well as to those that are too fat. Hens that are producing heavily may fail to eat enough whole grain and as a result they lay heavily for a time, but continually lose in body weight and there comes a time when there is a slump in production and it is usually accompanied by a molt. In this connection the plan used by the State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale in connection with the laying contest is of interest. They weigh a few hens from each pen quite frequently and if they are losing in weight they are given more whole grain.

Success to the farm poultry depends on constant attention to the small details. When hens fail to produce at least up to average there is always some reason for it. It is sometimes difficult to discover what that reason is but constant study will usually bring it to the surface.

Barred Rock Has 283 Egg Record

IN the January 1st issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I was interested in the story concerning the 300-egg white Leghorn hen at the New York State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale, N. Y. I am sending you a snapshot of one of my



record Barred Rock hens, one of the pen that I had entered in the Vineland Contest of 1925-26. My pen of Barred Rocks made a record of 2347 eggs in the 51 weeks of the contest or an average of 237.7 eggs each and I believe that it is the average of the flock that counts. This pen was the highest "10-bird" heavy breed pen in any contest in the United States in 1925-26. It includes all breeds with the exception of white Leghorns. The in-

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R. I. Reds	8.50	16	——	—
Heavy Mixed	7.00	13	62.50	120
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dividual hen pictured, number 10-9, was the high hen in the pen with a record of 283 eggs.—H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y.

How to Kill Worms in Poultry

We are having a rather serious trouble with our Leghorn pullets. All the post mortem examinations have shown worms, tape and round, in the same intestines. Otherwise the organs seemed normal. The symptoms are blindness, weakness of the legs, for a while although able to eat finally get as light as a feather and die.

Paralysis is another very marked symptom and we get no eggs of any account. We had trouble all along with the flock and when they were brought to the laying house we could do nothing with them in giving them the same care we always gave to the others.—S. M. M., Pennsylvania.

THE worms are responsible for all the other symptoms, I feel quite sure. The best remedy is to add two pounds of tobacco dust to every hundred pounds of dry mash you use. Mix it in well, and use dust which is as fresh as possible. It will not prevent the birds eating the mash and it will kill the worms.

As far as it is possible keep your house clean, especially the roosting boards. The great trouble with worms is their alarming spread through the droppings of infested birds. All that you can do toward keeping a clean house will help in the way of overcoming your difficulty.

If you find the trouble does not soon abate I suggest that you write me again direct. I am sure that you will get rid of the round worms, but if tape-worms are still present it may be necessary to use an even more drastic remedy.—L. H. Hiscock.

Sometimes people complain that the hens do not like to roost in a poultry house, but when one examines the house it is easy to see why they prefer to stay out of doors. Too often the house is dark, dirty, poorly ventilated and infested with mites which suck the very life from any fowl that dares to seek shelter in the place. Oil drained from crank case of an engine or automobile will kill mites. Save it for the poultry house.

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W. R. Dewsnap, Owego, N. Y., White Leghorns	48
Beacon Poultry Yards, Linden, N. J., R. I. Reds	47
Belcoe Poultry Farm, Kingston, N. Y., White Leghorns	46
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephriam, N. J., White Leghorns	46
Laurel Hill Poultry Farm, Pearl River, N. Y., White Leghorns	46
Springbrook Poultry Farm, S. Wethersfield, Conn., R. I. Reds	46

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Meadowedge Farm, Sterling Jct., Mass.	491
Sunnyside Farm, Friendship, N. Y.	481
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Rahway, N. J.	471

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.	489
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, S. Wethersfield, Conn.	438
Fristegarth Farm, Newton Centre, Mass.	429
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$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

"NOW, my boy, listen to me," said the Colonel. "You are a duly enlisted soldier of France and must join your regiment at once. If you do not do so, you will be treated as a deserter. You are to catch the Marseilles train from the Gare de Lyon this evening—nine-fifteen—and report yourself to the non-commissioned officer whom you will see waiting at the Marseilles terminus. Should you fail to find him, ask any *gendarme* to direct you to Fort St. Jean, and report yourself there. Don't forget. Fort St. Jean, the military depôt," and he rose and extended his hand. "I wish you good luck and quick promotion, *mon enfant*," he added. "Is there anything else I can tell you?"

"Do you always advise applicants to think better of it, sir?" I asked.

He looked at me a little sharply.

"I am not here to deter people from joining the Foreign Legion," he said.... "But some strike me as better suited to the life than others," he added, with a kindly shake of the hand. "Good-bye and good luck."

I thanked him and turned to commence my "ride on the Tiger" (along the Path of Glory).

"Come with me, recruit," said the Sergeant-Major, as he closed the door, "and move smartly."

In his office, he made out a railway-warrant for Marseilles, and a form that proclaimed the bearer to be John Smith, a soldier of the Legion, proceeding to the depôt in Algeria. He then unlocked a drawer, produced a cash-box, and doled out three francs on to the table.

"Subsistence-money, recruit," said he.

"A squandering of public funds. Three *sous* would be ample.

I added two francs to them.

"Let us part friends, Sergeant-Major," said I, for I hate leaving ill-feeling behind me if I can avoid it.

"Recruit," replied he, pocketing the money, "you will get on....If you respect and please all Sergeant-Majors. Good-bye."

And once more I found myself in the Rue St. Dominique, but no longer a free man. I had, with my own hand, padlocked about my ankle a chain unbreakable, the other end of which was somewhere in the desert of Sahara.

Having burnt my boats, I was quite anxious to push on, and I found myself deciding to go by the next train, instead of waiting till the evening. Had I realised that I was to sit for eighteen hours on an uncushioned wooden seat, I might have felt less eager. Eighteen hours the journey did last, however, and each hour more wearisome than the one before. I think the train must have visited every town and village in France, and the entire population have clattered noisily into my ancient, uncomfortable, unclean compartment, throughout the night. Certainly I reached Marseilles feeling ancient, uncomfortable, and unclean myself; and, unlike the compartment, very empty.

It was a wretched journey, rendered no pleasanter by the attentions of the guard, who, having seen from my railway-warrant that I was going to the Legion, behaved somewhat in the manner of a clever captor and skilful goaler.

He was of a type of Frenchman that I do not like (there are several of them), and though he refrained from actual reproaches and abuse, he made it clear to me that I could not escape him, and to my fellow-travellers that they had a possible danger in their midst. Not precisely a convict; nor, so far as he actually knew, an ex-convict; but still, one who was going to join the Foreign Legion.

On arrival at the terminus, this worthy soul saved me the trouble of finding my non-commissioned officer, by himself finding the man and handing me over to him, with the air of one who has deserved well of his country and of his kind.

"There!" said he to the Sergeant. "There he is! Another little bird for your cage," and so depressed was I by hunger, sleeplessness, and aching bones that I so far departed from good manners and the equal mind as to say:

"Oh for God's sake don't be such a funny little fat ass," but as I spoke in English he may have thought that I did but offer felicitations and regards.

I rather liked the look of the Sergeant. He was a dapper, alert person, and his bronzed face, though hard as iron, was not brutal nor vicious. He struck me as looking uncommonly like a man. He wore the usual uniform of the French infantry, but with a broad blue woolen sash round the waist, green epaulettes instead of red, and Zouave trousers.

Looking me over with a cold official stare, he asked me if I spoke French, and demanded my name, papers, and nationality.

"Another Englishman," he remarked to my intense joy. "Well—it might have been worse."

"Are you alone?" he enquired, and finding that I was, so far as I knew, bade me follow him.

By the side of the taciturn Sergeant I walked, longing to ask him about the "other Englishmen," whose recent arrival he had implied by his exclamation, on hearing my nationality.

But his manner did not encourage polite converse, and, truth to tell, I had an even deeper longing at the moment—for the appeasement of a very healthy appetite.

I waxed diplomatic.

"A Sergeant would not share a bottle of wine with a recruit, I suppose, Monsieur?" I asked as we passed an attractive-looking café, from beneath whose gay striped awnings marble-topped tables and comfortable cane chairs shrieked an invitation to rest and refreshment.

"He would not, *bleu*," was the reply. "Not only from a natural sense of superiority, but also because it would be against the regulations. Neither is he addressed as 'Monsieur.' He has a military rank, and he is saluted by those who address him....Some Sergeants, properly approached, might refresh themselves, perhaps, while a deserving *bleu* did the same...."

I halted and saluted as though he were an officer. (Correct procedure in the French army, I found.)

"*Monsieur le Sergent*," said I, "will you honour me by drinking a glass of wine at this restaurant while I get some food? I am very hungry," and I produced a five-franc piece.

"Be here in quarter of an hour, *bleu*," was the reply, and taking the coin the Sergeant crossed the road to a wine-shop, as I promptly dived into the café and hungrily devoured my last civilian meal—an excellent one in every detail, down to the crisp rolls, fresh buter, and coffee worthy of the name.

I rose, feeling what Digby would call "a better and a wider man."

Sauntering out under the awning, and seeing nothing of my Sergeant, I sat me down, filled and lighted my pipe, and gazed about me. Fortified and refreshed, I felt by no means unhappy.

I had not long feasted my eyes upon the novel and interesting scene provided by the thronged thoroughfare, when the Sergeant, crossing the road, approached. I rose promptly, saluted smartly, and fell in beside him.

He eyed my clothes.

"Have you any more money, *bleu*?" he asked.

"Yes, Sergeant," I replied, feeling a little disappointed in him.

"Because if you have not, I shall return you three francs," quoth he.

I assured him that this was wholly unnecessary, though a very kindly thought—and regretted my suspicions.

"Well, I will give you some good advice instead then," said the worthy man.

I thanked him sincerely.

"Beware of the Algerian wine then," he began. "The blessing and the curse of the army of Africa. I have just drunk two bottles of it. Excellent....Beware of women, the blessing and the curse of all men. I have married three of them. Terrible...."

I gave my solemn promise to beware, to be very ware, and neither to drink nor to marry to excess.

"Secondly, *bleu*," he went on, "when things are bad, do not make them worse, for they will be quite bad enough."

This also seemed sound advice, and I said so.

"And, thirdly—resist the decrees of Heaven if you will, but not those of your Corporal....Of course, no one would dream of resisting the will of a Sergeant."

I agreed that no sane person would do this.

"Of course!....But it is when you are insane that you must be careful," warned my mentor.

"Insane?" I asked.

"Yes. *bleu*," was the reply. "All good *légionnaires* go insane at times. Then they are apt to do one of the three horrible things. Kill themselves, kill their comrades, or defy a Sergeant."

"Why should they go insane?" I enquired in some alarm.

"They shouldn't, but they do," said my mentor. "We call it *le cafard*." The cockroach. It crawls round and round in the brain, and the greater the heat, the monotony, the hardship, the overwork, the over-marching, and the drink—the faster goes the beetle and the more it tickles. ....Then the man says, *'J'ai le cafard,'* and runs amok, or commits suicide, or deserts, or defies a Sergeant....Terrible....And do you know what is the egg of this beetle? No? It is absinthe. Absinthe is the uncle and aunt of the grandparents of *cafard*. It is the vilest poison. Avoid it. I know what I am saying. I was brought up on it....Terrible....I had some just now, after my wine...."

I promised never to look on the absinthe when it was green, nor, indeed, when it was any other colour.

"Then you will not get real *cafard*," continued the worthy man, "and you will not kill a comrade nor defy a Sergeant. You will only commit suicide, or desert and die in the desert."

"Did you ever do any of these terrible things, *Monsieur le Sergent*?" I asked.

"No, *bleu*. I did not even commit suicide," was the reply. "I merely shaved my head, painted it red, white, and blue, and was thus esteemed as a true patriot."

I began to think that two bottles of wine and an unspecified quantity of absinthe had stimulated the Sergeant's imagination, but learnt later that what he told me was absolutely true. (When engaged in repainting one of the striped sentry boxes of the barracks or the outpost where he was stationed, he had painted one side of his shaven head red and the other side blue, and separated these colours with a broad white stripe. This had drawn attention to him, and he had riverted that attention by desperate courage and recourse during the operations and battle of Cinq Palmiers.)

"And what can one do to escape *le cafard*?" I asked.

"Nothing," was the discouraging reply. "Mental occupation is good, and promotion is better. But in the desert, while the Arab finds two things, the European finds three. They are there, and, therefore, there they are...."

I tried to look intelligent and enquiring.

"The Arab inevitably finds sun and sand—too much of both. The European inevitably finds, sun, sand, and madness—too much of all three," he went on. "This madness is in the air, I suppose, or in the sun's rays. I do not know, even, I, although I know so much. And now you have talked more than is seemly. Silence, *bleu*...."

And I was silent, though inclined to ask why he addressed me as "*bleu*." I did not feel particularly blue, and I was quite sure I did not look blue in the slightest degree. (Later I learnt that it is French army-slang for a recruit, and has as much or little meaning as the English name of "rookie" for the same class of soldier.) The use of my tongue being now prohibited, I used my eyes instead, and enjoyed the marvellous panorama of the Marseilles waterside, where Arabs, Negroes, Levantines, Chinese, Moors, Annamese, Indians, and the lascars and seamen of the ships of all nations, seemed as numerous as the French themselves.

I was reminded of the story of the Tower of Babel as we made our way through the throng and round the boxes, bales, sacks, barrels, trucks, carts, trolleys, and waggons over which the gesticulating crowds swarmed and howled.

Among the sailing-ships, tramps, Oriental-looking barques, yachts, brigs, schooners, cargo-boats, and liners, moored along the quays, I kept looking for the English flag, flying at the stern; and was delighted as often as my eyes fell upon it.

My head was beginning to ache with the noise, heat, hustle, and eye-strain, when we arrived at our destination, a mediæval fort on the water's edge, obsolete, and dilapidated, with an ancient lighthouse tower, and a drawbridge, leading over a moat to a great door.

One half expected to see that the sentries were halberdiers in breastplate and jerkin, trunk hose, and peaked morion....

"Here we are, and hence—we are here," observed my Srgeant...."Good-bye, *bleu*, and may the devil admire you."

"The same to you, Sergeant, and very many thanks," I replied.

To the Sergeant of the Guard at the gate he merely remarked, "Recruit. Legion. Poor devil!" and turning, departed, and I saw him no more.

"Follow me, you," said the Sergeant of the Guard, and led the way along prison-like stone corridors, damp, mouldering, echoing, and very depressing.

Halting at a door, he opened it, jerked his thumb in the direction of the interior, and shut the door behind me as I entered.

I was in my first French barrack-room.

Round the walls stood a score or so of cots and a number of benches, the remaining furniture of the room being a big table and a stove. Round the latter, at the table, on cots and on benches, lounged a varied assortment of men in civilian clothes—clothes ranging from well-cut lounge-suits to corduroy and rags.

Michael and Digby were not among these men, and I was sensible of a deep feeling of bitter disappointment as I realised the fact.

All these recruits looked at me, but though conscious of their regard, I was much more conscious of the poisonous

(*Continued on page 32*)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing. The following day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

He goes to France, and enlists without trouble in the Foreign Legion. He learns that two Englishmen recently enlisted and believes they are his brothers.

Treasure Hunting

A Page of Discoveries A. A. Readers Have Made

HOW many like to go treasure hunting in a grocery store? Don't be astonished, I mean hunting for new foods to try as surprises for the family.

Leaving a store recently, I noticed a basket filled with cans marked "mixed vegetables." A clerk hastened to tell me this was something entirely new but her family had tried it and liked it very much so I purchased a can. I saw on the outside that the mixture could be used for stew, soup or salad, and I wondered how I would prepare mine.

The solution came unexpectedly. A family reunion was hurriedly planned. What should I carry for eats? My mind flew to that can, and I decided to try an escalloped dish. The results were all I could wish. It was pronounced delicious and requests came from all sides to tell them how it was made.

Here is my recipe:

Escalloped Vegetables

1 can mixed vegetables, 1½ cups fine cracker crumbs, 1 beaten egg, ½ cup vegetable juice, ¾ cup milk and salt and pepper to suit the taste. Mix in the order given, pour into a buttered baking dish, dot the top with a generous tablespoon of butter and bake in a moderately hot oven unfil solid, and slightly browned on top.—L. A. C., New York.

Emergency Meringue

NECESSITY is truly the mother of invention, and I often discover something when I *have* to discover it that proves very useful on future occasions when I need it less.

While preparing two one-crust pies this morning I found myself short of eggs. I have always been familiar with the trick of replacing the egg white reserved for frosting with a tablespoon of cold water in a one-egg cake and I can't see that the cake suffers a bit from the substitution. Also I have always added a tablespoon of water to the well-beaten white of one egg and beaten until stiff again to increase the froth of my meringue so that one egg white would cover a large pie nicely but I never had experimented to see to what extent this same plan might be carried safely. This morning, however, I wanted to frost two pies so I experimented a bit. To the stiffly-beaten white of 1 egg I added 4 tablespoons of cold water all at once. A little at a time might have been better but in just a minute or two the mixture became as firm and stiff as before, so no other method could have worked *appreciably* better. To be sure of plenty I added a scant cup of sugar but a little less would have been plenty. A teaspoon of baking powder was beaten in at the same time (I always add a *little* to any meringue), and the result was a big bowl of fluffy meringue that was generous for both pies, browned nicely, stood up well, and cut as evenly as any I ever say.—Mrs. E. M. A.

We print this recipe largely for emergency use and not in any sense to make our readers believe that one egg will do the work of four. The food material contained in the egg whites is the real purpose of adding meringue to the pie, and the addition of the baking powder and water can not in any way take the place of the actual food value of the eggs which one may be short of for the time being.

What These Readers Do With Bones

A. S. in the A.A. says she never read what to do with the bones from meats at canning time. I put them into enameled dish pans and cook until meat comes off, then cook the bones by themselves until every bit of the juice and marrow and knuckle jelly is extracted, put the bones in the stove, burn, crush and feed to hens. That is the end of the bones! Put all the soup together and add a kettle of cooked onions, put into cans not too full and process same as meat, and I have soup anytime I want it. One need not use the onions unless wished, but most folks like them and it makes the soup go farther. I find this soup as handy as anything I can and as good also.—S. G., Pa.

* * *

I read in December 25th issue how A. S. uses the bones after meat is cut off for canning. I will tell what I do with them. I have a steam pressure cooker and when I am through canning meat for the day I put the cooker full of bones and put it about ¼ to ½ full of water and put on the range and cook under pressure until the meat is done. I then release the pressure and open the cooker and let stand until morning. Then if there is too much tallow for soup I cut it in pieces and take some out. I then take the meat off the bones and put it with the soup and heat and put in required amount of salt. I then fill the cans with meat and soup to within an inch of the top and put them in the cooker and cook for 45 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

In this way the bones are out of the way and do not have to be salted if it warms up; also the soup is ready to use any time it is wanted in summer as well as winter. When opened I add more water and vegetables to the soup. If there is too much meat to can with the soup some can be used in other ways or used for mince meat.

I have also canned hamburg. I grind the meat and season the same as for immediate use then make in cakes and fry just enough so the cakes keep their shape then put the cakes into the cans also. It will keep if the liquid does not come half way up the cans. Fill the cans within an inch of the top and process 30 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. This is a change from plain canned beef and uses up scraps and the flank.—Mrs. W. M. S., New York.

Do Your Dressmaking Early

2980

Pattern 2980 *shows some of the newest style features, the deep yoke in waist-front, the two-tone effect, and the box plaited skirt. Such a design is very becoming to the youthful figure. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2⅞ yards of 40 inch light georgette with 2⅞ yards of 40-inch dark georgette.* Price 13c.

2965

Pattern 2965 *shows a semi-sports style very suitable for medium or full figures. The long collar and vestee make a very becoming line for all. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard of 32-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

2967

Pattern 2967 *is a very popular model. Raglan sleeves, inverted front band and pointed straps at the side above inverted plaits make a smart, tailored style for almost any figure. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our New Spring Catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail. If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.

Colds and Why

Prevention Is Much Easier Than Cure

COLDS are due to lowered vitality as any doctor will tell you. When I was a child one never went to the doctor unless there was a serious illness. Today one consults the physican to prevent sickness and in my case my doctor supplies me with medicines, properly labled, in case I might get sick and he be unable to respond to the call. I live on a farm, where the roads are impassable after a sever snowstorm, sometimes for several days. As I am subject to severe and sudden colds in my throat and chest and must have immediate relief, this plan is not as ridiculous as it sounds and each year as autumn approaches the doctor looks over my medicine chest to see if my needs are supplied. And in fact I have had no occasion to call in the doctor since he started this treatment in advance.

But to get back to these troublesome colds, we are often at fault ourselves. Eight months ago I had a general break down. My doctor, a state specialist, ordered a complete rest for one year, and if I would not consent and be good and cut out my work, he would send me to a sanitorium.

No one is anxious to go to a sanitorium unless it is absolutely necessary and especially a farm woman, so I promised and did rest after a fashion until October, when the weather became cool. I had improved wonderfully but then I began to rest in dead earnest. From the last week in October, for six weeks I did nothing else. Seeking the warmest radiator in the house, I pulled up my easy chair and every cold germ in miles around had haunted my family and claimed more victims than I would care to admit, and I had sense enough to see where I was headed. I had always slept with my windows open but that is not enough by any means.

I looked carefully to my diet which I found was woefully lacking in vitamines. My son the only other member of my family, is very "choicy" in what he eats and I didn't feel like cooking specially for myself. Fortunately he still goes to school and I have my lunch alone, which proved my salvation. Breakfast and dinner I make what he likes but here is my lunch. A large dish of oatmeal, tomatoes with mayonnaise dressing made with oil and a milk cocoa. I know this would make a more suitable breakfast but under existing conditions it serves its purpose.

Next I saddled my favorite horse and took a gallop of a mile. I had to go slow at first, not having been in a saddle since July. Each day I rode farther until I became slim and hard.

On bad days I have a trapeze in the barn my son put up for my especial use; here I do my daily dozen. Now when I come in and find my desk piled high with work I go to it with a clear mind and all my pet cold germs have migrated to some other radiator lover.

And what means most to any woman, was the improvement in my complexion, but it did take driving to keep this up the first week and make myself go out in the cold.—M. O. W., Pa.

Teach Her to Sew

On page 38 of our Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine, there is a picture-lesson showing how the girl can make this dress for herself.

Let your little girl see this. She'll want to make the dress. Give her the lesson in the book and let her try it. She'll be taking the first step in an art she should learn.

Send 12 cents for the book to Fashion Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 30*)

foulness of the atmosphere of the room. It was horrible.

Every window was tightly shut, and every man (and the charcoal stove) was smoking, so far as I could determine with a rapid glance round the reeking place.

Without thinking of what I was doing, I naturally and instinctively turned to the nearest window, manfully wrestled with it, and succeeded in throwing it open.

I am not in a position categorically to affirm that this was positively the first time that a window had ever been opened in Fort St. Jean, but it might well have been, to judge by the interest, not to say consternation, evoked by my simple action. What would have happened to me had a corporal or old soldier been present, I do not know.

At the table a group of three or four men who were playing cards, seemed to take unbrage at my action or my audacity. Their ejaculations sounded like those of great surprise mingled with resentment. One of them rose and turned towards me.

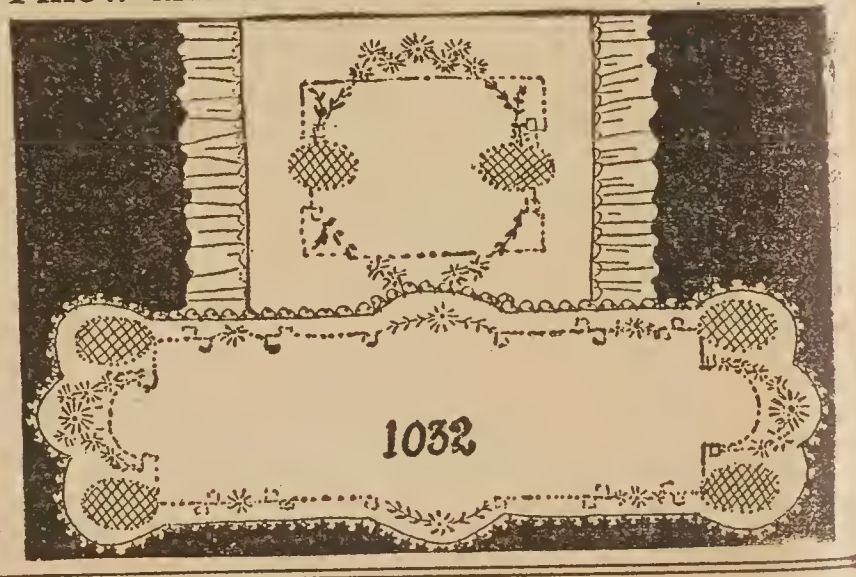
"You do not like the atmosphere of our little nest, perhaps?" he said, unpleasantly, and with a threatening and bullying note in his voice.

"No," I replied, and looking him carefully up and down, added, "Nor you, either. What are you going to do about it?"

(*To Be Continued*)

Pillow and Scarf to Match

Any room in the house that uses a scarf will be improved by having a pillow to match it, both in material and design. Both scarf and pillow cover are stamped on heavy quality tan crash of guaranteed fast color. The scarf is 18x52 inches, the pillow has a back to match. Instructions for working are included. Price of outfit, mailed to you postpaid, $1.48. Order by number 1032, and address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



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Finest cough medicine you ever used. Family supply easily made. Saves about $2.

You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough, is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap, but for prompt results it beats anything else you ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant—children like it, and it is pure and good.

Pour 2½ ounces of Pinex in a pint bottle; then fill it up with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Thus you make a full pint—a family supply—but costing no more than a small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is really nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying throat tickle, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, famous for healing the membranes.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX for Coughs

THE TROUBLE MAKER

By

E. R. EASTMAN

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must have had special notice for they had a regular camping ground and special nursery in my system.

I contracted one cold after another; being well supplied with medicine they only lasted several days but in a few days I had another worse than the one just past. Living became a burden, it became a task to perform any duty however small. I got spineless and "pepless," as it were.

I became ashamed and took stock of myself. For generations the white plague

Look Well-Groomed

EVEN if all of us cannot afford expensive and luxurious clothing, every woman can give the clothes she has the care they need to make her look "well-groomed" when she goes out. Carefully pressed dresses and coats, well-shined shoes, hats free from soil and kept in shape, clean, whole gloves—we can all have these.

The humblest home, even though it has no clothes closet, can find some space where a clothes pole (sawed-off broomstick if necessary) may be placed and on this may be rung dresses and coats on hangers. Although hangers do not cost much, you may want to make some for yourself—this comes handy when camping too. Roll a newspaper or magazine, tie in the center and suspend by a loop. A piece of barrel hoop, padded and covered and tied by a string makes a good hanger. The greatest thing to remember is to have them just as wide as the shoulders, or there will be "humps" in the clothes. For the same reason nails are bad for hanging such garments. Things that are apt to stretch should be neatly folded and kept in boxes or drawers. Here are some simple rules provided by a clothing specialist to practice if you would keep your clothes in good condition.

Brush clothes and remove dust before hanging away. Spots should be removed immediately, especially from woolen materials as dust settles in them and makes cleaning more difficult. Sugar spots may be removed by sponging with clean water. If grease is present, use absorbents or warm water and soap, gasoline, benzine or commercial cleaner.

Keep clothing well pressed. Pressing gives new life to a garment. Lay a damp cloth on the garment. Press, do not rub, with a moderately hot iron. Let the steam out occasionally by raising the pressing cloth. Do not press until absolutely dry or the garment will be shiny. Hang where it will dry before wearing.

Keep shoes in good repair and well polished. The polish preserves the leather. When not in use, put shoe trees in them or stuff with paper. Keep rubbers washed and away from heat. Mend with adhesive tape.

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You can tell by this cunning little block that the Mother Goose Quilt would be simple to make. This of course is only a miniature of one of the 20 blocks that make up the complete quilt. In actual size each block is 8 inches square and comes on a hot-iron transfer pattern so that you can stamp it on a block of white muslin and then embroider in simple outline stitch.. The 20 are then set together to make the Mother Goose Quilt.

The 20 transfer patterns in one package with instructions for making the quilt will be mailed postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Of Interest to Homemakers

SPRING with its fun of planning new curtains or making over the old will be here before we know it. The Bureau of Home Economics has just the bulletin for such a case as well as for curtain problems in general. A copy may be had free by writing the office of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for Farmers Bulletin 1516-F Entitled "Principles of Window Curtaining."

Another new and helpful bulletin put out by the Bureau is "Convenient Kitchens," Farmers Bulletin 1513-F which may be had upon request from the same address.

Don't let the colored clothes freeze on the line if you want them to keep their color.

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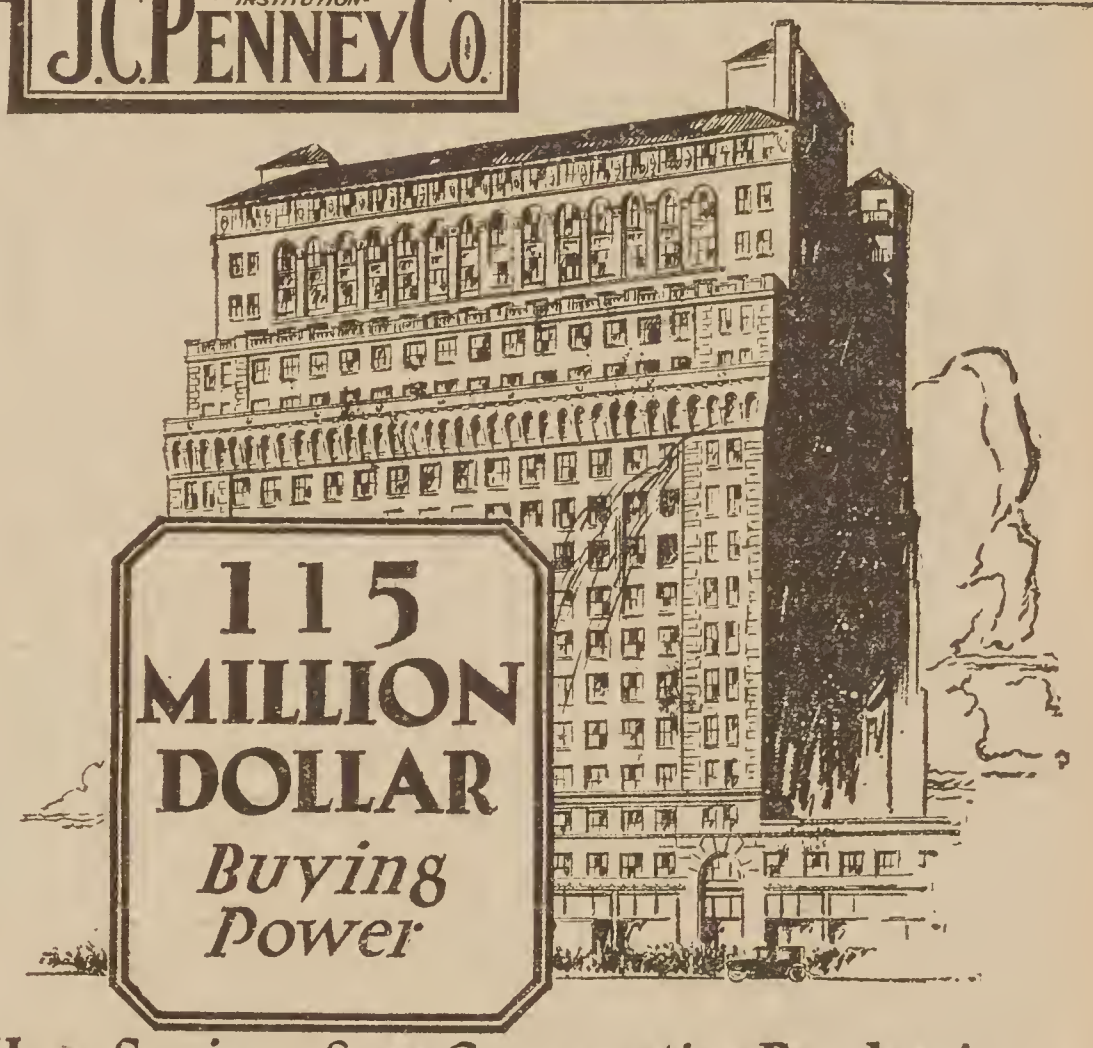

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BABY CHICKS—Reds, $14.00; Barred Rocks, $14.00; White Leghorns, $12.00; Heavy Mixed, $12.00; Light Mixed $10.00; Lots of 50, 1c more, 25, 2c more. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

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LEGHORN CHICKS—Big discount offer to commercial egg farms. Send for full information and get something worthwhile. Tancred, Hollywood, and Barron strains. We help you start right. FARM SERVICE, Route A-2, Tyrone, Pa.

3 BREEDING PENS of Reds—10 hens and male yearlings, show quality, egg quantity. Show Winners. Prices $30, $40, $50. GLENREST, Forest Glen, N. Y.

PEDIGREED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Cockerels. Production Show Prize Winners. Dams records 200-290 eggs. Price $2.00 up RAYMOND DUBOIS, Forest Glen, N. Y.

COLEMAN'S WHITE Wyandottes. Quality Supreme. Chicks—Eggs. Send for 1927 prices now. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JOHN R. COLEMAN, Smithboro, N. Y.

GET OUR CIRCULAR "How we produce a Better Grade of Baby Chicks". CARLETON POULTRY YARDS, Milford, New York.

BABY CHICKS, Eggs, Cockerels, Feed—Beef and Fish Scraps. BOX 124, Nelson, Penna. Describe Wants.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Pigeons, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

GENESEE VALLEY CHICKS. Mark this "ad"—if you are looking for high quality farm bred S. C. White Leghorns. Chicks hatched from our stock, in our incubators. Breeders have been selected for years for heavy production plus size of bird and egg. We have only a few thousand of high quality chicks to offer to the trade, who appreciate strong, husky chicks. Guaranteed safe delivery. Write for circular and prices. GENESEE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Box 50, Castile, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed, 9c and up. All chicks of free range stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

SNOW WHITE POULTRY Farm, Gregory's Leghorns, Standard of Perfection, greatest layers, large white eggs. Breeders, two to five years old. Baby chicks. Hatching eggs. Free catalog. J. E. GREGORY, Horseheads, N. Y.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY. Baby Chicks. Dogs. Pigeons. Hares. Ferrets. Cavies. White mice. Catalogue. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

HEALTHY QUALITY LEGHORN chicks $15 hundred, Reds $18. From own free range, selected breeders only, for 15 years. Persistent layers of large white eggs. WARNKEN POULTRY FARM, Salt Point, N. Y. Circular free.

BARRED ROCK Cockerels, bred for eggs, pen headed by 251-egg rooster, his dam sire 230. From seven years' selected layers. Price $5.00 up. JOHN BEAVER, Red Hill, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN White Leghorn chicks, Leaders in egg production and show winners. 100 — $12.00, 500 — $57.50, 1000 — $110.00. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chicks, from high producing stock. 10 cents up. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

TOM BARRON CHICKS, the world's best layers, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Once used Second-hand, 30 doz. size with flats and fillers, excelsior pads. All kinds of fruit and vegetable containers. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Five 500-chick Buckeye Brooder stoves, complete $10.00 apiece crated. PAUL KUHL, Cooper Hill, N. J.

IF YOU KEEP COWS or HENS you should certainly write for our valuable book on Building, Equiping, Remodeling or Ventilating a Poultry House, Cow Barn, Horse Barn, or Hog House, free to you. JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. 794 Elmira, New York.

MORE EGGS—BETTER CHICKS by using Ful-O-Pep egg mash. Send for a copy of our new 1927 Ful-O-Pep poultry book. THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, 1600 Railway Exchange B'ldg., Dept. 2036, Chicago, Ill.

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

ONLY A FEW DAYS LEFT in which to send in your order for the "Reference Number" — the March 5th issue. Do it Now!!—orders must be in our hands not later than Monday, February 21st. See heading on Classified Page for rates and information.

FOR SALE—1-2 yr. mammoth bronze toms, Goldbank strain, from the "Dan Amos" yards. C. A. NICHOLS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

HOLLYWOOD CHIX, Runner & Pekin Ducklings; Bred and Hatched from our own selected stock; Guaranteed. Quality. Reliability. Service. Catalogue. WAYNE DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock, bred from first-prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, O.

PUREBRED WHITE MUSCOVEY Ducks $2, Drakes $3. White Rock Cockerels $4 and $5 each. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Toms $10.00, Hens $8.00. F. L. ABBOTT, Gt. Bend, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Hatching eggs $6.00 per 12 postpaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Stock for sale. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Large healthy birds from prize winning stock; Toms $15 and Hens $12. MRS. WALTER B. SAXTON, Venice Centre, N. Y.

HEALTHY, well-marked, Bourbon Red toms, direct from Horning's breeding. FLORENCE MURPHY, East Springfield, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys—Hens $10, Toms $15. MRS. H. MEIER, Coxsackie, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, large and healthy tom and hen turkeys, also Barred Rock Cockerels, strong stock, heavy layers. MRS. D. H. MILLER, Adams, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Purebred mammoth bronze toms and hens, from best strain. Free from diseases. MRS. ARTHUR INGERSOLL, Route 5, Lowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thorobred mammoth bronze turkeys. Free from disease. Enclose stamp for reply. MAUDE MILLS, Hammond, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE Pekins, Samuels strain. Drakes $4. Ducks $3. ARTHUR BURGMAN, Locke, New York.

FARM EQUIPMENT

FANNING MILL Screen Sieves and wire cloth for your mill. W. C. AUL, Mfgr, LYONS FANNING MILL, Lyons, N. Y.

A PUMP for every purpose! Write for complete information. THE F. E. MYERS & BROS. CO., 261 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get our paper, The Earth, free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FARMS ALL SIZES; Meeting every preference and purse, in and around the beautiful Mohawk Valley. PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

ALL YEAR FARMING in the Southland. Ideal living conditions. Fine farm lands at moderate prices. Write for information to G. A. PARK, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. RR., Dept. AA-8, Louisville, Kentucky.

FOR SALE: 320-acre fruit and dairy farm in Columbia County, completely stocked and equipped, if desired. Price low to settle estate. For particulars address CRAIGS NIER FARM at Philmont, N. Y., or c|o High Rock Knitting Company, 93 Worth St., New York City.

FARM 185 acres, 20 head stock, horses, hens, tractor, milker, valuable timber lot, equipment, crops, price $7,500. $1,750 down, balance $200 yearly. Let your wants be known. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Summer Homes and Farms of different sizes, some of them well fruited, in Columbia County, N. Y. FRITZ HILDEBRANDT, R. No. 2, Hudson, N. Y. Tel. Claverack 53F22.

IMPROVED HUDSON Valley sheep, dairy, fruit and general farm, 235 acres, splendid buildings, electricity, furnace, bath. Reasonable. BOX 207-B, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—American Housekeeper. One that wants a good home more than high wages, in small family. On state road in Vermont. No Children. State age and wages expected. Address C. G. BRAGG, So. Fairlee, Vt.

WANTED: Married man to work in cow barn. State wages received in last position. Also give references. HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED, working farmer, with sons to run established dairy farm on shares, near town with good schools. References required. Write W. P. BROWNE, 7 Water Street, New York City.

WANTED TWO MARRIED MEN to do general farm work. Will give preference to men who are familiar with orchard work and tractors. State wages received in last position, also references. Position open April 1st. Write to HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

FURS—HIDES—SHIPPERS

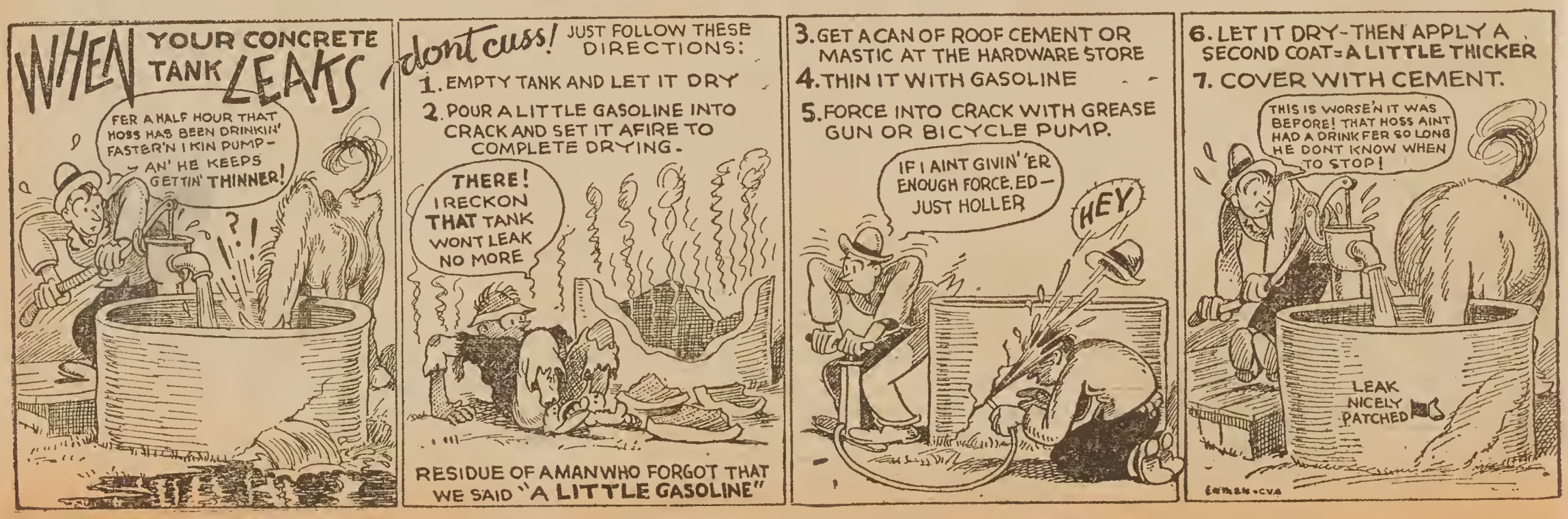
WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WANTED—Hides, wool, furs—special top cash market prices. Bank reference furnished. Ship today or write for prices and tags. Twenty-one years of active business here. We render a real service the year 'round. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Additional Ads on page 35

HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No. 10



Service Bureau

Another Necktie Concern at Work

About a month ago I received by mail a package containing three ties from the Elmira Tie Company. An enclosed circular demanded $1.00 or the return of the ties within six days. Now I did not order these ties and I do not approve of this kind of forcing people to buy their goods. I am holding the ties here and they can have them by coming after them as I do not want them. Can they compel me to pay or return the goods under these conditions.

THE Service Bureau has received a number of complaints concerning the annoyance created by the Elmira Tie Company. The annoyance has been aggravated by "dunning" letters coming from the Elmira Collecting Agency of Elmira and signed by E. C. Slater. The letters of the so-called collecting agency threaten all kinds of exposures supposed to be embarrassing to the receiver of the ties who fails to pay or return them at once.

The Elmira Tie Company apparently has no business address for it is not listed in the Elmira Telephone Directory. Neither is the Elmira Collecting Agency so listed.

It was after a rather lengthy search through its files that the Chamber of Commerce was able to inform a representative of the A.A. that the Elmira Tie Co., is owned by a Mr. E. C. Slater, who is also said to be in the real estate business in Elmira. It is believed that he and the Slater signing the letters of the collecting agency are one and the same individual.

Same as "Blind Men's" Scheme

The Service Bureau has previously voiced its disapproval of this method of doing business, in reporting the operations of "Necktie Tyler", "Paunce Bill" and their cohorts. There is no way to stop this very annoying way of selling goods. There is nothing illegal about it. If the individuals concerned were in need of charity it would be a different matter; but as far as we are able to learn, they are not. Incidentally, it is our experience that in most cases, merchandise sold by this method is inferior to similarly priced goods purchased in stores.

The receiver of these goods is under no obligation to return them. If the goods are used that signifies acceptance. Simply wrap them up and keep them in a safe place until a representative of the company calls for them. Any statement on the part of the collection agency that payments must be made or that the goods should be returned within a specified time are without authority.

Do You Hold Claims Against These Firms?

THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has issued a notice to shippers of farm produce, that all persons having claims as consignor creditors, against the commission firm of Contento & Petrone, recently doing business at 1005 Washington Ave., Wallabout Market, should file a verified statement of any claims they hold against this firm, with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets at 122 State Street, Albany, N. Y. All claims against this concern must be filed before April 27, 1927.

T. Carobine and Company, formerly of 173 West St., is also listed in the notices of Commissioner Pyrke. Farmers who have been shipping to this concern and hold any unpaid bills should immediately communicate with the Commissioner. All such claims against Carobine & Co., should be filed before May 4, 1927.

The Service Bureau urges all shippers who have any claims against this firm to communicate immediately with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, in order that provision can be made for the settlement of these claims.

It will be recalled that in the case of the failure of Neugeboren, recently reported in the columns of the Service Bureau, that there were a number of farmers who failed to file their claims. Those who did file their claims got one hundred cents on the dollar. Members of the trade who were "caught" by this firm had to take heavy losses. The Department of Agriculture and Markets is doing everything it can to protect the farmers, but the cooperation of the shippers is necessary.

Boston Poultry Dealer Fails to Make Returns

On November 18, 1926, I shipped a box of poultry to M. J. McCabe & Company. They were at one time a reliable firm for I have shipped poultry to him before and have received good returns. He sent me a check which I am enclosing in this letter and which has been protested due to insufficient funds. A number of farmers in this locality have shipped poultry to this firm about the same time I did and none of them have received any returns yet. Will you please advise me what to do in order to receive my money?

Nearly a month ago I shipped 35 chickens to M. J. McCabe of Boston, Mass. We shipped them in a box and in good shape the 16th of December. They received them on December 17th in good shape and that is the last we have heard from them. What can be done to get our money for the poultry.

WE are informed that it is generally accepted "on the street" in the Boston market that McCabe is in financial difficulties. Last year, McCabe paid 50c on a dollar and it is said that since that time he has been "sailing very close to the wind". According to The Red Book published by *The New York Packer,* a very reliable and conservative credit guide, McCabe's net worth is undetermined and his methods of doing business are only given a fair rating, not up to the standard acceptable to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

We entertain very slight hope of getting any settlement on these claims, considering the rather shaky financial condition of McCabe. Once again, we advise our readers to write the Service Bureau if they are not sure about the responsibility of the people to whom they are shipping produce.

A Question About an Egg Dealer

I am enclosing shipping card sent to me by the Greater Butter and Egg Company, 168 Chambers Street, New York City. I would like to know whether they are reliable or not.

THE Greater Butter and Egg Company is not licensed and bonded by the State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets. The company is a jobber of less than carlots of butter and eggs and has been in business about three years. According to The Red Book, published by *The New York Packer,* the net worth of this concern is given at less than one thousand dollars and the methods reported are below the standard accepted by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Subscribers are urged to write the Service Bureau if they are not sure about the dealer they are shipping to.

THE WRECK OF MR. DARLING'S CAR

Muncy, Pa.

Mr. E. C. Weatherby,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

I received check of $20.00 for the two weeks I was laid up, payment in full for injuries I received in an automobile accident. I am enclosing picture of wrecked car after it was towed into the garage. This car was a total wreck.

Thanking you for the check and the prompt way you settled this claim, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. P. DARLING.

November 11, 1926.

Warsaw, N. Y. October 14, 1926

Dear Sir:—I received the check for $130, indemnity due me for injuries sustained when an auto truck upset the carriage in which I was riding under the accident insurance policy No. 4369590. It is satisfactory and I wish to thank you very much.

MRS. GUY SMITH.

CLASSIFIED ADS

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

PURE EXTRACTED Buckwheat honey, 5 lb. pail postpaid Third Zone, 90 cts. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

FINE QUALITY extracted honey, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.70; buckwheat, $6; 10-lb. pail within 3rd zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; reduced prices on larger lots of five, ten and 60-lb. containers; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, our finest, 5-lb. pail, Clover $1.15, Buckwheat $1.00, postpaid; 60-lbs., Clover $7.50, Buckwheat $6.00, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, 23 Cedar St., Cortland, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover or Buckwheat, 5 lb. can $1.10, two or more $1.00 each. Prepaid to 3rd zone. RANSOM FARM, Syracuse, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX INCH WHITE Pine Siding—$25.00 per thousand—5 thousand feet—$100. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

ONLY A FEW DAYS LEFT in which to send in your order for the "Reference Number" — the March 5th issue. Do it Now!!—orders must be in our hands not later than Monday, February 21st. See heading on Classified Page for rates and information.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

GENUINE GILLETTE Safety Razor, Trivo Silver-plated Holder, and one blade in carton. Price 25c; Postage prepaid. PENN SALES CO., East Stroudsburg, Pa.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

WE HAVE just prepared a very attractive book on barn and poultry equipment which we will be glad to mail you without cost. Address Department A-2, HUNT, HELM FERRIS & COMPANY, Harvard, Ill.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—Valuable Book (Free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

BIG BARGAIN—200 Envelopes, 200 Letterheads, business size, any wording neatly printed, postpaid, $2.50. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

MAPLE LABELS—Four sizes: $1.85, $2.30, $2.75, $3.00 per 1000, postpaid. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

150 NOTEHEADS 100 white envelopes, printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, N. Y.

250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed, postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

APPLE TREES, 2 year old, 4 to 6 ft, 25c each. Baldwin, Delicious, Greening, McIntosh Red, Spy, Wealthy. Peach trees, 2 to 3½ ft, 15c each. Elberta, Hale. Concord Grape vines 10c, $6 per 100. Hydrangea bushes, 25c. Many other items at special prices. All stock strictly first class and guaranteed true to name. Catalog free. THOMAS MARKS & CO., Nurserymen and Fruit Growers, Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple and Red Raspberry plants. Why take a chance? We are willing to take it for you. We guarantee to deliver you plants, true to name, freshly dug from new fields, that will be sure to please you. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

H. & K. Northern grown strawberry plants are the best. Nothing like them for success. Ten best varieties, get our price-list it is free. HEYWOOD & KLIMOVICH, Central Square, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection: Thirty, ALL DIFFERENT, including lavender, salmon, blotched, Holland Giant, etc., blooming size, with planting directions, $1, postpaid. Easily grown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send for 36-page Gladiolus Book describing 175 magnificent varieties. Has special offers. Tells how to grow. Contains 40 illustrations. It's free! HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J. New Lebanon, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, early and late varieties, vigorous, high yielding stock. Buy in February and save money. N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

QUAKER HILL FARM PEDIGREED SEEDS from high yielding, tested strains, inspected for disease freedom and purity. Potatoes, oats, barley, corn, beans, cabbage, sweet clover. Write for catalog and prices. K. C. LIVERMORE, Box A, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

PEACH TREES $5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. FREE catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

25 LARGE GLADIOLUS BULBS—25 varieties $1.00, 100 for $3.75; 60 blooming size $1.00, 100 for $1.50, prepaid, cash, circular on request. RAYMOND C. CORNELL, Newtown, Pa.

IMPORTED DANISH Bullhead Cabbage Seed, from a heavy yielding strain, $2.50 lb. Postpaid. C. J. STAFFORD, Cortland, N. Y.

DO AWAY with stooping and Lame Back—Use Masters Plant Setter. Write for our descriptive literature. MASTERS PLANTER CO., Dept. D., Chicago, Ill.

WRITE FOR Burpee's Annual for 1927, now ready. It contains a wealth of valuable information and suggestions which you will find very useful in planning your garden this coming year. W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., Seedgrowers, Dept. 50-2, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR 1927 catalogue tells you how and why our seeds yield more and are most dependable. Send for this catalogue and we will quote you direct-from-grower prices on quality seed. S. M. ISBELL & CO., 386 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

DAHLIAS: Choice collection of 10 strong healthy tubers. Sent postpaid for $1.00. Extras if ordered before March 10th. EARLE DAHLIA FARM, Clay, N. Y.

CUTHBERT, Columbian, raspberry plants; roses, clean, healthy, inspected stock. Satisfaction or money returned. Ask for list. M. CULVER, 238 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Hebrons, Burbanks, Bovee, Triumph, Peachblow. Six weeks. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBBACCO: Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking 5 pounds $1.00; 10-$1.75. Pipe free! Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler: $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double Value or money refunded. CARNEY-GRAHAM CO., Paducah, Kentucky.

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

ONLY A FEW DAYS LEFT in which to send in your order for the "Reference Number" — the March 5th issue. Do it Now!!—orders must be in our hands not later than Monday, February 21st. See heading on Classified Page for rates and information.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Me.

BARGAINS IN THREAD—Send 25 cents coin for 35 shuttle bobbins, seconds of good sewing thread. Assorted colors. Skein thread 85 cents pound. EVA L. WEBSTER, Caratunk, Maine.

MEN! WOMEN! EARN $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, Weaving Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now at reduced prices. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solve YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 1332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

"SEASONING SECRETS", containing 53 choice recipes, is bound to please and will be sent free to you. CHARLES GULDEN, Inc., Dept. A-59, 52 Elizabeth St., New York City.

Here's My *new* CUT PRICE CATALOG

FREE

YOU can SAVE a lot of Money this Year

if you will send for my new big CUT PRICE CATALOG. Don't buy a rod of fence, barb wire, gates, posts, roofing and paint until you get this money-saving book. I'VE CUT PRICES to the bone on my 150 styles of DOUBLE GALVANIZED Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences — Farm, Drive and Walk Gates; on Corner Posts, Steel Fence Posts, and Gate Posts—Barb Wire, Smooth Wire, Grape Wire—Roofing and Paints. Catalog shows a bigger variety than you'll find in a dozen stores and at prices that save you fully one-third or more. Send for this catalog today — compare my quality and NEW CUT PRICES with what you have to pay elsewhere. You'll SAVE big MONEY.

Jim Brown PAYS the Freight

The new low prices in my catalog are *delivered* prices. I pay the freight right to your freight station. You know when you look in my catalog exactly what your goods are going to cost laid down at your freight station. You've no extras to pay. You'll find a big difference in price and a tremendous difference in ***quality*** — for instance — my fence is made of Basic Open Hearth Steel Wire and all ***double galvanized*** by the famous Brown process which puts on twice the usual amount of galvanizing. That's why it don't rust out—why it lasts two or three times longer than ordinary fence. My Gates have Carbon Steel one piece frames—last a lifetime. My Steel Posts are bigger, heavier and much stronger; my Barb Wire and Smooth Wire is the best ever; my Roofing is ***asphalt*** Roofing with ***wool felt*** base—not coal tar and paper; my ***WEARBEST paint*** with its big percentage of Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil is all that its name implies. Just read these letters:

"The 140 rods of fence you shipped me seven years ago is as nice and bright today, with no sign of rust on it. I put up another make of fence about the same time I did yours, and it is very nearly ruined by rust. The Brown Fence is by far the best fence put up in this locality."
John Bruce, Cauthron, Ark.

"I received my roofing in good condition. I feel that I saved at least $1.00 on each roll by ordering from you and if I ever need any more roofing I sure will send you my order for I know I would get the worth of my money. I certainly will recommend your roofing to all my friends." *A. B. Ingram, Eton, Ga.*

"Yours is the heaviest paint I have ever used. It covers better and it goes farther. And my neighbors say it is the whitest paint they ever saw. You saved me $1.30 a gallon." *Harry Thomas, Athenia, N. J.*

Fill Out and MAIL COUPON NOW!

Everything made in the Brown factories is so unusually high quality that it always gives the best of satisfaction as expressed in the letters above. Besides you take no risk in buying from Jim Brown—my unqualified guarantee makes you safe. You have nothing to risk but lots to gain when you buy from Brown. I ship promptly from my 3 big factories at Cleveland, Ohio, Memphis, Tenn., and Adrian, Mich., also shipping points at Kansas City, Mo., and Davenport, Iowa. Fill out and mail coupon today and get my latest New Cut Price Money-Saving Book before you buy.—*Jim Brown.*

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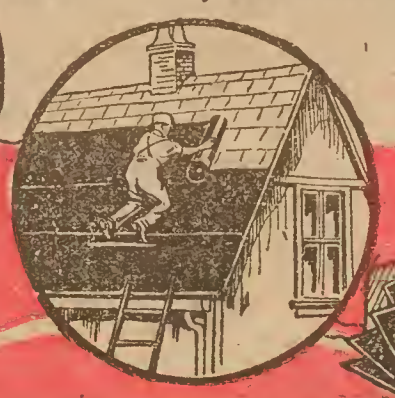

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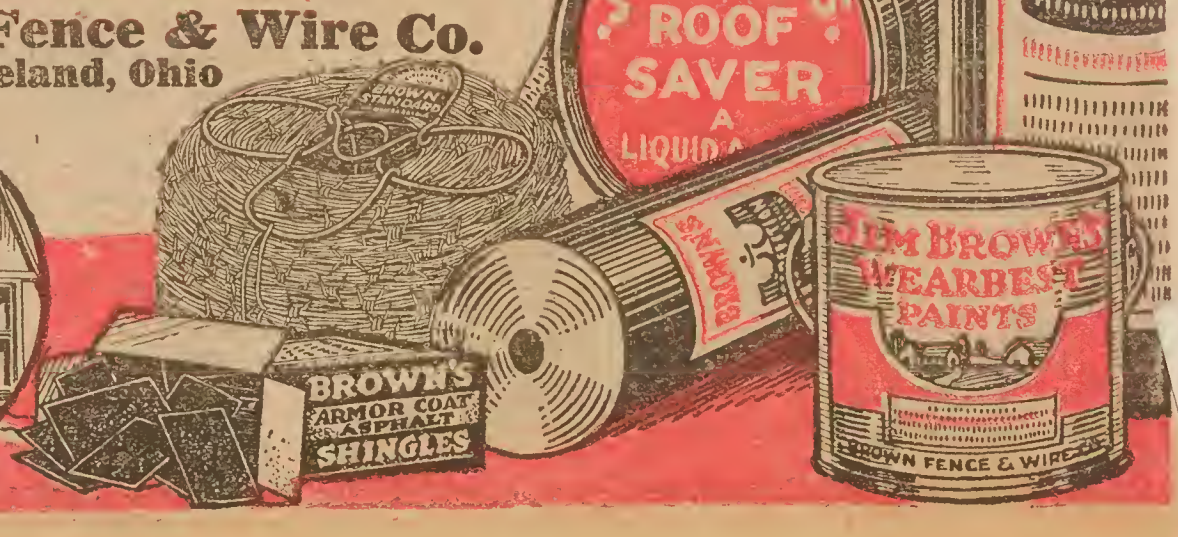

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FEBRUARY 26, 1927

Sergeant York and His Folks

A Story of a Visit to a Kentucky Mountain Home

"THERE'S plenty of corn for the stock, plenty of wood to keep warm with, plenty of victuals for us-folks, the roof ain't leaking, nobody's sick—and God's good, honey!"

This was the way an old woman in the mountains of Tennessee answered the writer's guess that there was a hard winter in prospect in November, 1921, when he was her guest overnight while journeying to Pall Mall, Fentress County, to interview Sergeant Alvin C. York of world war fame. Readers will remember that he is the mountain farmer who, caught in a pocket, killed 25 of the enemy and made prisoners of 132 others. General Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies, cited the Tennessean as "performing the greatest individual feat of arms in any war in the world's history."

Sergeant York

We are going to allow the Foch citation to stand without more than the temporary reference to it in order to establish York's identity, but we must return to the smiling old lady, in whose smile there was a charming wistfulness. It was easy to understand that she had more to say, and this was it:

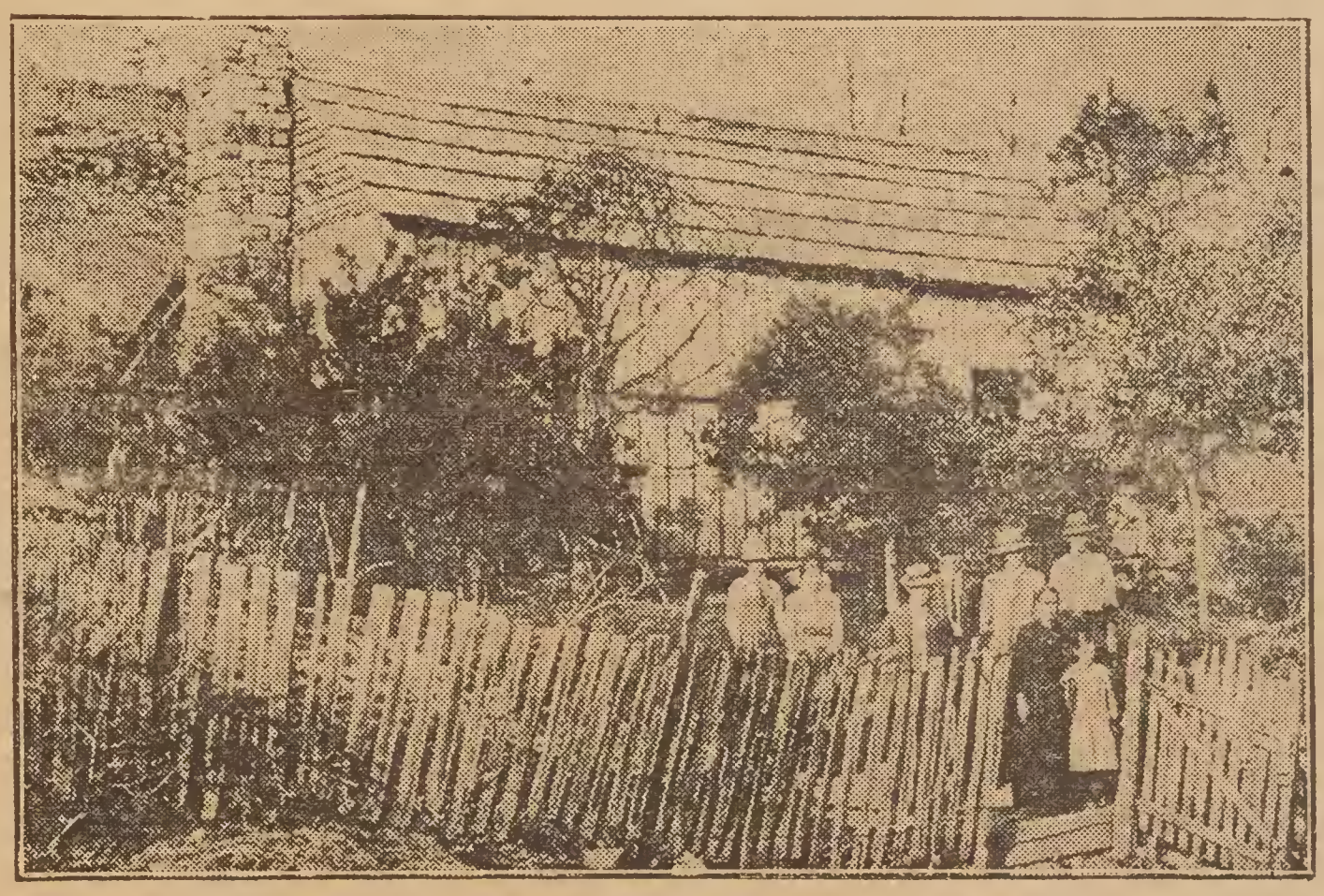
"We don't think the winters are so bad. It's the spring freshets that do the most damage, washing away everything before them." She paused and then ended her remarks in the most satisfied tone with: "We ain't never been washed away yet."

These mountain women impressed me on the occasion of a recent visit in the same way that they did five years ago—always working. Five years have made many changes in the mountains but "woman's work is never done." Voluntarily and cheerfully they bear the greater part of the burden of mountain life. When they are through cooking and caring for their children they are at their spinning wheels, at their looms, dipping candles, feeding chickens—every minute of their days is devoted to labor.

Getting into the York country today is a very different proposition from what it was in November, 1921, when the *New York World* sent the writer to find out from the heroic sergeant his exact financial condition with the ultimate purpose of bringing the facts before the people of the country. The generous response of the people when they were apprised of the Sergeant's condition has passed into history, but in the light of my recent visit incidents occurred during the first that are full of the human element—primitive in their conceptions possibly, but interesting and instructive withal. Without any attempt at colorization I am setting down some random memories that will always cling to me.

Having received orders to proceed to the York home from Herbert Bayard Swope, the editorial director of the *New York World*, and being in Nashville at the time, inquiry as to the ways and means developed that my journey was classed as an undertaking—indeed a rather perilous one. I was informed that I must not dare go into the mountains without thoroughly establishing my identity as a newspaperman, I was told that there was just a possibility that I might be mistaken for a revenue man, and that in such a contingency the native moonshiners made sure of their ground by killing first, and making inquiries afterwards.

Having met "Alf" Taylor, the genial old fox hunting and hound loving governor of the state in another connection, I called at his office in the State Capitol to discuss the problem. I rehearsed to him the things I had been told as we sat before the open fire in his office. Being a native of the eastern ridge of the same chain of mountains the governor was loyal but advised a "safety first" program which was carried out by obtaining letters from himself, from Cordell Hull, member of Congress from the mountain district through which I was to pass and from one Mr. Bennett, a Nashville hotel proprietor, then grown prosperous and rotund, who had been a power in the mountains in his day and whose gun, by general hearsay consent, was entitled to wear three notches earned in the protec-

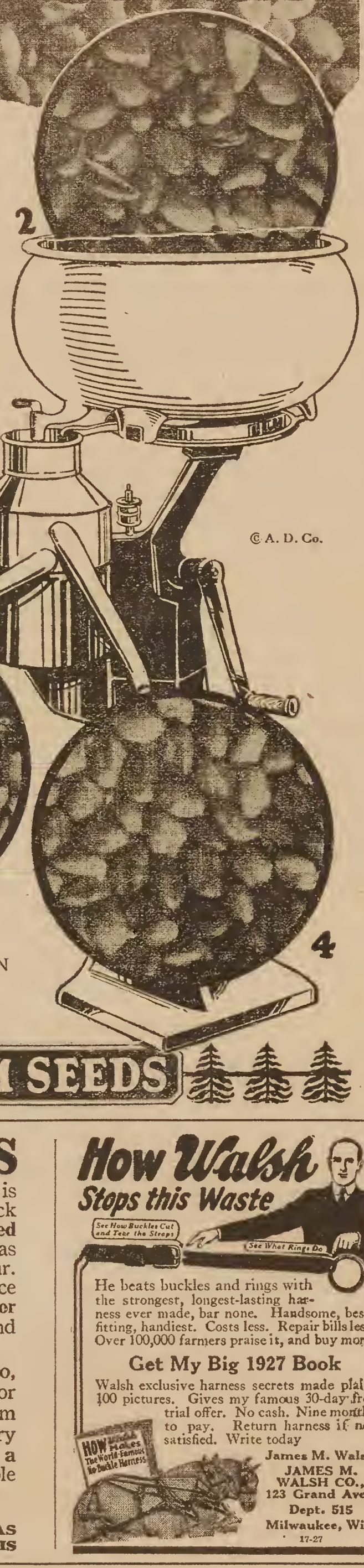


The mountain home of a World War Hero. Sergeant York was cited as "performing the greatest individual feat of arms in any war in the world's history."

(*Continued on page* 8)

Skimming the Cream

from thousands of acres



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The product of many thousands of acres is required to fill the annual demand for seed of "Pine Tree" quality. Nature sets a difficult task—many lots of seed as they come from the fields must be refused altogether because they cannot be *re*-cleaned to "Pine Tree" standards. Other lots require expert refining with batteries of special machinery before they can be branded and sealed as "Pine Tree."

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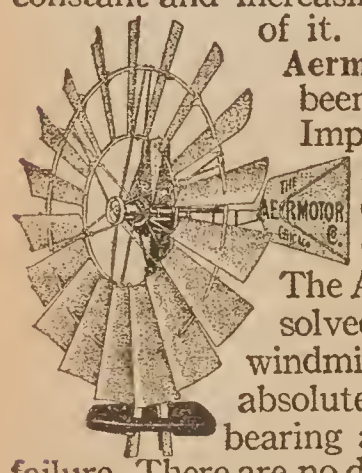

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We Find Time To Attend Farmers' Week

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

THE most unusual mid-winter weather referred to last week still continues here in Western New York—no snow, mild temperature ranging from 30 to 45 degrees and a good deal of sunshine. It would be quite delightful if it were the last of March, but in the fore part of February it is unseasonable and can hardly be permanent. The long range weather forecaster who predicted a severe winter missed his mark by a wide margin. Meanwhile colds abound and wheat and new seedings of clover and alfalfa are being injured.

M. C. Burritt.

It has been a wonderful week for pruning and most fruit growers have taken advantage of it. There seems to me to have been more pruning done than usual at this time of the year. Many old trees are being put into the woodpile also—many more than usual it seems to me. My neighbor across the road has cleared nearly an acre of old veterans, I have cut as many more. I believe that there are at least a hundred apple trees, three hundred peach trees and fifty plum trees on this two miles of road that will no longer contribute to the surplus of fruit. Eliminating these old trees must be a gradual process however. Time, available labor, the best use of the wood, all make it advisable to cut only as many each year as it is convenient and as can be used. I have a hundred old apple trees that ought to come out at once but their cutting must be a gradual process extending over several years—the worst coming first. Every little helps and the accumulation of years of systematic cutting with the help of high winds will soon take all of these old veterans out of production.

Optimism Apparent at Farmers Week

With the weather so favorable for outside work, it was hard to get away for Farmers Week. But the largest number of farmers in the history of this event—about 5000—evidently thought it worth more to them than staying home to get more work done, so I didn't feel lonesome. The program was very much as usual, with the increased economic and social emphasis that has characterized it in more recent years.

One distinctive thing that impressed many of us was the quiet but persistant note of optimism which kept bobbing up in both lectures and conversations. The tide of depression is beginning to turn. The future swing will be upward. This was the thought and the word. Is it a false hope or a fact?

Less Overproduction

Dr. G. F. Warren with his charts and their long waving lines was as much responsible for this as anyone. He shows that the period of overproduction is passing. For example the average grain production per capita in 1910-14 was 2571 pounds. For the three years 1920-22, the production per capita averaged 2547 pounds. The average of 2196 per capita pounds for the last three years, is "lower than for any previous three year period in 50 years". Adjusting these figures for the reduction in the number of horses and the reduced use of grain for alcoholic drinks, it appears that the amount of grain available for consumption is "about 6 per cent below the pre-war average per capita".

While there are many factors which are still working distinctly to the disadvantage of farmers——notably debts and taxes—much progress in adjustment is being made. For instance, while population increased about eight per cent in acreage of food and feed crops decreased eleven per cent

(*Continued on page* 8)

To benefit by our guarantee of ads you must say *"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"*

Contagious Abortion Causes Serious Loss

Dairymen Need the Facts About the Disease in Order to Control It

EDITORS' NOTE:—*Authorities state that contagious abortion causes more loss than any other disease of cattle. Dairymen need all the available information about this trouble in order to thoroughly understand the principles upon which control measures are founded. We are glad to give you the benefit of the following article by Dr. W. W. Williams of Springfield, Mass.*

By DR. W. W. WILLIAMS

MANY believe that all, or almost all, abortion and sterility is due to contagious abortion and consequently that a knowledge of bacillus abortus such as is commonly obtained from the laboratory investigations upon bacteriology is really all, or at least the best and most vital information that can be applied to the problems of increasing the reproduction of cattle. Yet, a closer scrutiny of the subject brings out numerous important factors not directly pertaining to bacteriology, which influence the rate of reproduction. In this each sex is concerned.

Correct Information Needed

One of the main obstacles to obtaining a clear, unbiased view of the problems relating to abortion and sterility is due to a clouded knowledge of the process of reproduction. Over 90% of the publications upon breeding diseases, both in the veterinary and lay press, deal only with questions of seriological and bacteriological technicalities and there is little opportunity for the breeder to obtain basic information about the processes which nature adopts in the matter of reproduction. Without this, it is even more impossible for him to comprehend the reasons why nature fails occasionally. That this lack of information often leads to the correlation of entirely unrelated factors is well illustrated by the ease with which commercial houses obtain affidavits from breeders as to the efficiency of their remedies. Only within the last year or two, it was shown that one of the widely sold abortion cures consisted of brown sugar and bran. Breeders and veterinarians seem to overcome abortion and sterility with an innumerable variety of things, ideas, concoctions, etc. Why is it? Why such a variety of sure cure remedies if there is a single cause; and why can one remedy do all that is claimed of it if the problem is not simplified by having a single cause?

The Reproductive Process

If the breeder is to be protected from the many preposterous theories and remedies for the prevention, control and cure of reproductive losses, it is very desirable that he be better armed with a knowledge of some of the more basic factors involved in the matter of the reproductive process.

The essential reproductive organs of the cow consist of the vulva, vagina, cervix, uterus, ovaries and oviducts. The vulva is the most external of these, lying directly beneath the anus, (the excretory opening from the large bowel) and continuous with it the vagina extends forward to the cervix. The cervix, or mouth of uterus, is composed of muscular tissue, its walls being very tough and unyielding. In the cow, excepting after calving, the opening through the cervix is so small that a probe the size of a lead pencil is not readily admitted. When the cow is in heat the cervix relaxes slightly, but even then the diameter of the opening is not materially increased.

The cervix is continued forward by the uterus, which immediately divides into two tubes, known as cornu, or horns. The uterus which has not been enlarged by pregnancy is normally 1 to 1½ inches in diameter and is only large enough to hold 1 to 3 or 4 ounces of fluid.

Each uterine horn is continued forward by a Fallopian tube, or oviduct, a small tube 1/16 to 1/8 inch in diameter and 6 to 8 inches long. The tube communicates directly with the abdominal cavity at its ovarian end, which lies directly against the ovary.

How the Cells Unite

When a cow is bred, spermatozoa (male cells) are deposited in her vagina, close to the cervix. From this point they propel themselves forward by wavelike motions of their tails, through the cervix into the uterus and thence through the Fallopian tube, or oviduct, from which they emerge at the ovarian end and lie in direct contact with the ovary. It is in this region that the male cell (spermatozoon) and the female cell (egg or ovum) unite, and the formation of the new individual, carrying the traits of each of the parents, is commenced.

In the non-pregnant cow, one ovum normally develops in either one of the ovaries every three weeks. Each ovary contains thousands of such immature cells which may ripen and form mature ova. As an ovum develops, fluid collects around it and ultimately a little sac, (the ovisac) about ½ inch in diameter, filled with the fluid containing the ovum attached to one side of it, pushes out to the surface of the ovary.

(*Continued on page* 10)

How We Changed Our Business

These Contest Letters Show How the Writers Increased Their Farm Incomes

EDITORS' NOTE:—*As a result of unsatisfactory prices for certain products during the past few years many folks have changed their farm business to a considerable extent. The following interesting letters are the prize winners in our recent contest "How We Changed Our Business to Make More Money". We wish to thank all those who took part in the contest by telling of their experience along this line.*

(*First Prize Letter*)

THE most important change that we ever made in farming, not only made us money to the extent of 200% profit on the investment, but also changed a dissatisfied farmer to an enthusiastic dairyman, keenly interested in the science of breeding and feeding.

When my husband bought the fifty acre farm which he now operates, he adopted the program of keeping ten or twelve cows and raising four to six acres of potatoes for a cash crop.

The dairy was of the ordinary type of grade cows, as good, I am sure, as grade and scrub dairys will average. However, after several years, he concluded that he was working the greater part of the growing season, raising and harvesting hay and ensilage for the cattle and then paying a large per cent of the milk check for grain to complete their support. The potato crop had to support the family.

This was the time he decided a change must be made. He would either quit farming, get a town job with regular wages and no investment, or he would change the farm practice in some way to pay more profit. He chose to try the latter, by means of purebred cattle.

Seven years ago he started with three registered Holstein yearling heifers. During the next four years he purchased eight more head, nearly all as young stock. Since that time he has bought but one animal—a bull calf. The total cost of these twelve head was $1230. To date he has sold from this foundation stock $1165 worth of purebred cattle, not including the bull calves, which were vealed, with two exceptions, and he still has a dairy numbering seventeen head whose value can be estimated from the record they made in the cow testing association last year. Only one cow in the dairy which completed the year's test made less than $100 profit above total cost of hay ensilage and grain. (Her profit was $97.69). The best cow had $183.43 to her credit, on twice a day milking—milk sold through the Dairymen's League.

The dairy is now supporting the family and for two years we have had our thousand dollar potato crop for a "bonus". Purebreds sure spelled the answer to our financial worries, but good care and right feeding must be given a share of the credit also.—Mrs. M. E. S.

* * *

A Smaller Farm

(*Second Prize Letter*)

SIX years ago my son and his wife decided to accept a business offer (too good to turn down) which took them to a different part of the state. This left my wife and me with two farms, a large equipment and a heavy overhead expense, which took all the profits. We sold the larger farm with much of the equipment, moved to the smaller place and are just getting our breath after making the plunge.

Our former farm program was general, diversified farming, specializing in poultry, fruit and alfalfa. The program for the small farm was or is eggs for the main income, with as much fruit and early vegetables as we can care for.

We aim to hatch and raise to maturity 300 white leghorn pullets each year. We have been rather disappointed in the net results. Each year something seems to happen, either the weather, or thieves, or sickness in the flock. We appreciate the old woman's viewpoint when she said that her hindsight was much better than her foresight. It is quite easy to see our mistakes after they are made.

Another mistake was in planting only small patches of red and black raspberries, when we should have put out several acres, enough to make the care of them a major operation. We are now doing this, when it may be too late, as prices on these products are about due for a fall.

We have had some success. We have managed to keep the whole place, not needed for crops, in alfalfa, which

(*Continued on page* 15)

TH' WIFE—*Oh, Albert! I must tell you a scream of a Ford joke I heard yesterday.*—Judge.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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VOL. 119 February 26, 1927 No. 9

A Thought For the Week

This world that we're a-livin'in
Is mighty hard to beat;
You get a thorn in every rose,
But ain't the roses sweet?

—FRANK L. STANTON

* * *

The United States Department of Agriculture states that hog prices are likely to be maintained during 1927. Growers, however, must watch overproduction for 1928.

* * *

EVERYBODY comes back from Farmers' Week at the New York State College with a lot of enthusiasm. It broke all former records both in attendance and interest. More than five thousand persons were in attendance during the week. It is difficult to measure the good accomplished in renewed enthusiasm and knowledge that this small army of farm folks have carried back from Ithaca for another year on the old farm.

* * *

WE believe that before long farmers are going to find a scarcity of good work horses. The number of young horses now on the farms is only large enough to maintain about half the present number of work horses.

* * *

WE wonder how you like "Notes From the Publisher's Farm", which appear every two weeks on the opposite page. The staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is very proud of the fact that our publisher is not only a farmer but a good one. Incidentally, every member of our entire editorial staff has had practical farm experience. We know from our own experience what your problems are.

* * *

NEXT week, February 28 to March 5, is Better Farm Equipment Week. We think you would find that it would pay to take some time during this week to look over the farm machinery, paint it up, buy any needed repairs and replacements, and thereby save yourself a lot of worry and bother when the time comes to use the tools.

* * *

ONE good effect of the present depression in the apple industry is the culling of orchards and getting rid of crowded fillers and odd varieties which many growers are now doing. Some are coming to see at last the absurdity of ruining the market year after year by fuit from odd and unpopular varieties and from trees that always produce culls.

* * *

ON the opposite page under the topic "Visits With the Editor", we have tried to give you a little glimpse of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the great American poet, and some of his best poems. One friend said when we showed him this that farm people had no time for poetry. We believe that they have when the poetry is good enough, but you shall be the judge of what you want. If you like this sort of thing and would like to have it continued in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, say so. If you think the space is better used for something else, we will follow your wishes.

Madrid Votes 3 to 1 for Centralized School

ON Thursday, February 10, the final vote was taken on the question of organizing a centralized school district at Madrid, New York. It was found that out of a total of 305 votes, 250 voted Yes and 55 No, or more than 3 to 1 in favor of the proposition. Leaving out the village of Madrid, the seven districts outside the village voted Yes 108, No 55. THEREFORE, THE RURAL PEOPLE THEMSELVES, NOT COUNTING THE VILLAGE, FAVORED THE PROPOSITION BY A MAJORITY OF 2 TO 1.

The actual vote in each district was as follows:

District	Yes	No	
1	142	1	(Madrid Village)
2	10	6	
4	2	9	
7	11	11	
8	15	18	
10	39	4	
29	15	0	
11	16	6	

It will be seen from the above figures that four of the outside districts cast a majority in favor, a majority opposed in two, and there was a tie in one.

The Commissioner of Education has repeatedly stated that he would not lay out any centralized district until he was sure that a majority of the rural people involved favored it. This vote clearly indicates a large majority of farmers favor a centralized school at Madrid, so it is expected that the necessary steps for it will now be taken. The rural schools will not be closed but will be maintained for the younger children.

Thus ends a long, bitter and unfortunate effort on the part of the Rural School Improvement Society to appeal to class feeling and prejudices, and to create animosities and bitterness in a heretofore peaceful community. In a propaganda sheet sent to the recent meeting of the State Grange, Mr. Devendorf, President of the Rural School Improvement Society, admits that up to the time of the State Grange session, he had held twelve meetings in the community of Madrid trying to tell the people there what they should do. In addition, he has been there constantly for weeks trying to force his views upon the community.

After all of these weeks of strenuous efforts on the part of the Rural School Improvement Society and after all the propaganda that has been circulated about the centralized plan being forced on the farmers, we call your attention to the final results recorded in the above vote. The vote thus again justifies our faith in the common sense and intelligence of the American farm people to act wisely, constructively and in their own best interests when they have had time to think through any proposition.

We regret the unfortunate bitterness that has been stirred up over this matter in Madrid community but we believe it will pass when outside trouble makers have gone and neighbors have had a chance to talk over their differences. One of the fine things about our American way of settling public questions is that we fight hard until the final vote is taken and then we forget our differences and all unite with the majority in giving the officers elected or the plans adopted a fair trial. We know that this will be the case with the folks at Madrid.

Lenroot-Taber Bill Passes

THE Lenroot-Taber Bill, making shipments of milk from other countries subject to sanitary regulations, has been passed by Congress and approved by President Coolidge. It is now a law.

The act provides that all foreign shipments of milk shall be subject to Federal regulations in accordance with standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It means that Canadian milk or any other foreign milk cannot come into our markets to compete with milk of our own dairymen unless it measures up to the same standards required of our producers. Practically every dairy producers' organization of America favored this act and much credit is due to John D. Miller, President of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, for putting the facts of the situation before Congress and the President, which helped to bring about the final favorable action.

Farm Relief Bill Likely to Pass Congress

FOR several weeks now the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill, or as it is called, the Surplus Control Act, has held the center of the stage in Congress. The Senate has passed the bill and as we go to press the House is about to vote on it. It is expected that it will carry in the House by a considerable majority. This will put the bill squarely up to President Coolidge. The President will probably veto it.

A concise summary of just what this act proposses is given on Page 6. It is claimed by the opponents of the bill that it is unconstitutional, uneconomic, and will increase the surplus in time rather than help to reduce it. The opponents also maintain that the bill has been shoved through Congress for political reasons, many Democrats favoring it in order to put the President in a hole, and many Republicans favoring it because of the tremendous pressure from the farmers of the Central West.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST recognizes the great need of doing something to bring about better conditions in American agriculture, but we never have believed that this relief could come from passing laws. If there is a surplus now, we cannot see why higher prices for wheat and cotton will not make a still greater surplus. It is also a fact that the bill as it now stands does not give Eastern farmers much consideration. In fact, if it does raise prices for Western grain, it will increase the feed bills of our dairymen and poultrymen.

Milk Committee Doing a Good Job

WE have just returned from attending a session at Albany of the Milk Producers Program Committee on Unified Organization. You will remember that this committee of representative farmers was appointed at the general meeting of dairymen at Utica on October 27. These men are doing a good job and they are giving their own time and paying their own expenses in order to do it.

The Committee may not be able to find a general plan on which all dairymen can unite to sell their milk, but for the first time in the history of the milk business there is being collected fundamental facts and information which will be of tremendous value to all dairymen in the problem of selling their milk. There have appeared before this committee almost every person in Eastern United States whom the committee felt could give any facts or information that would help in solving the milk marketing problem. All of this great volume of information has been taken by a stenographer and later the committee will analyze it and get it into shape to put before dairymen for their consideration.

We believe that when the farmers have these facts they can be depended upon to work out an intelligent plan that will enable them to dispose of their products to better advantage. In the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you will find from week to week in concise form the most important of this information collected and assembled by the Milk Program Committee. On Page 10 under the title of "What Do Dairymen Want?", Mr. C. A. Taylor, Secretary of the Committee, tells of a questionnaire which will be submitted to you through the county agricultural agents to get more information directly from you on what you think ought to be done about the marketing situation. We know that you will give careful attention to this questionnaire for when this marketing problem is finally satisfactorily settled, it will be largely due to the willingness of the individual dairymen to do his full share.

News From the Publisher's Farm

THE second and third daughters of Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th to freshen on our farm have just made the following seven-day records: Fishkill Lady Inka Hengerveld freshened on January 10th weighing about 900 pounds after calving, and gave 440 lbs. of milk and 18.96 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Her sister, Fishkill Inka Daisy DeKol freshened on January 9th, weighing a trifle over 1000 lbs. after calving, with only three quarters of her udder in good condition. Every once in a while we have a heifer freshen like this, and I wonder whether this does not come from putting two heifers together in a box stall while they are still under six months old. With only three quarters of an udder, Daisy came through with 350 lbs. of milk and 14.35 lbs. of butter in 7 days. We milked both of these heifers four times a day for 45 days and then dropped them to twice a day milking in order to qualify in Class C.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

* * *

SOME of you may be interested in knowing how I keep my records for the herd. We have a book which has four pages devoted to each animal. The first page gives the name of the animal, the date the cow was born, its pedigree and all records made. The second page shows all calves born, whether we have kept them on the farm or sold them. If sold, we list the name of the purchaser and also how much the animals sold for. The third page is reserved for comments, such as any particular peculiarities of the animal, and a record of examination by the veterinarian. The fourth page is devoted to giving the weight of the animal each month. With these records before me, I am able to tell at a moment's notice the history of any cow in my herd.

* * *

WE are making slow progress in clearing the nine acres of old orchard in preparation for the new orchard. It seems to me that the easiest part of the job is the sawing down of the old apple trees with our engine saw. The real work begins when we try to chop up the tree for firewood. We expect to dynamite out the old stumps and drag them to a nearby brush lot where we will burn them once they are dried out. I ordered my apple trees for these nine acres and I am going to plant McIntosh and Cortland. I hope my decision as to varieties has been a wise one because it will take 8 or 10 years until I find out whether I am right or wrong. Have you ever stopped to think how long it takes in fruit growing to get one's experience? In publishing a paper like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we get our experiences every week and if we make a mistake one week, we can correct it the next. In farming we only get our experiences at the best once a year with crops, and in fruit growing some times once in 10 years. This thought makes me feel that in planning the spring's operation, I must be exceedingly careful not to make any mistakes, and to take advantage of all the things that I have learned during the past season.

* * *

IT looks as though we are going to have a very early spring this year as we found the Pussy Willows were all out.

* * *

FRED OHM and I went to Philadelphia and went through the plant of the Curtiss Publishing Co., and the *Pennsylvania Farmer*. In meeting business men now-a-days, they so often tell you that competition in business is so keen that it is "dog eat dog and devil take the hind most". The reason that we went to Philadelphia was to learn about some special process that the Curtiss Co. has developed in printing and also to get some information about the printing methods of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*. Both concerns gave us all the facts that we wanted and gave up several hours of their valuable time to take us around their respective plants. I came home with the pleasant feeling that there are still left in this world some people who are willing to extend the hand of cooperation in business.

* * *

COMMISSIONER PYRKE and Health Commissioner Harris had lunch with us last week. Ways and Means were discussed for closer cooperation between the two departments.

* * *

YOU may remember that in a recent issue I spoke about a pleasant sleigh ride that Mrs. Morgenthau, the children and I took, which was only marred by a lack of sleigh bells. Fred Ohm's father, Mr. P. H. Ohm, found he had an old set of sleigh bells tucked away in the garret, and was kind enough to send them as a gift to my children.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Thought for the Week

The aim of an honest man's life is not the happiness which serves only himself, but the virtue which is useful to others.

—MADAME DE STAEL

Visits With the Editor

I SPENT a pleasant sunshiny day recently wandering about the streets of the old New England city of Portland, Maine. On a busy corner stands a beautiful monument erected to the memory of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, which reminded me that Portland was the native town of the great poet. From a friendly policeman I learned that the old Longfellow home was still standing and went down the street to see it. It is a square, three-story frame building typical of thousands of homes of early "Yankeeland" but it seemed lonesome and out of place in the busy city. Tall places of business rear above and overshadow the old house on every side.

E. R. Eastman

Stepping from the noisy street into the Longfellow home is like stepping a hundred years into the past, for the rooms and the furniture are preserved and arranged much as they were more than a century ago when Longfellow was a little boy and played in them. He was born in this house on February 27, 1807, lived here during his early years and attended the Portland schools. After graduating from college, Longfellow took up teaching as his profession and was for many years a professor at Harvard University. Except for considerable time spent studying and traveling in Europe, he lived for the greater part of his life in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

His first wife was a Portland girl who was taken ill and died when the Longfellows were on one of their trips to Europe. A few years later he married again and his second wife met a horrible death by fire in 1861. Through nearly all of Longfellow's writings there is a note of somberness and sadness which we can understand when we know that his own life was more or less tragic.

* * *

IN the following few paragraphs, I want to give you a few glimpses of what I consider the best of Longfellow's poems, but because of lack of space there is only room for a verse or two of each poem. My hope is that these brief selections will renew your love for this great poet so that you will take the time to find and perhaps read aloud the complete poems.

One of the finest things he has written is called "The Psalm of Life", about which Mr. Longfellow wrote: "I kept it for some time, unwilling to show it to anyone, it being a voice from my inmost heart at a time when I was rallying from depression." This was after the death of his first wife. Before publishing it, he read it to one of his college classes. I wonder how many of those college boys of 1838 had any realization that their teacher would in time be regarded as one of America's foremost men of letters.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

* * * * *

Let us, then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

While walking through the streets of Portland, I remembered the poem which Longfellow wrote on one of his return visits to his home town, and I read a part of this to a farmer audience in the evening. It is called "My Lost Youth", a part of which is as follows:

Often I think of the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea;
Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town,
And my youth comes back to me,
And a verse of a Lapland song
Is haunting my memory still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

* * * * *

Strange to me now are the forms I meet
When I visit the dear old town;
But the native air is pure and sweet,
And the trees that o'ershadow each well-known street,
As they balance up and down,
Are singing the beautiful song,
Are sighing and whispering still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

And Deering's Woods are fresh and fair,
And with joy that is almost pain
My heart goes back to wander there,
And among the dreams of the days that were,
I find my lost youth again.
And the strange and beautiful song,
The groves are repeating it still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

American educators now think that no boy's or girl's high school education is complete without a thorough knowledge of Longfellow's great epic, "Evangeline", a poem worth reading aloud around your hearthstone.

Ye who believe in affection that hopes, and endures, and is patient,
Ye who believe in the beauty and strength of Woman's devotion,
List to the mournful tradition still sung by the pines of the forest;
List to a Tale of Love in Acadie, home of the happy.

"The Courtship of Miles Standish" is another fine classic, familiar now to all of America's boys and girls, and interesting because it shows a lighter humorous touch of the author's nature. You will remember how the warlike but bashful Miles Standish sent John Alden to do his wooing for him,

But as he (John Alden) warmed and glowed, in his simple and eloquent language,
Quite forgetful of self, and full of the praise of his rival,
Archly the maiden smiled, and, with eyes overrunning with laughter,
Said, in a tremulous voice, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

Then there is "The Song of Hiawatha" with its splendid swing and its rhyming Indian names handled so beautifully by the poet that the whole poem is almost like music.

Ye who love the haunts of Nature,
Love the sunshine of the meadow,
Love the shadow of the forest,
Love the wind among the branches,
And the rain-shower and the snow-storm,
And the rushing of great rivers

(*Continued on page 22*)

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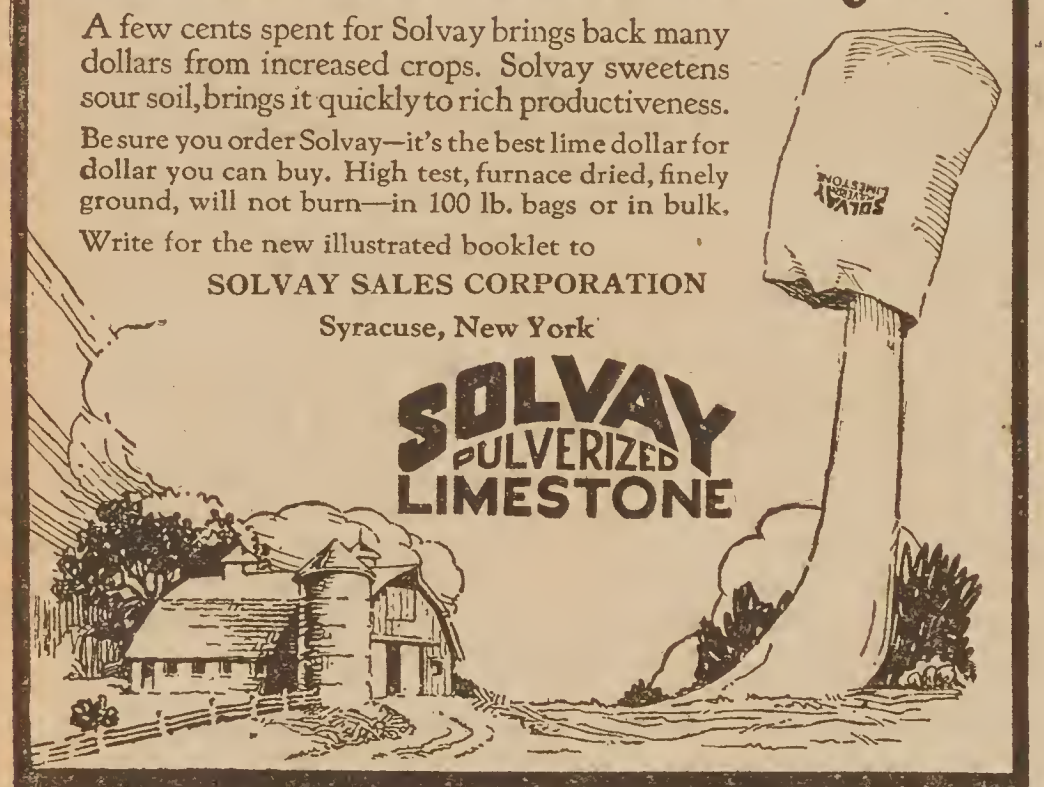

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The New McNary-Haugen Bill

It Will Probably Be Passed--Will It Be Vetoed?

THE following, taken from the *Indiana Farmer's Guide,* is a concise and accurate summary of what is proposed in the new Surplus Control Act. Every well informed farmer will wish to read and acquaint himself with this information.

The proposed "Surplus Control Act," an outgrowth of the McNary-Haugen bill, strongly sponsored by the American Bureau Federation and a number of its state organizations of the Mid-West, is most commonly known because of its equalization fee idea.

This farm relief plan suggests the formation of a federal farm board consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture and one member from each of the 12 federal land bank districts. They are to be appointed by the President with the consent to the Senate, after having been duly nominated by committees in each district which are elected by bona-fide farm organizations and cooperative associations whose eligibility is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Election rules, qualifications, salaries and expenses relative to the board are stated.

Board to Determine Surplus

The board shall keep advised of crop prices, prospects, supply and demand, at home and abroad; and shall advise cooperative associations, farm organizations and producers in the adjustment of production and distribution in order that they may secure maximum benefits under the act. The board shall be aided by a council representing each of the agricultural basic commodities, those definitely named being cotton, wheat, corn, rice and swine.

When this board finds that there may be during the ensuing year a surplus above domestic requirements or sufficient to hinder orderly marketing, it may assist in removing, withholding or disposing of the surplus. This may be done through an agreement with the cooperative associations, if they exist, and such organizations shall be paid from a stabilization fund for the amounts of losses, costs and charges arising out of the purchase, storage and sale of certain agreed commodities.

Equalization Fee

In order that each marketed unit of the state commodities may contribute its equitable share to the stabilization fund, there shall be collected an equalization fee on designated marketable farm products, the amount and method of payment to be determined by the board. To enable the board to begin operations and to aid financially until the equalization fees may be collected, the government shall appropriate $250,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund. To this is added a separate appropriation of $500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the board which may be incurred prior to July 1, 1928. The board is authorized to make loans out of the revolving fund to cooperative associations engaged in the marketing of any agricultural commodity.

Coming—Reference Number

IN many ways the next number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be the most valuable single issue of any publication that comes into your home during the entire year. It is our annual Referenee Number and will contain in concise form so you can get at it quickly information on almost every possible problem that can arise on the farm or in the farm home. It has taken an immense amount of labor to get this material together and to bring it right up to date. We know that you will want to put the issue away carefully so that you can have it for constant reference throughout the year.

Attendance Record Made at Twentieth Farmers' Week

THE twentieth Annual Farmers' Week at Cornell was characterized by a fine program, good weather and good roads, the combined result of which was a record crowd. Friday night at five o'clock, 5,159 visitors had registered at the desk in Roberts Hall, the greatest number ever to attend Farmers' Week.

It is possible to mention only a few of the outstanding talks given during the week, those which perhaps deal more in inspiration than instruction, yet the smaller meetings where there is free discussion between speaker and audience are no less important.

Western farm conditions and some possible remedies for them were ably presented by Mr. Henry Wallace of *Wallace's Farmer.* His talk was well, though perhaps not enthusiastically received.

Talks on Law Enforcement

Mrs. Mabel Walker Wellebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, told her audience of some aspects of the enforeement of the Prohibition Amendment and followed her talk by answering a number of questions from the audience.

Dean A. R. Mann spoke on "The European Farmer—Some Observations of his Situation". Dean Mann spent some time in the various countries in Europe and speaks from personal experience.

Dr. C. F. Warren gave a series of talks at eleven o'clock each day. He talked about the agricultural depression, adjusting the farm business to present conditions and some public problems of agriculture. He mentioned the present unjust tax situation and told of the necessity for improving living conditions on farms so that they will be more nearly on the basis of conditions in the city.

Many Conferences and Conventions

A number of conferences and conventions added to the crowd and to the program. The Grange Leeturers of the State had an interesting and instructive program on Thursday and Friday, while other groups that met together were the Alumni Association of the New York State College of Agriculture, with an informal reception and supper on Wednesday evening, The Cornell Dairy Students' Association, the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association, Inc., the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association, Inc., a Rural Church Conference, a Rural Education Conferenee, the Homemakers Conference and a Conference of Indian Farmers and Homemakers.

The program is not confined to pure instruction. The aim of Farmers' Week seems to be threefold—to instruet, to entertain and to inspire. Perhaps from the standpoint of entertainment alone, the most interesting feature was the concert on Tuesday evening by the Cornell University Orchestra. Some might disagree and vote for the annual "Kermis", a play produeed by students of the college and presented on Friday evening.

High School Boys Judge Stock

Students of the High School Departments of Agriculture and the several state schools of agriculture competed in several judging contests during the week, the most extensive being the stock judging contest in the judging Pavilion on Thursday. Thirty-two teams were entered. A perfect score was 1500 points and the ten highest teams with their scores were:

1. Homer Academy, 1217; 2. Franklin Aeádemy, Malone, 1086; 3. Prattsburg, 1032; 4. Webster, 974; 5. Marathon, 970; 6. Forestville, 967; 7. Gouverneur, 960; 8. Alfred, 958; 9. Edmeston, 935; 10. Newark, 932.

A cane was awarded to Paul B. Orvis, coach of the winning team. Medals were awarded the following boys: Rutherford Bell from Homer High, in eattle, with 277 points out of 300; Archie Neimi from Trumansburg High, in swine, with 100 out of 100 points, and to Willard Morse from Moravia High, horses, with 92 points out of 100.

The apple judging contest in which 19 teams were entered was won by the boys from the High School Department of Agriculture at Sodus. The team from Webster took second place.

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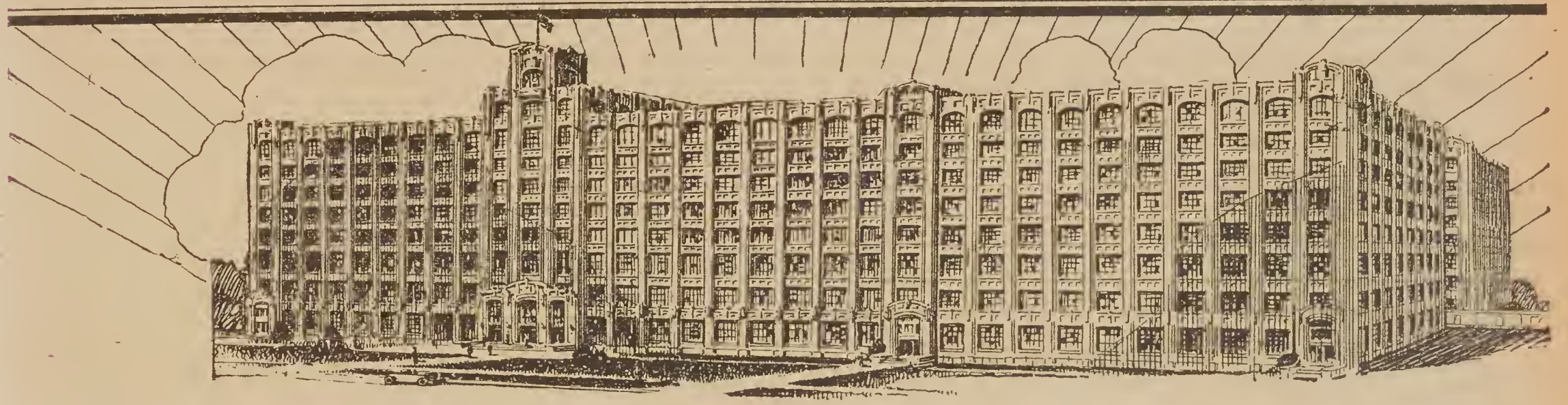

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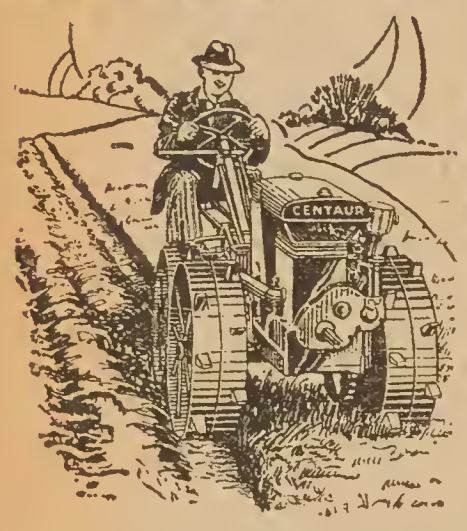

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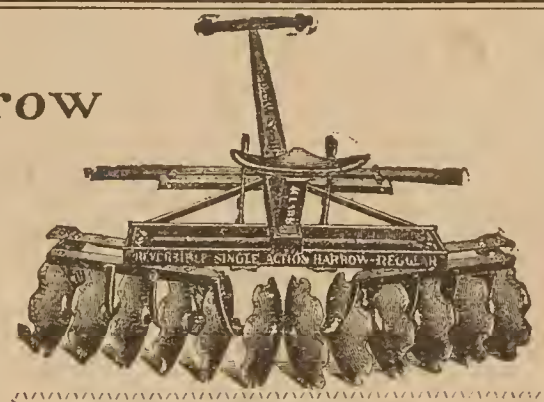

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Sergeant York and His Folks

(*Continued from page 1*)

tion of life and property as a peace officer.

Arriving at Livingston, the last railroad station on the way into the mountains I presented my letters to W. C. Estis, cashier of the Farmers' Bank and Pooh-Bah of the town. He advised that the New York World office be wired for money as a further means of letting those interested know the business of the stranger. When the money was received Mr. Estis turned me over to the rural free delivery driver who undertook my transportation over the first nine miles of the thirty-five that lay between me and Pall Mall. The start was made at 6:30 in the morning in an open buckboard to which were hitched two very tired and unkempt-looking mules. Before we were many minutes seated together I began to feel safe in the knowledge that the driver knew the object of my mission. Yea! even the amount of money I had received from New York had been properly broadcast.

Miserable Roads

Such roads! It was no wonder the poor mules looked miserable. A mile of driving over such makeshifts would make the most buoyant wish he were back where he started. My general recollection is of thick, viscid mud up to the hubs, the wheel base at an angle of about 45 degrees continuously, the only variety being when the traveller changed places with the driver sitting at the apex of the angle when the wheel base changed over suddenly.

Those same roads exist today but other roads have supplanted them, except to the dogged few of the mountaineers who still resent the ways of civilization and jog along, horseback or muleback over the old trails. Going into the Tennessee mountains today the journey is made over standard roadways built with Federal aid. Automobiles carry the mountain folks from their homes to the county seats. They are living well and moving rapidly in the mountains nowadays but there are still many "conscientious objectors" to the new order of things. One of these men, whose home is near Byrdstown, Pickette Co., expressed his opinion in answer to a question a few weeks ago:

"I suppose the new roads are good things for automobiles. I don't and won't own none. We used to only need one doctor a few years ago. Now we have three. We got two more lawyers and they tell me revenue men are coming in by the hundreds. Of course it makes no difference to me about them fellows, but—".

"Stills" Are Guarded

Revenue men formed the principal reason for the "safety first" program of the first trip and not without cause as developed during the four days it took to negotiate the thirty-five miles from Livingston, Overton county, to Pall Mall. Every now and again a lean mountaineer carrying a blue-steel barreled rifle appeared along the roadway, having come silently out of the woods. Each driver used the same gesture on these occasions—lifting the right arm to the head—and we proceeded without harm. Those rifles were very business-like but the men who carried them were more so. They were the outposts of the moonshine stills, some of them permanent fixtures in the wooded mountains and others known as "wild-catters," moving about to keep near the cheapest corn supply in the adjoining valleys.

Men who are in a position to know say that with the improved transportation facilities the moonshine industry is fleeing from the mountains to the more sheltered cities, but there are stills yet in operation among my good friends and their environment would still prove unhealthy for "revenuers".

Many changes I found there but the most interesting change of all was in the gallant sergeant of the world war. With the money gifts of the admiring public he has established his farm on a paying basis. Raising stock is his business and a brother looks after it very satisfactorily. This opened the way for York to take up what he has long considered his life work—providing an undenominational college for the education of the mountain girls and boys. Five years ago York was living in an 8 by 10 feet lean-to attached to his mother's log cabin. Today he has a substantial home on his farm and another in process of construction beside the college of his dreams near Jamestown. The college is running and is known as the Alvin C. York Foundation. He is its president and has raised every dollar for its foundation and growth without accepting a dollar from any denomination.

A Busy Man

I imagine the President, York of 1926 is too busy to hunt or fish any more. Certainly his big frame shows an inclination to "settling". Five years ago when we had dinner in his crude abode he consumed an unlimited amount of potatoes and buttermilk. Just a few weeks ago he ate very sparingly. What a change in a man?

We have Mrs. York's authority for the statement, however, that the President's health is splendid. We know ourselves that his eyes gleam their eloquent desire for his "Holy Grail" just as fulsomely as they did in the long ago when he pointed out where he would build his college and where the new road would pass. Farmer, patriot, or college president Alvin C. York is the sort of man whose visions materialize.

What will the coming five years do? —E. J. B.

We Find Time to Go to Farmers' Week

(*Continued from page 2*)

from 1920 to 1925. The cost of living and retail prices for food are rapidly coming into balance. Dr. Warren says "If further deflation does not occur, the prices paid to farmers for food will come into adjustment with retail prices before many years. They might do so in any year if there should be a severe drought". This is immediately encouraging.

Meanwhile the movement of population from farms to cities continues unabated. Last year 37,000 men and boys left New York farms for cities, while only 13,000 returned. In the eleven years since 1916, 102,000 folks, net, or 15.7% have left New York farms. On February first there was only one hired man to each eight farms in the state. All this is the direct effect of poor financial returns from farming as compared with city industries. Each change probably means some individual hardship but in the aggregate, it is contributing to a better balance between production and consumption and hence to better returns to those left on the farms.—M. C. Burritt.

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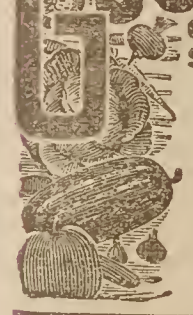

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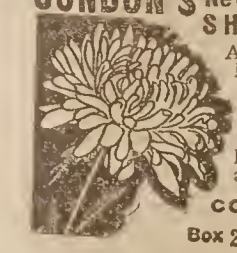

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Vegetables All the Season

Endive—Plan on It Now for Next Fall

By FRED. W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

IN mentioning vegetable varieties in my last week's notes, I did not go beyond the seope of the most eommon garden vegetables. I could have suggested many more but I tried to keep to only the earliest vegetables. However, sinee we are planning now for all season, it is well not to forget erops that will come later, to save space for them when laying out the garden.

FRED. W. OHM

Last week I mentioned several varieties of lettuee for fresh greens, ineluding Big Boston, Mignonette, Ieeberg or New York and the leafy varieties sueh as Grand Rapids. There is another form of salad, *Endive*, that I did not mention and does not usually appear in many gardens. It really should. There are several forms of endive that make very tasty and popular salads onee they are tried. When I was connected with the State School of Agriculture on Long Island we included endive in the home garden eourse and the several varieties proved very popular for it gave us a delicious salad after cold weather had put an end to outdoor crops.

Endive for Out-of-Season

BOARDLEAVED BATAVIAN ENDIVE proved very popular with us. Some folks prefer to use it like spinach or as flavoring in soup. However, we let it grow all summer, keeping it well hoed and cultivated until the fall when the plants, roots and all, were taken up. We paeked them elose together in a rather shallow, flat-bottom treneh about 18 inehes wide and approximately 8 inehes deep. We tried not to disturb the roots a great deal, taking the soil right with them. We packed the plants in tight together in even rows, eovering the treneh with boards, on top of whieh we plaeed a layer of straw, eovered with more boards to shed the rain. At holiday time we took out the most delicious, yellow blanched heads, really very ehoice. We took eelery out of the trenches at the same time. They made a great variety.

A Variety of Indoor Finishing

FRENCH ENDIVE or *Witloof chicory* is another tasty winter salad. This erop is sown in the open ground during June, cultivated and allowed to grow all summer. In the fall the roots are lifted, the tops trimmed off and the roots trimmed to about 6 to 7 inehes in length. These are paeked upright, in rows, in a box, the bottom of which is eovered with two or three inehes of sandy loam soil. When the roots are all paeked in the box they are then eovered with some more of this sandy loam soil, rather sandy, to a depth of about 6 inehes. Then the box is plaeed near the heater in the eellar and kept moderately moist until the sprouts appear, at whieh time the roots are removed and the leafy tops cut off and served on the table. These long yellow compaet heads are considered a real delieacy. Farmers and gardeners near eities and big towns who try out this idea and make a suceess of it, may find that they have a produet that will make a good seller for the late fall or early winter. It is something worth trying.

Cutting the firewood with a carpenter's saw is just as sensible as using one to prune the fruit trees. Buy and use a good pruning saw. Effieient tools make it easier to do efficient work. Ninety cents for a pair of hand shears and a dollar and a quarter for a saw is an investment justified even in the home orchard.

* * *

An apple barrel buried in the ground so that it will rest in a slanting position, makes a good container for the home storage of eabbage.

Just one spraying

for Control of Apple Aphis, Scale Insects *and* Red Mite

Rosy Apple Aphis cause deformed apples. They may appear in destructive numbers any season without warning. A one spray control, saving summer nicotine sprays, is possible with Sunoco applied from the "open bud" stage until the leaves are one inch long. It is safe.

TERRAPIN SCALE (Peach Lecanium)

This is a dreaded pest, as it hibernates on the branches in the half-grown stage. It seriously attacks plum, sycamore, maple and peach.

Lime sulphur *will not* control it.

In the Dover, Delaware, district peach and plum trees were overrun with this destructive pest. Practically every known killer (?) was tried and the Terrapin still thrived. About two years ago they began using Sunoco (1 part oil to 15 parts water) and today the district is practically cleaned up.

Red Mite.—A dangerous new pest having several broods in summer; over-winters on trees in egg stage. Deep red and almost invisible to the naked eye.

Sunoco—1 to 20 parts of water—applied especially to the underside of branches will effectively prevent hatching.

Federal and State experts recommend good miscible oils like Sunoco, since lime sulphur is not effective on this pest.

Apple growers can save the cost of summer nicotine sprays if Sunoco Spray Oil is used in the "open bud" stage until the leaves are one inch long.

Sunoco costs less than lime sulphur and nicotine and covers 20% more trees.

Sunoco should not be classed with any other miscible oil on the market. It is always uniform; will not freeze; mixes easily with cold and hard water; is non-corrosive and pleasant to use.

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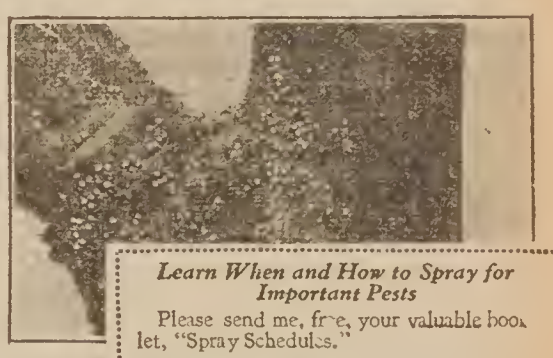

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What Do Dairymen Want?

Milk Committee Wants Advice of Producers

THE answer to the question should be easy; more money for milk, a market for all the milk all the year; honest weights and tests; assurance that when the end of the month comes around, they will get pay for the milk they deliver. Further, they want their interests as producers properly represented in matters of legislation; they want to see their markets develop regularly and constantly through the years; they want a voice in determining prices and policies, and they want to know the requirements of their markets so that they may meet these requirements in order to protect their market from invasion from other regions.

I think every milk producer in the New York Milk Shed will agree that these are the things that dairymen want. But folks seem to disagree considerably on the ways and means that should be used to bring about a realization of these needs.

The Committee Want Your Opinion

The Milk Producers' Program Committee of Unified Organization which was appointed at the general meeting in Utica on October 27, is conducting hearings at the Department of Farms and Markets in Albany. They have taken an abundance of testimony from leading farmers, milk traffic agents of railroads, statisticians, dealers, bankers and leaders of cooperative organizations.

What they want now is the opinion of the vast body of farmers in the territory, the fellows who sit on the milking stool morning and night, every day of the year. The Committee wants a statement coming directly from every one of the more than 100,000 dairymen in the territory.

To get such an expression is a stupendous undertaking, but the committee considers it vital at this time. Naturally they have turned to the Farm Bureaus as the independent farmers' agency nearest to the producer and with facilities for gathering the opinions from farmers first hand. They have, therefore, sought the help of the County Agents and asked them to canvass the dairymen of their respective counties.

Questions You Will be Asked

The County Agents will send you the following list of questions about March first:

What cooperative milk marketing organization do you belong to?

How many milch cows do you keep?

Would one organization of milk producers in the New York Milk Shed be preferable to the present arrangements?

Can the milk of this territory be marketed profitably and in an orderly manner without a substantial majority of the producers in the territory in one organization?

Should the marketing agency for selling milk for producers in this territory be composed of a membership of individual farmers or of "Company Unions" or of community units?

Is it essential that surplus milk be kept from competition with fluid milk?

Should surplus milk be manufactured into by-products by the farmers' marketing organization or by the buyer of fluid milk?

Should shipping stations and equipment be owned by "local community groups" or by a "central sales organization" or by the "buyer of milk"?

How should the *current operating costs* of a farmers' marketing organization be financed? How should the *permanent investment* of the producers' marketing organization be financed?

How essential and how effective is a contract between the producer member and his selling organization?

Should the selling agency be administered by paid, non-member employees or by the elected officers and directors of the producers' organization?

What can be done to equalize the seasonal production of milk?

Can the cost of producing milk be made a basis for determining the price of milk?

What would be the effect of a tuberculin requirement for milk sold in New York City on the producers in your community?

What measures should be adopted to reduce costs arising from duplication of shipping plants?

Does the buyer of your milk take *all* of your milk *all* of the year?

Every dairyman in the New York Milk Shed owes it to his business to study these questions carefully and answer them frankly. He also owes this help to those farmers on the committee who are giving so much of their own time and are working so diligently to get this information together for the benefit of the dairy industry.—Charles A. Taylor.

Albany News Notes

LAST week the New York State Assembly voted 74 to 47 against Governor Smith's proposal to abolish the Council of Agriculture and Markets. The Governor has maintained that this department should be responsible to the Governor of the State in the same way other departments, except that of Education, are. But the Legislature believes that the present arrangement tends to keep politics out of the work of the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

* * *

GOVERNOR SMITH'S recommendation to abolish the State Fair Commission was accepted last week by the Reorganization Committee. The functions of the Commission will be carried on in the State by a deputy to be appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

Contagious Abortion Causes Serious Loss

(*Continued from page* 3)

It is the maturing, or ripening, of the egg which brings on heat, or estrum. In the case of the cow, heat normally lasts for about 24 hours, at the end of which time the ovisac ruptures and heat subsides (passes out of heat). It is at this time that the ovum is made accessible to a spermatozoon, provided the cow has been bred and conditions are normal. The union of the female cell, the ovum, with one male cell, spermatozoon, now takes place and the product of this union, the fertilized ovum starts on its journey through the oviduct to the uterus. Usually there are several million spermatozoa available at each service, but only one of these can become effective and unite with an ovum.

The Fallopian tube, through which the fertilized ovum must pass on its journey to the uterus, is lined with cells, each having little hair-like projections, called cilia. These cilia keep moving back and forth, directing their movements towards the uterus and it is this force which carries the egg into the uterus. The trip is not so rapid as that made by the spermatozoa, for it requires as long as 10 to 15 days for its completion.

Early Changes in the Egg

When union of the germinal elements occurs, the head of the sperm is buried into the ovum and, by a complicated process, the cells fuse, forming one cell. The tail of the spermatozoa falls off and is discarded. Its use is merely that of propulsion. Then the fertilized ovum commences to divide and form new cells. This apparently goes on rapidly while descending into the uterus, and upon arrival there, it is already prepared to take advantage of the nourishment which it is to receive from its host through the uterine wall.

In the cow, these attachments are confined to certain restricted areas known as cotyledons, or buttons. The buttons are composed of two parts, that which is a part of the fetus and that which belongs to the dam and is part of her uterus. The fetal side carries the circulation of the fetus, and the maternal side (the uterine side) carries blood vessels from the moth-

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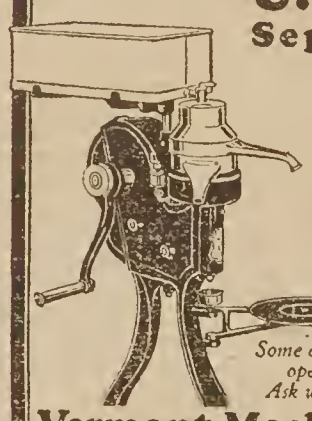

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During the month of February the selling price of this fine young Holstein bull is $350 cash f.o.b. If he is unsold on March 1, the price will be reduced to $300 for the month of June, and so on, the price will be reduced $50 monthly until sold.

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er. It is here that the circulation systems of the mother and fetus lie in direct contact, separated from each other only by the very thin, membranous walls of the very fine vessels.

Through these walls the nutrient elements of the blood pass by osmosis; that is, the exchange is more in the nature of what may be commonly termed as "soaking through", for the blood of the mother never flows directly into the blood system of the fetus. This arrangement is termed "the placental filter". The red corpuscles, or other of the much smaller organized elements of the blood, and bacteria cannot pass through it. This is the reason that the unborn animal does not suffer from acute infections which may affect the dam, and it also explains why newly born calves from tubercular dams are almost 100% free from tuberculosis at the time of birth.

During the period between the time that the fetus first starts as a miscroscopic individual within the uterus, until it is born into the world, many important changes are continually taking place; not only within the fetus, but in various organs of the mother. The growth and development of the fetus requires changes in the organs of the mother if the growth requirements are to be met. Only a few of the most salient changes can be considered at this time.

Cervical Seal of Pregnancy

Soon after the cow conceives (becomes pregnant, gets in calf), there forms within the cervical canal a plug, formed of thick mucus. The mucus is secreted by the cells lining the cervical canal (the opening into the uterus) and forms what is known as the "uterine seal" or "mucus seal of pregnancy". This hermetically seals the uterine cavity and prevents infection from getting into it from the vagina. If the plug is not well formed, so that infection can pass through the cervix into the uterus, the pregnancy is rendered unsafe.

When a cow becomes pregnant, the fetus attaches itself in one of the uterine horns usually the one corresponding to the side from which the ovum or egg was derived. As the fetal membranes commence to develop, they push rapidly backward through the pregnant horn to the region of the cervix and thence across into the non-pregnant horn. Between the membranes and the fetus, fluid is formed, known as the "fetal fluids". The fetus is thus literally floated in the fluid in such a manner as to allow its development unhampered by pressure from other organs of the cow and to a large extent guarded against injury from without. With a pregnancy of five or six weeks, fetal fluids have collected to such an extent that they are readily felt through the rectum by those experienced in making examinations for pregnancy. As the membrane grows, connections with the uterine wall are established at various points, by means of the formation of numerous cotyledons, or buttons.

Many Factors

The growth of the membranes and the fetus is immediately dependent upon the sufficiency and health of these placental attachments. When the uterine cotyledons have been destroyed in one uterine horn, as is often the case following a severe case of retained afterbirth, then it is not possible for the membrane to receive nourishment over that area. If the disease has been very extensive, the nourishment is often insufficient to provide for the needs of the fetus, and its death is the natural consequence.

Reproduction may be interrupted by innumerable factors pertaining to or integral to the reproductive process. A general insight into these factors, beginning with the more salient physiological processes as has been previously outlined, is therefore highly desirable if a clearer understanding of the abortion and sterility problem of dairy cattle is to be had. It will be shown later that a knowledge of the normal functioning of the genital organs points out in various ways the proper course which should be followed in the clinical handling of abortion and sterility.

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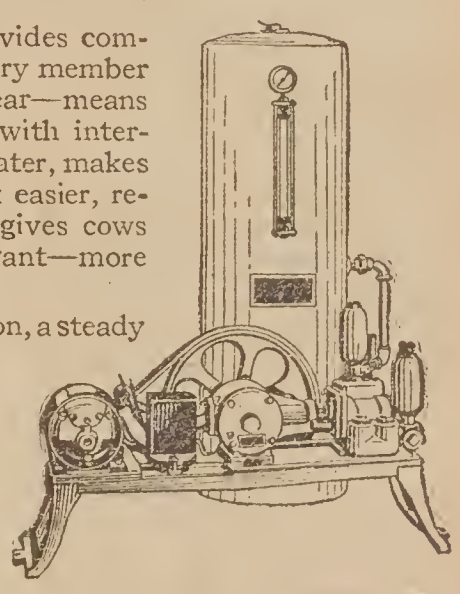

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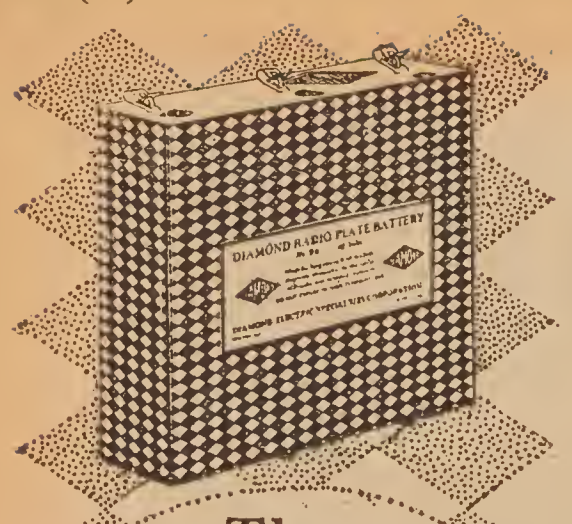

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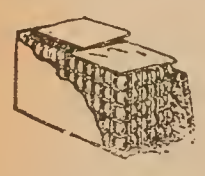

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the February prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.45	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 price for January, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

BUTTER HOLDS SLIGHT GAIN

CREAMERY SALTED	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16 1926
Higher than extra	52 52½	51½-52¼	44 -44½
Extra (92 sc)	51½-	-51¼	43¼-43½
84-91 score	47½-51	47 -51	41 -43
Lower G'd's	45 -46	44 -46	40 -40½

On the 15th the butter market held a slight gain over the prices reported a week ago *but the market as a whole is extremely sensitive.* To illustrate this; one the 14th reports from Chicago were very strong and the market immediately reacted. On the 15th western advices were weaker and buyers immediately revised their bids. Monday's market looked as though we might reach 52c for creamery extras on Tuesday but the sudden switch held the market to 51½c. Advices from the west vary as to production. The production report of the Land-o Lakes Inc., for the week ending February 5th shows that the make during that week was approximately 6% less than the make during the same period a year ago. However, the make during that week also shows slightly less than 4% gain over the last week in January. On the other hand the *Price Current* reports that the American Association of Creamery Butter manufacturers reports that the make of butter in the association plants for the week ending February 5th was 2.7% more than the same week last year and 5.9% more than the last week in January.

CHEESE HOLDS FIRM

STATE FLATS	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16 1926
Fresh fancy	—-—	—-—	—-—
Fresh av'ge	—-—	—-—	—-—
Held fancy	27½-28	27½-28	27½-29
Held av'ge	26 -27	26 -27	26 -27

There has been no material change in the cheese market here in New York. "All is quiet on the Potomac." The west is still running a little above par with New New York. However of late, there has been an easier tendency which has not had any effect here in the East. There is practically no fresh cheese arriving and not enough business being done to warrant quotations.

EGGS LOWER; BROWNS FIRMER THAN WHITES

NEARBY WHITE	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16 1926
Selected Extras	28-39	41-42	39-40
Extra Firsts	36-36½	39-39½	-38
Av'ge Extras	35-35½	40-	36-37
Firsts	34-34½	38-38½	35-35½
Gathered	33-35½	35-39½	34-37
Pullets	—-—	33-	-34
BROWNS			
Fancy	39-40	40-42	36-37

Extremely mild weather and cheap eggs from the Pacific Coast are playing hob with white eggs from nearby points. Last week we felt that there might be a little relief from the big storm that was supposed to be raging through the west. Furthermore it was expected that hatchery operations might make some inroads into the supplies, at least enough to steady the market. These hoped-up for factors however, apparently have not materialized for more eggs than ever are coming forward leaving the market in an unsettled condition with asking prices generally trending downward. The greatest weakness is in the average extras or those grades just below the top. Fancier selections are meeting a better trade deal. Undergrades are having a pretty hard time of it especially those showing a poor pack. Accordingly, watch local markets closely as an outlet for the less desirable grades.

The outstanding feature of the market is the comparatively strong position of brown eggs which are usually outselling whites at the present time.

It looks as though the market is in for another slip, at least according to the advices received by the *Price Current.* It is reported that supplies both in the west and the south are being offered very freely and many sales for near future deliveries are being closed at lower prices. For the first time this year quotations show a shade below those of last year. There is no question but what the relatively strong position of the egg industry in the past is beginning to show its effects.

There are some newcomers in the business who are going to be hard hit, especially those who have not paid much attention to the matter of overhead per hen. Those who have kept down their overhead need have no fear. Just as soon as the egg game begins to feel a little pressure the fellows in the far west who have to pay the most for transportation will doubtless be the ones who will be the first to liquidate. However, nearby producers have to watch every detail very closely in order that production may be maintained at the highest possible level at a rock bottom cost.

LIVE POULTRY HOLDS FIRM

FOWLS	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	Feb. 16 1926
Colored	-30	-28	30-31
Leghorns	30-32	28-29	30-31
CHICKENS			
Colored	—-—	-27	—-—
Leghorn	—-—	25-26	33-40
Broilers	40-48	40-45	-50

The live poultry market is holding up very well, as far as fowls are concerned. As a matter of fact prices have advanced over last week's quotations. Fowls are selling very well with Leghorns getting the better call. Fancy Leghorns are outselling colored and heavier stock by 2 cents per pound. There are not many chickens in the express receipts, not enough to warrant quotations. Freight chickens are selling fairly well where they are nice at about 26c but by far the greater number are too saggy and coarse. The broiler market is holding its own. Prices cover the same range as last week with the exception of a few choice Barred Rocks which are reported to have sold as high as 48c. Those who have some old hens that they are ready to work off to market, now that they are finished with winter production may find a good market soon when the Jewish holiday Purim is celebrated.

FEEDS AND GRAIN

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Feb. 16	Feb. 9	Last Year
Wheat	1.40½	1.41⅞	1.65⅜
Corn	.79¾	.81⅜	.78
Oats	.45¾	.47	.41⅛
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.49½	1.52	1.95⅜
Corn, No. 2 Yel	.92	.89⅞	.91
Oats, No. 2	.54	.54½	.50

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There has been no change in the potato market since last week's report. There is very little business transpiring. Maines in 150-pound sacks are selling from $3.50 to $4 with bulk goods at $4.75 to $4.85 per 180 pounds; States per 150 pounds, $3.25 to $3.50 for bulk goods; $4 to $4.15 per 150 pounds, Long Islands in 150 pound sacks from $4.00 to $5.25 for No. 1 with bulk stock at $5.75 to $6 per 180 pounds. Reports state that Long Islands are sustained with difficulty and top prices are extreme. It is also the general report that top prices on Maines are realized only in extreme cases. A year ago States were bringing from $7.75 to $8 per 180 pounds in bulk. It is rather interesting to note that a year ago Bermudas were selling at the same price as today at $14 to $15 per barrel with No. 1 stock.

According to R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets a survey taken recently showed that on January 1 there were 7,251,000 bushels of merchantable State potatoes on hand which is slightly more than 2,000,000 bushels above the stocks on hand a year ago but considerably less than what they were at the same time in 1925, when fancy potatoes in 150-pound sacks were bringing $1.90 delivered.

BEANS CONTINUE WEAK

The bean market continues weak especially where kidney beans are concerned. Red kidneys are now selling from $6.75 to $7.50 whereas a week ago they were 25 cents higher. White kidneys have also slumped 25 cents on a hundred pounds. Marrows are not what they were a week ago, on the average the sales showing a 25 cent reduction. $7 is now the very top price whereas a week ago it was the inside quotation on choice marks. Others are selling as low as $6.25.

Pea beans are about the only ones who held their previous position still selling at from $5 to $5.50. It is reported that bean buyers are not any too anxious to take on extra stock unless they know that the beans have been thoroughly dried. Last fall we all know what the condition was and a great many beans were brought in containing too much moisture and it is feared that this stock is going to cause considerable trouble as soon as the weather gets a little milder.

HAY MARKET EASIER

The hay market has eased off a shade since last week. Receipts have been a little heavier and buyers have been looking around for cheap stock. No. 2 hay has been generally bringing $24 to $25 although on one or two occasions we hear of sales at $1 less where small bales are concerned. Other grades are selling down as low as $19 and $20. It is only occasionally that we hear of No. 1 selling at $26. Rye straw is still bringing from $25 to $26 a ton.

APPLE MARKET UNCHANGED

There has been no change in the apple market of late: fanciest, well graded marks of the more desirable varieties, holding steady while poor and average grades are getting very little call. Baldwins, Greenings, McIntosh and Spies still hold the center of the barrel apple stage.

CABBAGE MARKET DULL

The cabbage market as far as state Danish is concerned continues to be a pretty dull affair and carlot prices generally run from $15 to $18 per ton. Jobbing sales average a little higher. We have heard of one grower up-state who conceived of putting up his cabbage in 100-pound bag lots and loading up the car with that. It is said that the stock sold quickly and at a satisfactory price, considering the market level.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has eased off a little since last week. $17 is about the very top price, most of the States arriving have been selling from $14 to $16 with occasionally a few primes at $16.50. Common to medium selling anywhere from $10 to $13.75.

Automobile Went Dead Heavy rain shorted all connections, no juice, no turn over. A "trick of the trade" dried out all wiring without fire in two minutes and the car started off as though nothing had happened. SPARK PLUG FOULED CONTINUOUSLY in another car, nothing seemed to help. A "trick of the trade" showed how to avoid fouling. An automobile mechanic's note book gives 10 years of practical "tricks of the trade", worth dollars and time to any owner or man connected with automobiles. Not the common "instruction book" but a friend that helps you out of scrapes and difficulties.
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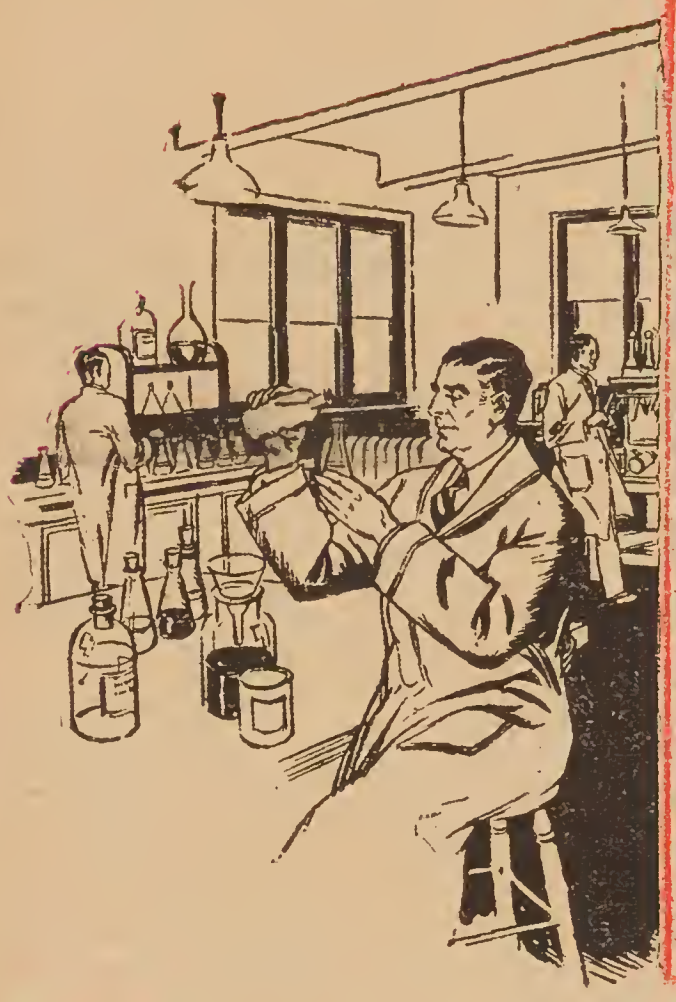
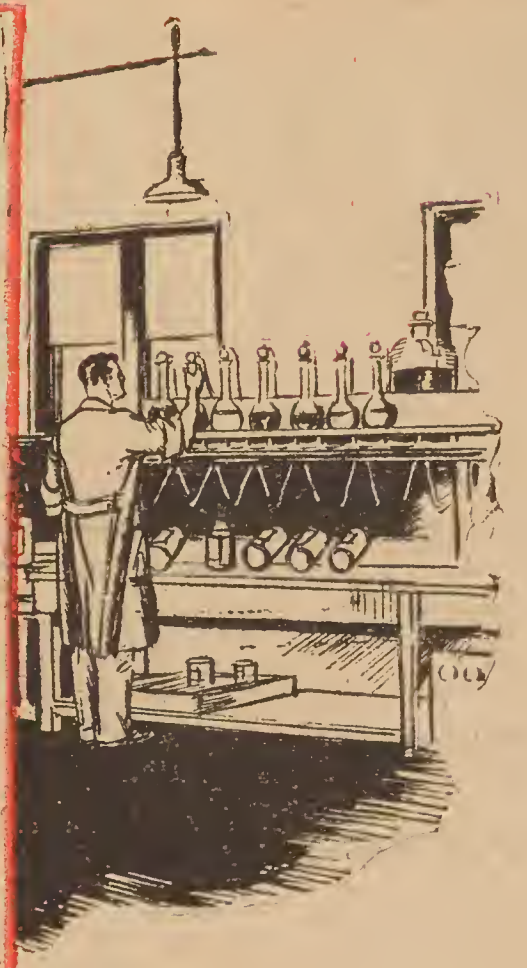


1 Use a fertilizer *made right*

2 Fertilize *liberally* the acres you plant

3 Use a *high analysis* fertilizer

4 Consult the A. S. A.



Quality — *the biggest thing in this 4-point plan for* extra yields

Be sure you understand this point: "Guaranteed analysis," as you see it marked on a fertilizer bag, means only the *amount* of plantfood. It does not guarantee the *kind* or *quality* of plantfood, which may vary greatly in fertilizers of the same analysis.

The kind and quality of plantfood in the fertilizer you buy depends upon the manufacturer who makes it.

There you have the reason for the importance of *quality* in this 4-point plan. Successful farmers take no chances with the quality of fertilizer they use. They put their faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. They know that the Swift name on any product means the best product of its kind—has meant that for 50 years.

Follow this 4-point plan for *extra yields*—the yield beyond what is necessary to pay cost of production. There your profit begins.

By fertilizing *liberally* the acres you plant you can get this larger production *per acre* —and save on your labor and other production costs. Use *high analysis* fertilizer. It gives you the amount of plantfood you want for less money, saving on bagging, labor and freight.

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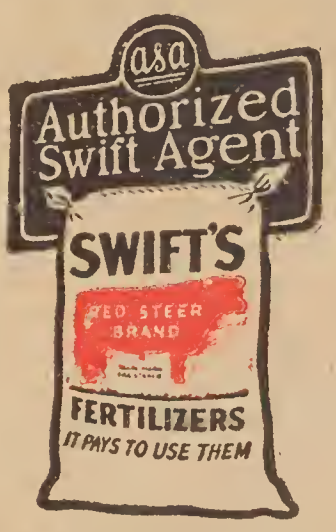

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Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
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A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

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The Harris Laboratories were the *first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen.

Use only the purest Norwegian oil in feeding your flocks. Harris Cod Liver Oil is rich in potent vitamines —A and D.

Avoid cheap, unrefined oils. Harris Cod Liver Oil is used by the U.S. Government, Experiment Stations and thousands of progressive farmers. Sold by your dealer or direct, 30 gallons, freight collect $32.00—5 gallons, express collect—$9.00—1 gallon postpaid $2.50.

Brewers' Yeast—Harris grows healthy birds—increases egg production. 100 lbs. freight collect, $30.00—50 lbs. express collect $16.00—25 lbs. express collect $9.00—5 lbs postpaid $2.00

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Special One-Time Offer, with this coupon only.

☐ 5 gal. Express collect $8.00
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☐ 1 gal. Oil, 5 lbs. Yeast] Postpaid 4.00

Name .....
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The Farm News

Middle States Milk and Cream Company on Trial

DURING the past week Commissioner Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets has been conducting a trial of the Middle States Milk and Cream Company, Inc., on charges of milk adulteration. It will be remembered that we mentioned this subject in our news columns last week with particular reference to Smith Brothers Milk and Cream Company. The Smith Brothers Company was fined $25,000 by Commissioner Pyrke and had its license for buying milk from farmers revoked.

The Middle States Milk and Cream Company is said to be controlled by the same interests that control the Smith Brothers Company. In the evidence put before Commissioner Pyrke in the trial of the Middle States Company, it was brought out that the adulteration of milk had been carried on on such a large scale that a special machine called an homogenizer had been used. This homogenizer is a mechanical appliance used to break up the globules of fat in condensed milk, which was dumped into the machine with skimmed milk and water. Mr. Kenneth F. Fee, Director of the Dairy and Markets Bureau of the State Department, testified that he had conducted his inquiries at plants of the company at Canastota, Ballina, Peterboro and Kirkville. He charged that there was adulteration on a large scale of milk shipped to the city by the use of skim milk, rinsings, water and condensed milk. He testified also that this company had shipped large consignments of cream to Smith Brothers Milk and Cream Company.

Under the terms of Section 53 of the Farms and Markets Law, the only permissible assumption on the basis of the charges is that 3,199 cans shipped during the period of eleven days covered by the charges all contained adulterated milk. The trial is still being conducted as we go to press.

North Country News Notes

By W. I. Roe

THE first half of February has come and gone, leaving the ground bare in most places except for the remains of the banks that came earlier in the winter. Roads are open in most directions for auto travel, and even the roads of Barnes Corners, Tug Hill, and other high points north toward the Canadian line are opening gradually. The milder weather has been a great relief to coal bins and wood piles, and so far has had no detrimental effect on the meadows, although they would be better with more covering.

* * *

In journeying to and from Ithaca last week, one was struck with the general snowlessness of the country all the way down. If not afraid of striking the usual "Farmers Week weather" one could have made the trip with a car as easily as in the summer. As it was, the weather was the best and travelling the best that I remember during the sixteen years that have elapsed since the first Farmers Week that I was privileged to attend.

All of which leads one to remark the great changes that have happened at Cornell College of Agriculture in that length of time. The crowds that are ever so much larger, seem almost smaller as there is so much more space to encompass them. The Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Poultry, Forestry, Caldwell Hall, Bailey Auditorium and even the Home Economics buildings have all come into being. The amount of good work that is being done by this institution can unfortunately never be measured, and while the actions of some members of staff may be misinterpreted occasionally, the aims and programs all lead to a sounder agriculture, and the influence is felt all over the world.

* * *

While there we heard Dr. Warren in his quaint manner discuss the general situation as it has revealed itself to him, and it seems an especially good time to be living in a dairy country, with the crops and fruit men having so many trials and tribulations. Then too a decrease of another 8000 persons in farm population during 1926 leads to some more solid thinking.

* * *

One could not help but notice the number of empty farm houses and unworked farms all along the road, which coupled with the rundown appearance of farm buildings, fences, and general condition of the land in general of a considerable number of farms, shows only too clearly that farming as a profession has been passing through some very troublous times. In Northern New York, at least, it would appear to be only a matter of time before many of the farms laying back from the railroads and general arterics of travel will, to a large extent, be left more or less unworked, while those situated in the hills, more remote, will be put back into the production of wood.

* * *

The reforestration of a considerable area would appear to be a profitable thing in the long run, now that it appears that the hard woods left may in a short time be utilized in the manufacture of paper and thus hold at least a part of the huge paper mills in Northern New York instead of all disappearing over the line into Canadian forest country. The farm land left —that which is readily accessible to markets or transportation, and which is more easily worked with machinery—will continue to return a fair income to the farmer who applies business methods to his farm business. In working all this out our Northern New York and in fact all New York State agriculture will be undergoing very radical changes during the next decade.

County Notes

Chautauqua County—There was just enough snow came last night to whiten the ground. There is considerable snow in the woods yet. It seems peculiar to see people drawing ice on wagons to fill ice houses, when most other winters we were having our deepest snow at this time. The top price for loose hay in the barn in this locality is $12.00 per ton. Wood delivered at the stores is $4.50 per cord and take the pay in trade. Potatoes bring $1.50 to $2.00 when sold by the farmers. Milch cows bring $75 to $150 per head, coming fresh this spring. There will be considerable moving done as usual this spring among tenant farmers. The state is furnishing a variety of advice for the farmers. There have been meetings held in the grange hall here on Poultry raising and Forestry. Mercury at 9 A. M. is 28° above. Weather is cloudy and the wind is in the south.—P. S. S.

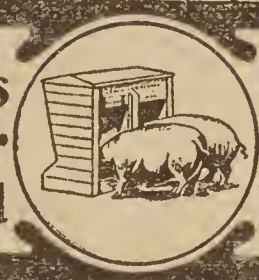
Notes from New Jersey

Hunterdon County—February has started very fine and begins to look as though the farmers may get along with their work as the weather has been so that all that could be done was to take care of their stock. There is lots of corn to husk and very little oats has been thrashed yet. Some farms are being sold and lots of farms are for rent as there is no help to be had at any wages that the farmers can pay—$60 to $70 a month and board. Fresh cows are ready for sale at good prices. Beef cattle are very low. Hogs are at a good price. Pigs at six weeks old are ready sale at $6.00 apiece. Hay, $16.00 a ton; wheat $1.20 a bushel; oats 40 to 45 cents a bushel. Corn has a slow sale, as it is too damp. If dry, it will sell for 85 cents per hundred in the ear. Horses are selling better than for some years.—J. R. F.

Alfalfa and clover are ideal roughages for dairy cows and they improve the land on which they grow. The solution is—raise them at home.

LEOLA HOG FEEDER

Saves Your Feed



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200,000 in daily world-wide use.

DIRECT From Factory—Wholesale Prices—Easy Terms—No Interest. 57 years proves WITTE most durable, economical—burns almost any kind of fuel—Semi-Steel Construction—Valve-in-Head Motor—WICO Magneto—THROTTLING GOVERNOR—**LIFETIME GUARANTEE.**

FREE CATALOG Describes New Improvements, New Low Prices and Long-Terms. Also Log Saws and Pumpers.

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1801 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.
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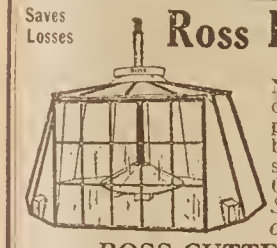
Saves Losses

Ross Brooder House



ROSSMETAL Galvanized. Near round—no corners for crowding—vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 ft. Combination Ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Capacity for 500 chicks. *Special Concession for order now—write today*

ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO.
340 Warden St., Springfield, Ohio
Makers ROSSMETAL Silos-Hog Houses-Corn Cribs, etc.

PERFECT OIL BROODERS Do you need a new Brooder or a better one than you now use? Ask us for prices and full information about "The Perfect" Oil Brooder before buying new equipment. *A surprise awaits you.*

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N.Y.

"KEYSTONE CHICKS"

Leaders since 1910

30,000 Chicks weekly—9 cents each and up. Member I.B.C.A.. Catalogue free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Box 23, - - Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS All from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, $14 per 100. S. C. W. Leghorns, $12 per 100. Mixed or Broilers $10 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE, Cocolamus, Pa.

JONES' BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

A Hatch every day. Prompt Shipment. Safe Arrival. Good Quality Guaranteed. Send for Price List.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM
Georgetown, Delaware

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and pay you better. Every flock culled for health, egg production and legbanded by O. S. University expert. White Leghorns $13, B. Rock, W. Rock, R. I. Reds $15, B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes $16, Heavy Assorted $12, W. Pekin Ducklings $30 a hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage Prepaid. Catalog Free! Order from this ad. SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, O.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

LARGE SIZE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS bred for extra heavy egg production from pure bred hens mated to vigorous, thorobred cockerels. $16 per 100, $77. per 500, $150 per 1000. Circular. EDGAR A. ZELLER, Box A, 2012 Manada St., HARRISBURG, Penn'a.

How We Changed Our Business

(*Continued from page 3*)

means that the soil is improving and it makes the farm look green and attractive at all times. If we are too busy to cut it, the neighbors are always glad to do it, for a share, and when we plow it the soil is in fine condition for almost any crop.

We are fortunate in our location, at the corner of two busy highways with constant streams of traffic both ways. We have been surprised at the returns from small plots of ground for example, $187.20 from ½ acre of muskmelons, ⅛ acre of Bantam Corn $40, six hills of Hubbard Squash $60. One tree of early strawberry apples, $20.00. Five trees seckel pears, $80.

We have proved to our own satisfaction that there is profit in almost everything that is raised on the farm if you can get the retail or consumer's price. Labor at 50c an hour is a risky investment unless employed at a profitable job.

It is not how much you can raise, but how much profit you can get out of it, that pays the taxes.

We have found the Farm Bureau of great assistance in planning new crops and in their care. It has been difficult at times to adjust ourselves to the smaller business, but on the whole as an "adventure in contentment" it has been a success.

After reading Mr. Eastman's New Year's Message, we find ourselves looking forward to another season with hopeful hearts to the joys which the springtime always brings.—F. B. A.

* * *

Poultry Paid the Bills for Us

(*Third Prize Letter*)

MY husband was reading the item of November 27th issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, "How we changed our business to make more money," and looked up to me, saying, "See here, Ella, we have been talking the other day about what we would have done if we hadn't changed our business."

Two years ago last fall we married and moved from Chemung county, on our wedding day to a 100 acre cross road farm in Ontario county.

We had a "leaning" toward poultry, but did not go into it very heavily our first year—our wheat that year (1925) was a complete failure having been hit by hail. We had a few acres of beans. Everyone of late years, especially this vicinity knows the outcome of bean raising. It proved a discouraging year, for expenses had to be met—and so it seemed to us even with diversified farming, combating with weather conditions, poor prices, and working on shares, we could not get very far on crop raising for financial going, so we decided to change—go as moderately on crops as possible, and specialize on poultry. We kept over many of the first year's raising. We had turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, and even Guinea hens.

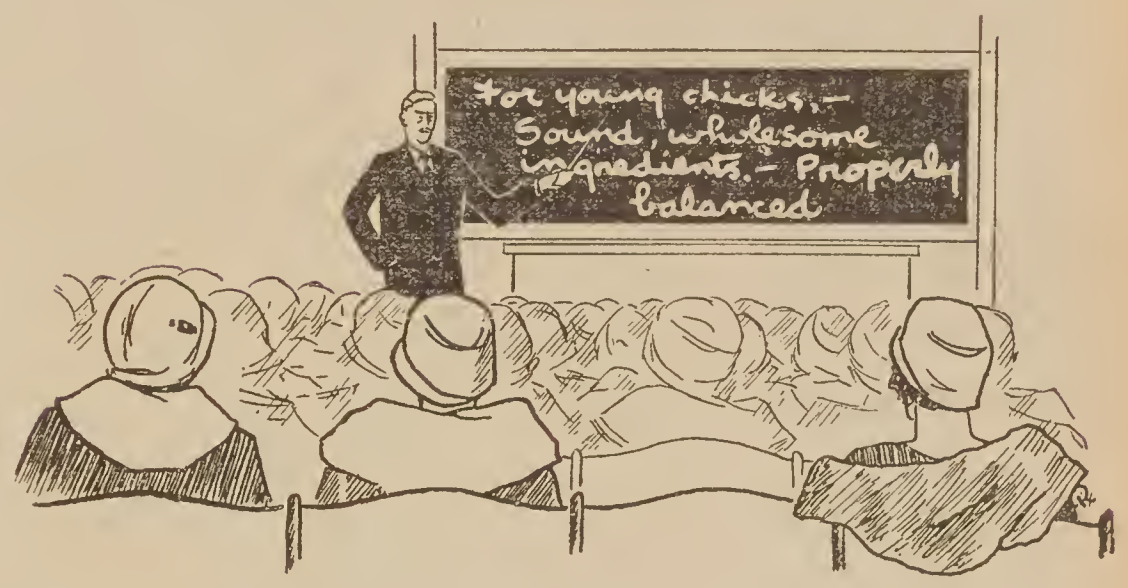
We feel well repaid for the year of 1926, and sighingly remark, "Where would we have been if we hadn't changed our business by going into poultry raising." We were not specially fitted with facilities, but made the best of conditions. Altogether we made $500. We didn't have to divide on the poultry. The market was well pleased with the appearance, and quality of the poultry we sold them the year previous, so that they took practically all we had last year.

We have changed our business still more by recently purchasing a farm of our own. While of course we will be obliged to have rotation of crops and are interested in truck gardening, we are going to stick to the change we made in poultry raising, —trying to double it—more too, if possible, to pay for our farm.

While discouragements are to be met with each one, everywhere, we are not going to grumble,—everlastingly decrying farm lands, and truly believe that it is time to call a halt to searching out defects in country life, and will try to find the many good things of Rural life. We aim

(*Continued on page 16*)

What they taught
FARMERS' WEEK
you can practice by using
this chick mash



AT FARMERS' WEEK, Cornell, a great many women were interested listeners at the lectures on poultry feeding and care, for an increasing number of farm women, finding poultry keeping a good source of income, are treating it as a business proposition and eagerly welcome the recommendations of the specialists.

At Farmers' Week, feeding practices were discussed, formulas worked out, feeding experiences exchanged. Interest was keen in the care of young chicks. The ingredients which should go into a good chick mash were talked over, and the importance of sound, wholesome, fresh feeds, of proper mechanical condition, and of correct balance was stressed.

Women who had the advantage of these discussions turn with confidence to G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash for their young chicks because it is made up to meet the principles they have learned, with a formula recommended by the College Poultry Feed Conference Board and embracing the best teachings of the Colleges of Agriculture.

Every quality necessary for the rapid, strong, growth of the birds, from 48 hours to maturity, with the exception of cod liver oil, is found in G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash. The college specialists recommend that cod liver oil be added not more than a few days in advance of feeding. (Cod liver oil of dependable quality can be secured at a distinct saving in price by writing the G. L. F. Mail Order Service, Syracuse, New York.)

With a formula checked by college specialists, and ingredients selected and mixed by a farmer-owned organization, G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash meets the highest standards of the most progressive poultry woman and avoids the bother and waste of buying a special chick starter. *The saving in price greatly increases net returns.*

How to Feed Young Chicks

Don't feed chicks until 48 hours old. The first day give a mixture of bran and chick grit and G. L. F. Chick Scratch in a shallow pan.

First Two Weeks

For the first two weeks, feed chicks 5 times a day: Chick Scratch morning, noon and night in litter; G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash moistened with milk twice a day between grain feedings.

Two to Eight Weeks

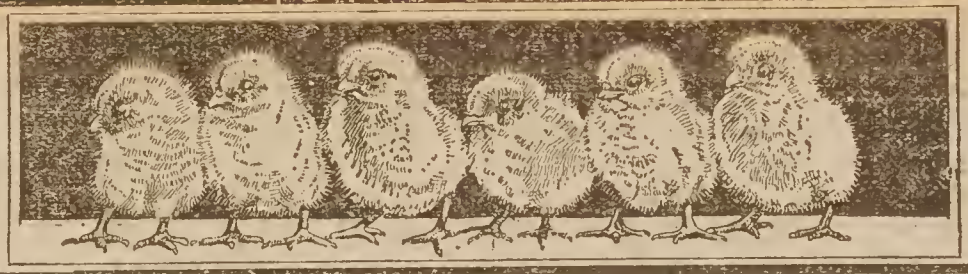
From two to eight weeks feed Scratch morning and night. Change gradually from Chick Scratch to Intermediate Scratch when the birds are from 4 to 6 weeks old. Give one feeding of G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash moistened with milk at noon and have available as dry mash.

Eight Weeks to Maturity

From eight weeks to maturity, feed Scratch morning and night. The Intermediate Scratch can be changed to the Coarse Scratch any time after three months. Have G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash always available.

The G.L.F.
Poultry Feed Service
Ithaca, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS



CHAMPION CHICKS ARE BEST

GET WISE. CHAMPION CHICKS ARE BEST because Customers report flock averages of over 225 eggs a year from our Stock. We can't tell you the whole story in this "AD" but if you will drop us a postcard we will forward one of our BIG NEW 28 PAGE CATALOGUES. It tells all about our winnings at the BIG SHOWS and about the POULTRY JUDGES in charge of our Flocks. HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED and ENGLISH White Leghorns; BARRED and WHITE Rocks: DARK BROWN and BUFF Leghorns. ANCONAS and WHITE WYANDOTTES, unsurpassed as layers. A post-card brings the BIG NEW 28 PAGE CATALOGUE. Don't delay, Do it today. Now booking orders.

NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY CO. Box A NEW LONDON, OHIO

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !

EVERY CHICK BUYER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HOYTVILLE CHICKS

OUR big catalog tells all about our fine, healthy baby chicks. Beautifully illustrated. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University.

GUARANTEED CHICKS Find out about our chick guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks!

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY BOX 10 HOYTVILLE, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU in 1927. Flocks AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid

	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot, Parks Ped Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

THE GLASER POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERIES

GLASER VITALITY CHICKS Bred from healthy, pure bred, heavy laying parent stock of the blood of the best strains in the country, such as: Tancred, Wyckoff, Owens, Sheppard, Pape, Holterman, Thompson, etc. All Flocks carefully inspected and culled by men of many years experience. GLASER VITALITY CHICKS WILL SUIT YOU.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed Prepaid

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorn, Ancona	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.50	$123
Barred & White Rock, Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.50	140
White & S. L. Wyandot, Buff Orpington	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.50	150
Partridge Plymouth Rock	8.50	16.00	47.00	78.50	150

Assorted heavy breeds, 50, $7; 100, $13; 300, $38; 500, $62.50. Assorted light, 100, $10 straight. Order direct from this advertisement NOW. Get them when you want them. Ref., Peoples Banking Company or Postmaster. You take no chance.

THE GLASER HATCHERIES Box 155-N McCOMB, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK

40,000 Weekly. Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$50.00	$72.00	$120.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
White Wyndots, Reds, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00	90.00	150.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	11.50	22.00	84.00		
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	7.00	13.00	50.00	75.00	125.00
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds					

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 58 BUCYRUS, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

Pure Bred Chicks

From High Egg Record Flocks

All leading varieties. American Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices. Sent prepaid.

100% live delivery guaranteed

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B, TIFFIN, OHIO

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.

THE BOS HATCHERY, R-2A, Zeeland, Mich.

March and April Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Odds and Ends	10	47.50	90

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORN DAY OLD CHICKS The Kind that Lay.

Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

CHICKS: OUR 11th YEAR

$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

Longs Reliable Hatchery
Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

Aristocrat Baby Chicks America's best free range breeders, with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons.

Illustrated catalogue.

For a Safe place to buy chicks write
SEIDELTON FARMS - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

NATIONAL CHICKS

500,000 Smith hatched chicks for 1927. All leading breeds. Free range flocks. Postage paid. 100% live delivery. Bank references.

Write for free circular and price list.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS
Box 408 Mifflintown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. per hundred. Post-paid. Bred under my supervision from free range stock. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 Mc ALISTERVILLE, PA.

Poultry Paid the Bills For Us

(*Continued from page* 15)

to have purebred stock of whatever we undertake.

We cannot look to congress to solve such intangible problems as the agricultural situation, but we believe that it rests with the farmer,—individually, and cooperatively, and if need be—change his business with thought and caution.

Surely farming is one of the greatest of businesses.

The motto we wish to follow is the golden rule, and look and trust to God for guidance.—F. H.

White Diarrhea Lessens Egg Production

IN addition to the large losses of chick from white diarrhea experiments done at the Michigan State College of Agriculture indicate that the chicks that recover from the disease and mature do not produce the number of eggs that those do that have never been affected with this disease.

This disease is spread from the hens to the chicks through the egg and the bacteria which cause white diarrhea are present in the bodies of some of the chicks at the time they are hatched. It is spread to other chicks in the brooder. A large number of them die but some are strong enough to resist the disease and mature and carry on the infection to the next generation.

The following table shows the egg production and the hatchability of these eggs from two pens one of which was infected with white diarrhea and the other which was healthy.

	Per Cent of Production	Per Cent of Eggs Hatchable	Per Cent of Livable Chicks
Infected hens	37.37	35.9	22.4
Non-infected hens	45.46	43.1	94.02

Alfalfa Leaf Meal for Hens

We are lacking in our supply of green feed for the hens this winter. Is there anything we can buy for them that will give a good supply of green feed?—W. N., New York.

SOMETIMES it is possible to buy cabbage from a neighbor, but probably the cost would be rather high even if you could get them this time of the year. The State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale has fed alfalfa leaf meal for some time and report good success both as to egg laying and hatchability. This meal is not the entire alfalfa plant ground as this is rather high in fiber, but is only the leaves which are relatively low in fiber. We suggest that you inquire at your feed dealer to see if he can secure this for you.

Epsom Salts for Hens

When treating a flock with epsom salts how much should be given to 100 hens and what is the best way to give it?

YOU can give from one half to one pound of epsom salts to 100 hens. This can be dissolved in the drinking water but probably it would be more evenly distributed among the flock if you dissolve in water and mix a moist mash.

Do Not Crowd the Chicks

How many chicks can I safely keep in a brooder house which is 10 x 8?—R. W., New York.

THE number of chicks you can safely keep under the hover depends on the size of the brooder house as much as it does on the hover. It is usually advised not to keep more than 500 chicks under one hover although in some cases more have been successfully kept. The manufacturers rating is usually correct if you

Where will you buy your

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	Per 100	Per 1000
March	$16	$150
April	15	140
May	14	130
June	12	110

R. I. Reds Most Profitable Breed At Farmingdale During January

DURING the third month of the Fifth Annual New York State Egg Laying Contest the Rhode Island Reds proved to be the most profitable of the four breeds entered in the Annual competition at Farmingdale. The eggs they produced sold for $.396 per pullet. The feed cost was $.278, leaving a profit of $.118 per bird. Leghorns were second best with a profit of $.098.

The White Rocks distinguished themselves by eating the most feed for the month and were charged $.298 for their board. However, in return for the extra feed consumed they put some of it into making larger eggs, which averaged 2.08 ounces.

Three New York Leghorn entries captured the first three places for high egg production for the month. Belcoe Poultry Farm was first with 196 out of a possible 310 eggs or 63%. W. R. Dewsnap was second wtih a score of 189 eggs, while Eugene Delmarter's pen was third with 177.

W. R. Dewsnap's Leghorns from Owego, N. Y., lead all entries for pen production to date with a total of 5300 eggs. This represents a lead of 64 eggs over the nearest competitor, the White Leghorns entered by Dr. L. E. Heasley. The latter are closely followed by the Leghorn entry of Kilbourn Poultry Farm with 463 eggs.

A Barred Rock pullet owned by Kerr Chickeries, Inc., and a White Rock pullet entered by Just Rocks Farm tied for highest individual honors, each having laid 26 eggs. John H. Vondell's Rhode Island Red No. 78-5 was second best for the month with 25 eggs.

The Fifteenth Week at the N. Y. S. Egg Laying Contest

DURING the fifteenth week, ending Feb. 12, of the Fifth New York Contest, the 1,000 pullets laid 3,551 eggs or 50.7 per cent. This is a gain of 5.2 per cent. over last week's production and is 8 per cent. better than for the same week last year.

High Pens for the Week

Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Franklin, Mass., R. I. Reds	53
Eugene Delamarter, Elmira, N. Y., S. C. W. L.	51
Waverly Poultry Farm, S. C. W. L.	49
Belcoe Poultry Farm, Kingston, N. Y. S. C. W. L.	48
Five Point Leghorn's Farm, Mt. Ephriam, N. J., S. C. W. L.	48
W. R. Dewsnap, Owego, N. Y., S. C. W. L.	48
Houle Farm, R. I. Reds	48
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, S. Wethersfield, Conn., R. I. Reds	47

THE HIGHEST PENS TO DATE IN EACH VARIETY ARE:

White Leghorns

W. R. Dewsnap, Owego, N. Y.	618
Kilbourn Farm, Flint, Mich.	548
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, Mich.	545
Meadowedge Farm, Sterling Jct., Mass.	531
Sunnysde Farm, Frendshp, N. Y.	525
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Rahway, N. J.	513

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.	533
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, S. Wethersfield, Conn.	485
Fristegarth Poultry Farm, Newton Centre, Mass.	473
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	462

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Trenton, N. J.	355
Poultry Dept. Ontario Agri. College, Ontario, Canada	323

White Plymouth Rocks

Ellen Day Ranken	280

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Buff & Wh. Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
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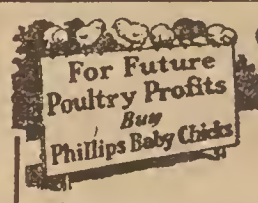

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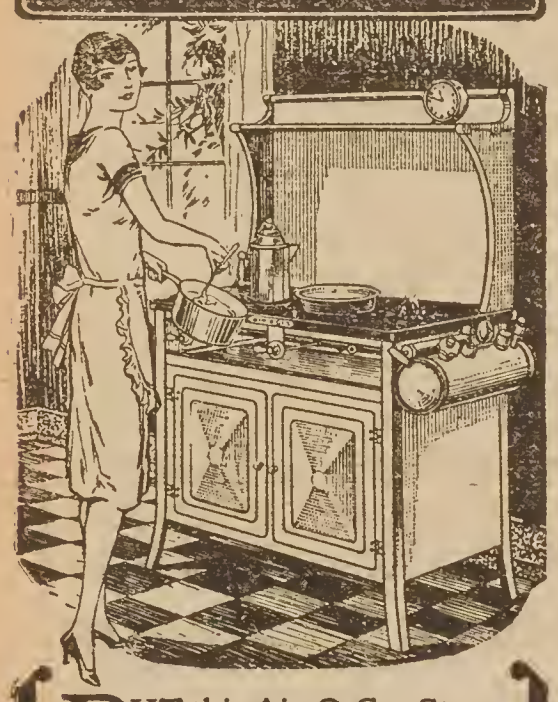

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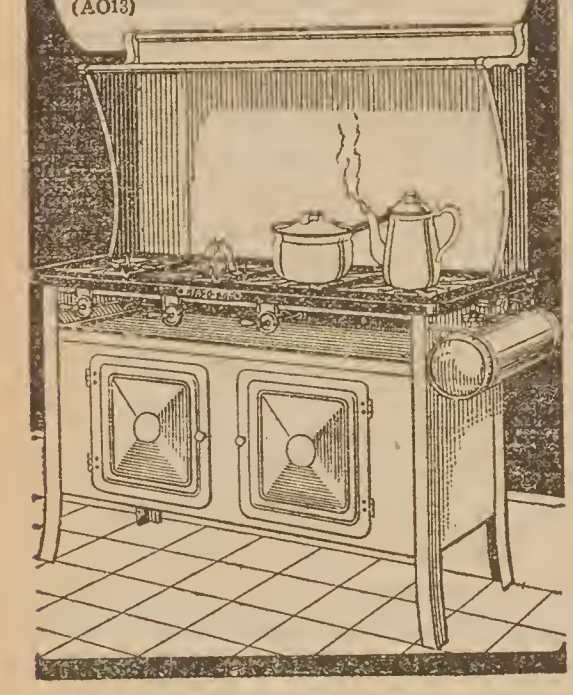

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Oyster Treats

You Will Like These A. A. Tested Recipes

THE oyster season is in full swing, and one misses a great deal in life if she fails to try out some new recipe once in a while.

Oyster Omelet

Beat six eggs very light, add one cupful of sweet cream, one half teaspoonful of salt. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a frying pan and when it begins to sizzle turn in the egg mixture. Put in eighteen large oysters, cut in halves and fry until light brown, being careful not to burn. Roll the omelet over and serve at once.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

This omelet is a delicate and delicious substitute for the usual meat diet which is far too prevalent for entire healthfulness. Bear in mind that both eggs and oysters are protein foods and as such should not be cooked until hard and indigestible. Too high a temperature is not desirable for such a combination as this.

Oyster Fritters

To two cupfuls of milk add one half teaspoonful of salt and one beaten egg stir in enough flour to make a stiff batter in which one teaspoonful of baking powder has been sifted. Add one pint of oysters, then thin the batter to proper consistency. Fry in hot lard and serve at once.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

When using fritters for a meal work out a plan so that the fritters should be finished just before they are to be eaten. Frying in deep fat is not necessary. A very desirable result may be obtained by sautèing fritters in a small amount of fat in the frying pan.

Fried Oysters

Select large, fat oysters, wipe dry, season with sale and pepper, dip in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in hot lard until a rich brown. Serve at once.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

If you are rich in butter it may be used instead of lard for frying the oysters. It gives a flavor all its own.

Macaroni and Oysters

Break two cupfuls of macaroni into inch pieces. Put in a sauce pan and cover with boiling water. Keep at the boiling point for one half hour. Have ready one pint of oysters, seasoned with salt and pepper and one half cupful of cream. Drain the macaroni, put a layer in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle over a little salt and pepper dot with pieces of butter and add a little cream. Then put in a layer of the oysters, and another of the macaroni with its accompanying seasonings. Sprinkle cracker crumbs over the top, add bits of butter and more cream if necessary. Put a cover over the dish and bake till nearly done. Remove cover and bake to a delicate brown.—R. C. DL.

When macaroni is used in any recipe careful seasoning is necessary or one will have an uninteresting dish. A starchy food combined with oysters makes a fine substitute for meat.

Baked Oysters

This dish will require about two dozen oysters. Two cupfuls of bread crumbs, one half pound of cheese and two cupfuls of milk. Butter a baking dish, and cover the bottom with a layer of bread crumbs. Lay nine oysters on this and season slightly with salt, pepper and bits of butter. Cover with grated cheese and a layer of crumbs. Repeat until all ingredients are used. Pour over two cupfuls of milk and have the top covered with a thick layer of cheese. Bake in a hot oven thirty minutes. Serve at once.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

Cracker crumbs because of their crispness seem to combine better with oysters than do bread crumbs. However if one has bread crumbs on hand they can be used.

Virginia Oysters

One pint of oysters, melt two tablespoonfuls, of butter add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually one cupful of milk, while stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and season with one half teaspoonful of salt. Cover the bottom of buttered baking dish with three-fourths cupful of hot boiled rice, cover rice with one half of the oysters and pour over one half the white sauce. Dot with butter and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Repeat, using three-fourths of a cupful of rice the remaining oysters, salt and pepper and white sauce. Cover with one cupful of buttered cracker crumbs and bake in a hot oven thirty minutes.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

The rice in this recipe offers another combination which varies from the ordinary use of bread crumbs or cracker crumbs. Oysters are toughened by overcooking and care is to be exercised to avoid serving a hard leathery food instead of the tender delicious oysters which should be delicate and easily cut with a fork.

Scalloped Oysters

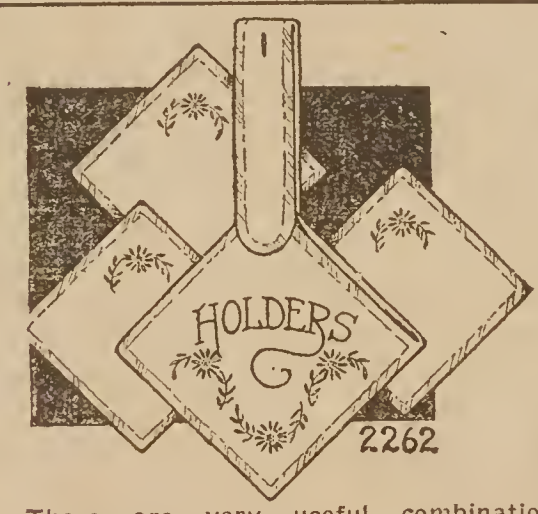
Wash and drain fifty oysters. Prepare one quart of bread crumbs. Put a layer of bread crumbs into a buttered baking dish, then a layer of oysters, a sprinkling of salt and pepper and a half tablespoonful of butter cut into bits, then another layer of bread and oysters, and so continue until all materials are used, having the last layer bread crumbs. Over the top put bits of butter, pour over one half cupful of milk, bake in a quick oven twenty minutes. Serve at once.—Mrs. R. C. DL.

Here is a recipe which is held dear in most households where oysters are a favored article of diet. We suggest cracker crumbs if you wish to have this dish at its very best.

The Virtues of Raw Cabbage

LATE winter is often made miserable for folks because of the prevalence of colds and grippe, and all kindred troubles. Far be it from us to profess to cure or even prevent all these ills, but we are told by the best authorities that we can do much to ward them off by the simple expedient of eating plenty of vegetables.

The temptation offered by a brisk appetite often leads us into the error of eating very "filling" food, such as meat and potatoes. There is nothing wrong with these foods as such, but they need the enlivening effect of the more watery vegetables. Fresh raw cabbage and plenty of canned tomatoes work wonders on the winter menu in both flavor and health-giving qualities. We naturally expect to have turnips, onions, carrots, beets, parsnips and squash for the greater part of the winter, but even they are improved by the addition of their own favored brothers, the cabbage and the tomato. Favored because they furnish mineral salts and vitamines which have been compared to the spark in the automobile. The heavier foods furnish the "oil" and the "gas" but the machine won't go without its "spark".



These are very useful combinations which will appeal to the housewife from every standpoint. A holder as shown by the illustration with three pads is furnished. These pads are of good heavy colored suiting, completely made and bound. Embroidery designs shown are simple, and can be easily worked with very little effort. This complete set sent postpaid on receipt of sixty cents. Address Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Ask for pad and holder set 2262.

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Women At Farmers Week

Over Five Thousand People Attended This Annual Event

THERE never was such another Farmers Week in New York State. The weather was mild, the roads were open, and the program simply impelled women to go to the colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture and get all the new wrinkles. Besides having their own state specialists and leaders on the homemakers' program, people of national and international fame were great attractions. Judge Florence E. Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in addition to many other good thoughts, expressed the idea that if everyone registered and voted, not by party, but for the persons most fitted for the office, and then demanded that the officials live up to the ideals back of the laws, our country would not be in a state of confusion today. She further stated that forces who do not wish good judges are far more active at election time than those people desiring good judges. Few people requesting favors of judges consider the right or wrong of the case, and if the judge happens to decide against granting these personal favors which conflict with his official services, then he loses out in the next election.

* * *

Another shining light in the legal profession was on the program and left both men and women plenty to think about. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General of the United States said that Napoleon and Mussolini had laid a keystone of authority which required implicit obedience. Such a type of authority would not apply to the free country of America founded upon free council and independent-thought issuing from family firesides. She said that the time-worn argument that law hinders freedom is not true for law here is a means of greater liberty. Instead of always hindering free action, law often loosens restraint. It may work occasional hardship to an individual, but it offers more freedom to the majority. She cited the case of the McNary-Haugen bill which is designed to loosen the economic restraint which many farmers have felt.

Her chief illustrations were drawn from the two laws which have aroused the greatest rebellion in recent years, the tax laws and the prohibition amendment. Mrs. Willebrandt says that this state of rebellion has come about because of much loose talk and lack of straight thinking which may be traced straight to the homes. "Homes", she said "must be built upon level-eyed facing of the truth". The husband who makes it necessary for his wife to resort to deceitful methods in order to have a little money of her own is laying a foundation of disrespect for all law in the minds of the children in that home.

The method of attachment of our spiritual "in-take" determines our power of meeting difficulties in later life. Faith in God is necessary for the child and the home is the place where such faith is inculcated. She told the thrilling story of Sam Collins of Kentucky, a young man asked by his congressman to become responsible for enforcing the 18th amendment in his state. The temptation which was placed before this young man under 25 years of age to issue unlawful permits to a ring of New York bootleggers, friends of the congressman, had to be met and met quickly. The congressman, a friend of Collin's father, pressed hard and even threatened to break the young man if he did not agree to do this thing which Collins knew was against the regulations. But Collins' home training helped in his hour of sore temptation and he refused although at the time he thought it would wreck his future hopes and ambitions.

* * *

Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics told of the work being done, and the ideas being tested by the Bureau. She says that enough food is being produced to feed everybody well, but not everybody is well fed—they have to learn more about a well-balanced diet. Wrong diet may bring about the narrow, constricted chest which people used to think was inherited. Such a chest leads to various lung troubles, tuberculosis, etc. The Bureau has conducted experiments on rats and proved that the constricted chest is caused by wrong food.

Dr. Stanley says that national economy is a combination of wise production and wise use. Their nutrition studies constitute one aspect of wise use of material produced, namely food stucs. The Bureau also tests various household appliances and will be able to advise women in what type of cleaners, washers, etc., will give satisfaction.

* * *

Miss Florence E. Ward, in charge of the eastern division of the extension work with women spoke to the Home Breau women at their Federation banquet, to their special meeting next day and to the professional home economics workers in another group. Miss Ward recalled the great growth in interest and achievement in the nine years that the women have had their special extension organization the Federation of Home Bureaus. From a very small group of women at their first luncheon, the meetings of this organization have grown until over two hundred sat down to their Farmers Week banquet.

* * *

Dr. Amy Daniels of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, is one of the highest authorities on child nutrition. Her discussions of this subject were eye-openers to a great many people. One point that she emphasized is one which should make farm people feel especially fortunate. Experiments with rats at the Research Station showed that during dark winters, even though the animals were fed as usual they did not thrive as they should. If people anywhere have a chance to benefit from the sunshine, people on farms do—but it must be direct sunlight.

The heads of the New York State College of Home Economics, Misses Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose were here, there, and everywhere, for they were hostesses to the crowds of women who thronged the halls, classrooms and auditorium to more than overflowing. We were told that even without guests some of the regular classrooms are so crowded that students have to work in the halls.

* * *

In spite of the absorbing interest taken in the visiting speakers, the home-folks had no cause to complain of neglect. When Miss Lucile Brewer showed how apples could be prepared for practically any part of a meal in the most delectable forms and when Miss Annette Warner through her students showed how a living room may be changed into the most livable of places or when Miss Charlott Weiss told how to select hats, there was not half enough room to accommodate the people who wanted to see and hear. Another place that was always more than filled was the room where Miss Inez LaBossier of the North American Dye Association demonstrated how to do home dyeing and advised people how to "dye".

* * *

A touch of sentiment was given when a very handsome portrait of Miss Van Rensselaer was presented. Miss Claribel Nye representing alumnae, associates and friends of Miss Van Rensselaer gave the portrait to Cornell University represented by its president, Dr. Livingston Farrand. The gift was graciously given and appropriately received and was then hung in the hall of the College of Home Economics as a memorial for the twenty-five years of service and pioneer efforts which Miss Van Rensselaer has contributed in the interests of womankind.

Exhibits added their bit to the colorful effect as well as showed "how" things should look and then there were conferences between specialists and people who had special problems. It would not be fitting to close without again referring to the nursery school where visitors were allowed at certain hours. Here psychologists trained especially for this work with little children demonstrate what can be done to develop a child's mind as well as his body to its best possibilities.

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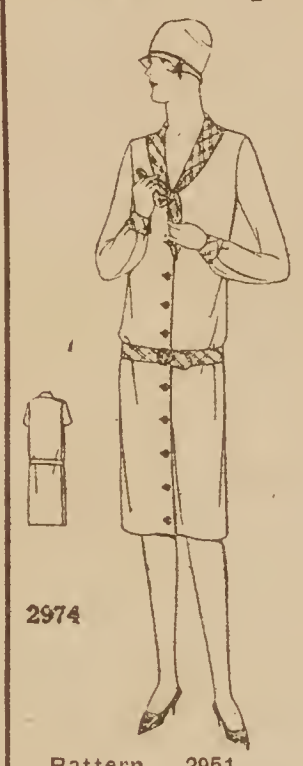

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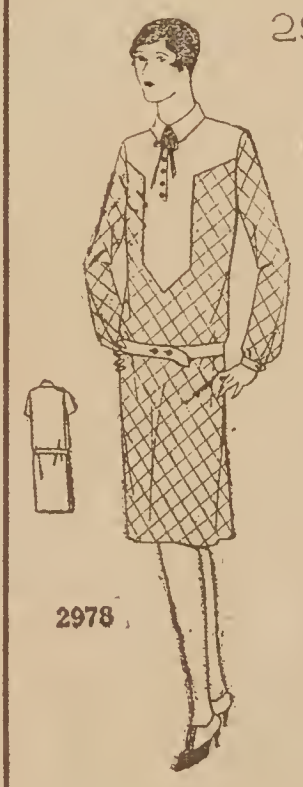

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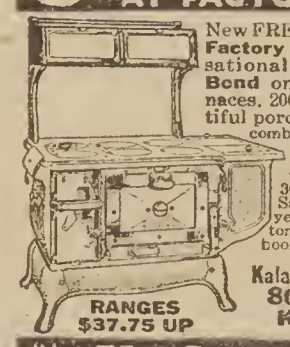

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

THIS was ill-mannered of me. I admit it. I did not wish to begin by making an enemy, but still less did I wish to begin by allowing the establishment of any sort of ascendancy on the part of a fellow-recruit.

"Oho! You don't like the look of me, don't you?" said the fellow, advancing.

"Not a bit," said I, looking him over appraisingly, and then "staring him out" as we used to say in the nursery.

"You want that window open?" he said, changing the subject.

"Monsieur is intelligent." said I.

"Suppose I want it shut?" he enquired.

"Come and shut it," said I, with disgraceful truculence.

"Suppose we all want it shut?" he hedged.

"Then there is an end of the matter," I replied. "If the majority perfer to poison themselves, they have a perfect right to do so."

"Come back and be quiet, Nosey," called one of the card-players, and he returned, grumbling.

I seated myself on the cot nearest to the open window, and put my hat on the dirty straw-stuffed pillow....What next?

"Like the ceiling raised any?" enquired a quiet drawling voice behind me, in English.

Turning, I regarded the ceiling.

"No," I said, "it will do," and studied the speaker.

He was lying at full length on the next cot, a very small, clean-shaven man with a prominent nose and chin, a steel-trap mouth, and a look of great determination and resolution. His eyes were a very light grey, hard and penetrating, his hair straw-coloured and stubby, his face sallow, lantern-jawed, and tanned. He looked a hard case and proved to be what he looked.

"How did you know I was English?" I asked as he stared thoughtfully at me.

"What else?" he replied, deliberately "Pink and white...Own the earth...'Haw! Who's this low fellah? Don't know him, do I?....Dude....'Open all the windahs now I've come!'....British!"

I laughed.

"Are you an American?" I enquired.

"Why?" he replied.

"What else?" I drawled. "Sure thing, Stranger.'....Don't care who owns the earth....Great contempt for the effete English....Tar and feathers....Stars and Stripes....I come from God's Own Country and I guess it licks Creation.'.... Uneasy self-assertion...."

The American smiled. (I never heard him laugh.)

"Bo," said he, turning to the next cot, "here's a Britisher insulting of our 'pore country....Handin' out the rough stuff ....Fierce, ain't it?"

Lying there, Bo appeared to be some seven feet in length, four in breadth, and two in depth.

In face he greatly resembled the small man, having the same jutting chin, prominent nose, tight mouth, and hard leathery face. His eyes were of a darker grey, however, and his hair black and silky.

He also looked a hard case and a very bad enemy. Conversely, though, I gained the impression that he might be a very good friend. Indeed, I liked the look of both of them, in spite of the fact that I seemed to fill them with a sort of amused contempt.

"Ses you suffers from oneasy self-insertion, Hank," went on the little man.

"Ain't inserted nawthen today, Buddy," replied the giant mildly. "Narry a insert. I'm oneasy in me innards, but it ain't from what you ses, Stranger. Nope. I could insert a whole hog right now, and never notice it."

"Don't go fer ter rile the Britisher, Hank, with yer silly contradicshusness," implored the other. "He don' like it, an' he don' like us. You don't want ter go gettin' inter no trouble. So shet up and go on sufferin' from oneasy self-insertion."

"Means well," continued the speaker, turning to me, "but he ain't et nawthen excep' cigarette-ends for three or four days, an' he ain't at his best."

I stared. Was it possible that they were really hungry? Certainly they looked lean and haggard enough to be starving.

I had felt quite bad enough an hour or two ago, after missing a single meal....I should have to go carefully if I wanted to give food, and not offence.

"Would you gentlemen lunch with me?" I asked, diffidently. "Brothers-in-arms and all that...."

Two solemn faces turned and regarded me.

"He's calling you a gentleman, Hank," said the little man at length. "He don' mean no real harm though. He's talkin' English to you....Hark!....You listen and improve your mind."

I made another effort. "Say," quoth I, "I gotta hunch I wanta grub-stake you two hoboes to a blow-out. Guess I can cough up the dough, if yew ain't too all-fired proud to be pards with a dod-gasted Britisher." A good effort, I thought.

"Gee!" said Hank, and they rose as one man.

"Put it right there, son," said the big man, extending the largest hand I have even seen.

I took it, and in the crushing-match that ensued, endeavoured to hold my own. It was a painful business, and when I limply took the horny fist of Buddy in turn, I was handicapped in the squeezing competition. However, I was able to give him a worthy grip, though his hand was stronger than mine.

"Where can we get something?" I asked, and Buddy said there was certain to be a canteen about. He had never yet heard of a case where a thirsty soldier, with money, was not given every encouragement to get rid of it.

"I can't drink till I've et, pard," said Hank to me.

"'Twouldn't be right. If I drinks on an empty stummick, I gets onreasonable if interferred with by the bulls....Bash a sheriff or somethin'....When I ain't starvin', licker on'y makes me more and more lovin' to all mankind. Yep, I gotta eat first."

"They'll have eats in the canteen," opined Buddy, "even in this God-fersaken section."

At that moment, the door of the room was thrown open by a soldier, and he entered carrying one end of a long board on which stood a row of tin bowls. Another soldier appeared at the other end, and together they bawled, *"Soupe!"*

It was invitation enough, and both the long arms of Hank shot out, and, in a moment, he was on his bed, a bowl in either hand.

Buddy followed his example.

I looked round. There appeared to me to be more bowls than there were people in the room. I snatched two, before the rush of hungry men from other parts of the room arrived with outstretched hands.

This disgusting exhibition of greed on my part cannot be excused, but may be condoned as it was not made in my own interests. I was not hungry, and the look of the stuff was not sufficiently tempting for me to eat for eating's sake. By the time I reached my cot, Hank had emptied one bowl, and was rapidly emptying the other.

"Gee! That's what I come to the Legion for," he said, with a sigh of content. When he had finished, I offered him one of my two.

'Fergit it," said he.

"I want to," said I.

He stared hard at me.

"Had a big breakfast an hour ago," said I. "I never take soup in the middle of the morning. I got this for you and Mr.—er.

"Buddy," said the little man and took the other bowl.

Hank swallowed his third portion.

A large German lumbered up gesticulating, and assailed Hank.

"You eat dree!" he shouted in guttural English. "I only eat vun! Himmel! You damn dirdy tief!"

"Sure thing, Dutchy," said Buddy. "Don't yew stand fer it! You beat him up. You make him put it back."

The German shook a useful-looking fist under Hank's nose.

"I ean't put it back, Dutch," said he mildly. "'Twouldn't be manners," and, as the angry German waxed more aggressive, he laid his huge and soupy hand upon the fat angry face, and pushed.

The German staggered back and fell heavily, and sat looking infinitely surprised.

"Now, pard," said Hank to me, "I eould shore look upon the wine without no evil effects to nobody," and we trooped out in search of the canteen.

The big gloomy quadrangle of Fort St. Jean was now crowded with soldiers of every regiment of the army of Africa, the famous Nineteenth Army Corps, and, for the first time, I saw the Spahis of whom the French officer had talked to us at Brandon Abbas.

Their trousers were voluminous enough to be called skirts, in fact one leg would have provided the material for an ample frock. Above these garments they wore sashes that appeared to be yards in length and feet in width. In these they rolled each other up, one man holding and manipulating the end, while the other spun round and round towards him, winding the sash tightly about himself as he did so.

Gaudy waistcoats, zouave jackets, fez caps, and vast scarlet cloaks completed their picturesquely barbarie costumes.

Besides the Spahis were blue-and-yellow Tirailleurs, pale blue Chasseurs d'Afrique, and red-and-blue Zouaves, blue Colonial Infantry, as well as artillerymen, sappers, and soldiers of the line, in their respective gay uniforms.

There was a babel of noise and a confusing turmoil as these leave-men rushed about in search of pay-corporals, *fourrier-sergents*, kit, papers, food, and the canteen. The place was evidently the clearing-house and military hotel for all soldiers coming from, or returning to, the army of Africa.

Following the current that flowed through this seething whirlpool, in the direction of a suggestive-looking squad of huge wine-casks that stood arrayed outside an open door, we found ourselves in the canteen and the presence of the national drink, good red wine.

"No rye-whiskey at a dollar a drink here, Bo," observed Buddy, as we made our way to a zinc-covered counter, and found that everybody was drinking claret at three-halfpence the bottle. "Drinks are on you, pard. Set 'em up."

"Gee! It's what they call 'wine,'" sighed Hank. "Gotta get used to it with the other crool deprivations and hardships," and he drained the tumbler that I filled.

"It is likker, Bo," replied Buddy tolerantly, and drained another.

It was, and very good liquor too. It struck me as far better wine than one paid a good deal for at Oxford, and good enough to set before one's guests anywhere.

Personally I am a poor performer with the bottle, and regard wine as something to taste and appreciate, rather than as a thirst-quenching beverage.

"Quite good wine," said I to the two Americans, "but I can't say I like it as a drink between meals."

I found that my companions were of one mind with me, though perhaps for a different reason.

"Yep," agreed Buddy. "Guess they don't allow no intoxicatin' hard lickkers in these furrin canteens."

"Nope," remarked Hank. "We gotta swaller this an' be thankful. P'r'aps we kin go out an' have a drink when we git weary-like....Set 'em up again, Bo," and I procured them each his third bottle.

"You ain't drinkin', pard," said Buddy, eyeing my half-emptied first glass.

"Not thirsty," I replied.

"Thirsty?" said Hank. "Don' s'pose there's any water here if you was," and feeling I had said the wrong thing, covered my confusion by turning away and observing the noisy, merry throng, drinking and chattering around me. They were a devil-may-care, hard-bitten, tough-looking crowd, and I found myself positively looking forward to being in uniform and one of them.

As I watched, I saw a civilian coming from the door towards us. I had noticed him in the barrack-room. Although dressed in an ill-fitting, shoddy, shabby blue suit, a velvet tam-o'-shanter, burst shoes, and apparently nothing else, he looked like a soldier. Not that he had by any means the carriage of an English guardsman—far from it—but his face was a soldier's, bronzed, hard, disciplined, and of a family likeness to those around.

Coming straight to us, he said pleasantly, and with only the slightest foreign accent:

"Recruits for the Legion?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Would you care to exchange information for a bottle?" he asked politely, with an ingratiating smile which did not extend to his eyes.

"I should be delighted if you will drink with us," I replied, and put a two-franc piece on the counter.

He chose to think that the money was for him to accept, and not for the fat little man behind the bar to change.

"You are a true comrade," said the new-comer, "and will make a fine *légionnaire*. There are a dozen bottles here," and he spun the coin. "Now ask me anything you want to know," and he included the two stolid Americans in the graceful bow with which he concluded. He was evidently an educated and cultured person and not English.

"Sure," said Hank. "I wants ter know when we gits our next eats."

"An' if we can go out and git a drink," added Buddy.

"You'll get *soupe*, bread, and coffee at about four o'clock, and you wont be allowed to leave here for any purpose whatever until you are marched down to the boat for Oran," was the prompt reply.

His hearers pursed their lips in stolid silence.

"When will that be?" I asked.

"Tomorrow by the steam-packet, unless there is a troop-ship going the day after," answered the new-comer. "They ship the Legion recruits in—ah—dribbles? driblings? driblets? Yes, driblets—by every boat that goes."

"Suppose a friend of mine joined a day or two before me," I asked, "where would he be now, do you suppose?"

"He is at Fort St. Thérèse at Oran

(*Continued on page 23*)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

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John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

He goes to France, and enlists without trouble in the Foreign Legion. He learns that two Englishmen recently enlisted and believes they are his brothers.

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CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and mixed, 9c and up. All chicks of free range stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, Route No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

SNOW WHITE POULTRY Farm, Gregory's Leghorns, Standard of Perfection, greatest layers, large white eggs. Breeders, two to five years old. Baby chicks. Hatching eggs. Free catalog. J. E. GREGORY, Horseheads, N. Y.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY. Baby Chicks. Dogs. Pigeons. Hares. Ferrets. Cavies. White mice. Catalogue. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

HEALTHY QUALITY LEGHORN chicks $15 hundred, Reds $18. From own free range, selected breeders only, for 15 years. Persistent layers of large white eggs. WARNKEN POULTRY FARM, Salt Point, N. Y. Circular free.

FERRIS STRAIN White Leghorn chicks, Leaders in egg production and show winners, 100 — $12.00, 500 — $57.50, 1000 — $110.00. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chicks, from high producing stock. 10 cents up. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

TOM BARRON CHICKS, the world's best layers, circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

LEGHORN CHICKS—Giant Heavyweight Large Type, Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large-sized pure white eggs. Give you either Hollywood, Tanered or Barron separate strains. Extra discount offer. Free Price List. FARM SERVICE, Route A-2, Tyrone, Pa.

SUPER QUALITY CHICKS, Eggs. Winter laying, barred to the skin, Ringlet Rocks. Pure Tancred White Leghorns from stock with three generations of 250-330 records. Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Giants. Reasonable prices. Catalogue. Breeders since 1896. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Penna.

EGGS—POULTRY

REDS. Single Comb. Stock comes direct from the Tompkins strain. Cockerels $6.00. Pullets $4.00. Order from this advertisement. Shipped C. O. D. See birds before you pay. W. D. HUTCHISON, Claysville, Pa.

PORTER'S BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Chicks, hatching eggs, and pedigreed males for sale. Ten years New York Certified. Circular and price list free. Also Certified seed potatoes. M. C. PORTER, Adams, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS; ten leading breeds. Hollywood Leghorns 280-290 egg breeding. Also White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Send for Big 28-page catalog. CHICK HATCHERY, New London, Ohio.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn—Eggs, chicks, breeders, certified stock. Trophy cup for best cock in 1926 New York State Production Show—all classes competing. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Stanfordville, N. Y.

WYCKOFF'S WHITE Leghorns. We offer hatching eggs, chicks, 8 week old pullets and cockerels at attractive price. Write for circular. FINE VIEW FARM, Hammond, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Double Comb R. I. Red roosters. $4 each or 2 for $7. FRANCES ZEH MASON, Delhi, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Rose comb white Leghorn roosters. Price $3.00 and $5.00. HOMER HAWLEY, Lycander, N. Y.

PUREBRED ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds. MRS. EVA D. BREES, DeKalb Junction, N. Y.

PARKS STRAIN Barred Rocks Selected Cockerels, $4 each. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

BUY Cod Liver Oil and Brewers' Yeast for poultry and Live Stock. Used by Experiment Stations and the U. S. Government. NORWEGIAN OIL—Tested, Finest Vitamine Content Guaranteed. 30 gal. Freight collect—$32.00, 5 gal. Express collect—$16.00, 1 gal. Postpaid $2.50. BREWERS' YEAST—Tested, 100 lbs. Freight collect—$30.00, 50 lbs. Express collect—$16.00, 25 lbs. Express collect—$9.00, 5 lbs. Postpaid—$2.00. Cash with order or C. O. D. THE HARRIS LABORATORIES, Tuckahoe, New York.

COD LIVER OIL, tested, light yellow. Vitamin potency guaranteed; 5 gallon can $8; 10 gallon can $15, at New York. Sample gallon $2.25 postpaid. JACONE PRODUCT CO., 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGG CASES—Once used Second-hand, 30 doz. size with flats and fillers, excelsior pads. All kinds of fruit and vegetable containers. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

HOLLYWOOD CHIX, Runner & Pekin Ducklings: Bred and Hatched from our own selected stock; Guaranteed, Quality, Reliability, Service, Catalogue. WAYNE DUCK FARM, Clyde, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock, bred from first-prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, O.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Hatching eggs $6.00 per 12 postpaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Stock for sale. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Large healthy birds from prize winning stock; Toms $15 and Hens $12. MRS. WALTER B. SAXTON, Venice Centre, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thorobred mammoth bronze turkeys. Free from disease. Enclose stamp for reply. MAUDE MILLS, Hammond, N. Y.

MAMMOTH WHITE Pekins, Samuels strain. Drakes $4. Ducks $3. ARTHUR BURGMAN, Locke, New York.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

TURKEYS—PUREBRED Mammoth bronze toms and hens, best strain, free from diseases. MRS. CHAS. ABBEY, Route No. 5, Lowville, N. Y.

PAIR MAMMOTH Toulouse geese, purebred, 2 year old, $12.00. FERTILE ACRES STOCK FARM, Box 78, Delhi, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels; Mammoth Bronze turkeys; Pearl guinea. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Purebred Narragansett Toms. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

FANNING MILL Screen Sieves and wire cloth for your mill. W. C. AUL, Mfgr. LYONS FANNING MILL, Lyons, N. Y.

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR catalog for 1927 is a valuable book for any dairyman. Tells what a modern cream separator should do; shows by pictures how the American does it. Tells about our fair trial, liberal installment terms and low attractive cash prices. Write AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 320, Bainbridge, New York.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get our paper, The Earth, free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FARMS ALL SIZES; Meeting every preference and purse, in and around the beautiful Mohawk Valley. PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FARM 185 acres, 20 head stock, horses, hens, tractor, milker, valuable timber lot, equipment, crops, price $7,500. $1,750 down, balance $200 yearly. Let your wants be known. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Summer Homes and Farms of different sizes, some of them well fruited, in Columbia County, N. Y. FRITZ HILDEBRANDT, R. No. 2, Hudson, N. Y. Tel. Claverack 53F22.

FARM FOR SALE—Productive and beautiful, 125 acres. 100 acres rich, well-watered. Tillage adapted to crops, dairying and poultry. Located in oil and coal region, within 9 miles of three good markets, near good churches and school. 12 room houses, electric light, power, heat, water. All buildings in best of condition. Apple and peach orchard. Ideal location. F. R. BRENNER, R. D. No. 2, Box 22, Harmony, Penna.

NINETY ACRE poultry and dairy farm. On State road, seven miles from Kingston, Ulster County. Sixty acres bottom land. Buildings excellent repair, capacity one thousand hens, ten cows, twenty hogs, four horses. Ten-room house electrified, bath, heat. Bus service. Mile water front. Not an abandoned farm, but a money-maker. Possession March first. ROBERT J. HARDER, Lake Katrine, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—106 acre farm at Stony Brook, L. I., on cement road. 80 acres under cultivation. Excellent soil for potatoes or cauliflower. Large house and barn. ROBERT F. WELLS, Stony Brook, L. I.

FOR SALE—50 acre modern poultry and dairy farm. 8 room house, all improvements, Delco electric plant, electric milker, 18 cows, 2 horses, retail milk and egg route, auto delivery, 500 laying hens, tractor, all implements, near railroad, trolley, church and school. Monthly income $1000. Price $16,500, terms, wonderful opportunity. J. F. EPPINGER, Jamesburg, N. J., R. No. 1.

FOR SALE OR RENT—167 acre farm at St. James, L. I. 80 acres under cultivation. Soil excellent. Price very reasonable. Terms to suit. ROBERT F. WELLS, Stony Brook, L. I.

Additional Ads on page 22.

HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No. 11

5% Interest

ON

FEDERAL LAND BANK

First Mortgage Farm Loans

RECENT sales of Federal Land Bank Bonds at favorable prices make possible a lowering of the rate of interest on new loans to 5%.

These loans are made only on farms and up to about one-half of the appraised value of the land and buildings. Farmers may borrow for any agricultural purpose, to pay up present mortgages or debts.

All loans are made on a long term basis with small payments on principal each year.

The Springfield Bank is also offering for the first time a PLAN OF PAYMENT which is especially well suited to farms in this district.

Over $51,000,000 has been loaned in the last ten years to the farmers in the Northeastern States.

For Information

Ask the SECRETARY-TREASURER of the NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION in your county, or

WRITE DIRECT to the

Federal Land Bank

at

Springfield, Massachusetts

Serving New England, New York and New Jersey

CLASSIFIED ADS

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Stock Ranch, wonderfully located, seventy-five thousand acres, well-stocked, twenty thousand sheep, cattle and horses. Ten thousand acres irrigated. Five thousand addition ditched. Abundant never-failing water. Forty to fifty bushels wheat to acre. Railroad and improved auto road through property. Real bargain. Reason for selling Old Age. H. P. DURRELL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE: Each year the Federal Land Bank has to foreclose on a few farm properties. These are located in New York, New Jersey and New England. For real bargains at easy terms and only 5% interest, write for full information to the FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED, working farmer, witth sons to run established dairy farm on shares, near town with good schools. References required. Write W. P. BROWNE, 7 Water Street, New York City.

WANTED TWO MARRIED MEN to do general farm work. Will give preference to men who are familiar with orchard work and tractors. State wages received in last position, also references. Position open April 1st. Write to HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED: Married man to work in cow barn. State wages received in last position. Also give references. HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Married man as herdsman and general farmer, willing to board man. Must be reliable and able to take charge in owners absence. Write stating wages received last position, references. C. N. W. CUMMING, New City, N. Y.

FURS—HIDES—SHIPPERS

WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WANTED—Hides, wool, furs—special top cash market prices. Bank reference furnished. Ship today or write for prices and tags. Twenty-one years of active business here. We render a real service the year 'round. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—Ginseng, Skunks, Raccoons, Mink, Muskrats $2.20; Black Rats $2.50; Weasels $1.50. Flat price-list free. STERN'S—Furriers, New Brunswick, N. J.

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

HONEY—Clover or Buckwheat, 5 lb. can $1.10, two or more $1.00 each. Prepaid to 3rd zone. RANSOM FARM, Syracuse, N. Y.

FINE QUALITY extracted honey, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.70; buckwheat, $6; 10-lb. pail within 3rd zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; reduced prices on larger lots of five, ten and 60-lb. containers; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10; 10, $2.00. Buckwheat $1.75. Blended $1.05—$1.85. Postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs., Here, Blended $6.20; Buckwheat $5.50. Fine quality. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX INCH WHITE Pine Siding—$25.00 per thousand—5 thousand fect—$100. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON. Dimock, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

HUMOROUS RURAL Plays, easily staged, easily produced. Catalogue. HARRY DOTY, Chatham, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

BIG BARGAIN—200 Envelopes, 200 Letterheads, business size, any wording neatly printed, postpaid. $2.50. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

150 NOTEHEADS 100 white envelopes, printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

H. & K. Northern grown strawberry plants are the best. Nothing like them for success. Ten best varieties, get our price-list it is free. HEYWOOD & KLIMOVICH, Central Square, N. Y.

CUTHBERT, Columbian, raspberry plants; roses, clean, healthy, inspected stock. Satisfaction or money returned. Ask for list. M. CULVER, 238 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

DAHLIAS: Choice collection of 10 strong healthy tubers. Sent postpaid for $1.00. Extras if ordered before March 10th. EARLE DAHLIA FARM, Clay, N. Y.

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page 5*)

Through their palisades of pinetrees,
And the thunder in the mountains,
Whose innumerable echoes
Flap like eagles in their eyries;—
Listen to these wild traditions,
To this song of Hiawatha! * * * * *

Ye who sometimes in your rambles
Through the green lanes of the country
Where the tangled barberry-bushes
Hang their tufts of crimson berries
Over stone walls gray with mosses,
Pause by some neglected graveyard,
For a while to muse and ponder
On a half-effaced inscription,
Written with little skill of song-craft,
Homely phrases, but each letter
Full of hope, and yet of heart-break,
Full of all the tender pathos
Of the Here and the Hereafter;—
Stay and read this rude inscription,
Read this Song of Hiawatha!

Personally, I am very fond of some of Longfellow's shorter poems, some of which are not often quoted. Many of these appeal to me because they are so descriptive of the country and the farm life of rural America. One of the finest passages of the Scriptures comes to my mind when I ride through the hill country of New England or of my own native New York:

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my strength."

Longfellow must have had something of the same feeling when he wrote "Sunrise on the Hills":

If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows, that thou wouldst forget.
If thou wouldst read a lesson, that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills!

Living in a town by the sea and watching the ships go up and down in a period when New England shipping was famous the world over, it was natural that Longfellow should love the sea. He wrote many poems about it, one of the best of which is "The Building of the Ship".

In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

"The Rainy Day" is an old favorite familiar to nearly everyone. The last verse will recall it to you:

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.

Longfellow, like many other New Englanders of his time hated slavery and was a strong abolitionist. He wrote many poems against slavery, one of which is called "The Slave's Dream".

He did not feel the driver's whip,
Nor the burning heat of day;
For Death had illumined the Land of Sleep,
And his lifeless body lay
A worn-out fetter, that the soul
Had broken and thrown away!

None of Longfellow's poems is more widely quoted than "The Builders".

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

How well Longfellow understood and loved simple fundamental things of country life is illustrated in his poem, "Rain In Summer". Remember that in his time oxen were to be seen on every farm:

In the furrowed land
The toilsome and patient oxen stand;
Lifting the yoke-encumbered head,

(*Continued on opposite page*)

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

GLADIOLUS BULBS—The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection: Thirty, ALL DIFFERENT, including lavender, salmon, blotched, Holland Giant, etc., blooming size, with planting directions, $1, postpaid. Easily grown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send for 36-page Gladiolus Book describing 175 magnificent varieties. Has special offers. Tells how to grow. Contains 40 illustrations. It's free! HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J. New Lebanon, N. Y.

APPLE TREES, 2 year old, 4 to 6 ft, 25c each. Baldwin, Delicious, Greening, McIntosh Red, Spy, Wealthy. Peach trees, 2 to 3½ ft, 15c each. Elberta, Halc. Concord Grape vines 10c, $6 per 100. Hydrangea bushes, 25c. Many other items at special prices. All stock strictly first class and guaranteed true to name. Catalog free. THOMAS MARKS & CO., Nurserymen and Fruit Growers, Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y.

PEACH TREES $5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees $7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. FREE catalog in colors. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

QUAKER HILL FARM PEDIGREED SEEDS from high yielding, tested strains, inspected for disease freedom and purity. Potatoes, oats, barley, corn, beans, cabbage, sweet clover. Write for catalog and prices. K. C. LIVERMORE, Box A, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple and Red Raspberry plants. Why take a chance? We are willing to take it for you. We guarantee to deliver you plants, true to name, freshly dug from new fields, that will be sure to please you. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, early and late varieties, vigorous, high yielding stock. Buy in February and save money. N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

IMPORTED DANISH Bullhead Cabbage Seed, from a heavy yielding strain, $2.50 lb. Postpaid. C. J. STAFFORD, Cortland, N. Y.

CERTIFIED MICHIGAN SEED Potatoes grown in Penna. for one year with a yield of 548 bushels per acre. Excellent stock at a low price. J. DONALD PHARO, Wall St., Bethlehem, Pa.

GROW O. K. BEARDLESS BARLEY. New, two-rowed, stiff strawed, heavy, productive. Purity 99.36. Excellent opportunity for first growers. Write for information. LONGACRE FARM, Phelps, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES and Ornamentals direct to planters. Transportation charges paid. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Special Offers and Catalogue. WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Virginia.

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Hebrons, Burbanks, Bovee, Triumph, Peachblow. Six weeks. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES and plants direct from grower. Reliable stock. Reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. EDW. ROWAN NURSERY, 5 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

ASPARAGUS, Mary or Martha Washington, rust-proof, good, strong roots $1.25-100; $7.50-1000 prepaid. Circular. PLEASANTVIEW FARM, Sadsburyville, Pa.

REGISTERED CERTIFIED Alpha Barley and Cornellian Oats give profitable crops of highest feeding value. ROBSON SEED FARM, Hall, N. Y.

TOBACCO

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler: $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double Value or money refunded. CARNEY-GRAHAM CO., Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBBACCO: Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking 5 pounds $1.00; 10-$1.75. Pipe free! Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Me.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Look Out for These Fellows

Will you kindly advise me whether there is a firm called the American Leatherette Co. There are agents canvassing this region, saying that this company manufactures and sells leatherette tablecloths. The agents are collecting from the residents of this section (Sparrowbush, Orange County, N. Y.), promising delivery in two weeks. It is now four weeks and no one has heard from the company, which makes us believe the agents are frauds.

WE suspect that those who have paid money to the so-called agents of the American Leatherette Company, is money thrown away. As far as we are able to ascertain up to the present, there is no such concern accompanying our subscribers letter. We suspected a fraud at the outset for the address was "written in", it was misspelled, and the receipt itself looked "queer", being nothing more than a piece of card.

We are informed by the Chamber of Commerce of Trenton, that as far as that organization knows, there is no concern in Trenton, by the name of American Leatherette.

Once again we urge our readers to use the utmost caution in matters of this kind. There is nothing that can be done to bring back those hard earned dollars. If these agents appear in other communities our readers will know how to receive them. Under the circumstances one would be justified in referring said agent to the local or State Police to explain matters. We urge our subscribers to keep us informed if they are approached by these agents.

Have You Shipped to Frank T. Miller of Buffalo

ANY person having claims against Frank T. Miller of 143 Michigan Ave., Buffalo, for farm produce shipped to him should write immediately to the Departent of Agriculture and Markets, 122 State St., Albany, N. Y. In the letter give all information as to the nature and amount of the claim when shipped, etc.

The Department will forward the necessary blank for execution so the claim can be filed against the bond. Claims must be filed with the Department before May 18 .

Frank T. Miller conducted a licensed and bonded commission business handling farm produce. We are informed that he committed suicide during the month of January. According to the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Miller's records are in such bad shape that it is difficult to determine the consignor creditors from the general creditors. Therefore all who have shipped to Miller and who have not received pay for their produce should communicate with the Service Bureau or the Department at once.

Too Speculative for Investment

Will you please find out about the Sacandaga Realty Corporation. Their address is 168 Lafayette Street, Schenectady, N. Y. They are sending men around here selling lots for a summer resort around a proposed dam the State is going to build. I think this is at Conklingville. Can you find out what the State is building the dam for and would it be a good investment to buy these lots?

THE Sacandaga Realty Company owns about 600 acres of land adjacent to the Sacandaga River in the Adirondacks, we are so informed. This piece of property is supposed to be adjacent to a large body of water which does not exist as yet. It is expected a lake will be created if and when the State builds a dam in the river in that vicinity. There is no definite knowledge as to when the State will actually build this dam. We are informed that the price of the lots does not include electric lighting, water pipes or sewer system. The William Burns Detective Agency has investigated this Corporation for the Schenectady Chamber of Commerce and reports that as an investment the proposition is highly speculative.

Silver Lake Dairy Is "Out"

On September 22, 1926, I shipped to "Silver Lake Dairy Co." The case was received and sold by the consignee on September 25, 1926. I have tried to arrange a settlement ever since, but have heard nothing from them. I am sending you information received from our local agent, and with this, I thought you might locate the trouble. The firm is located at Newark, N. J. —New York.

WE are informed that the Silver Lake Dairy Co., has gone out of business. This concern was located at 547 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J. It is not listed in the reliable credit guides and chances are nothing will ever be heard of this outfit.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always advised its readers to deal only with licensed and bonded commission merchants and only with the more desirable ones at that. There is little likelihood of getting anything on this claim and the experience can only be used as an outstanding example on the part of shippers to thoroughly investigate receivers before produce is consigned to them. Write to the Service Bureau for a list of the licensed and bonded merchants.

Insurance Indemnities Paid

Up to December 31st, 1925	$21,193.58
During 1926	30,945.32
In January, 1927	4,747.83
TOTAL TO DATE	$56,886.73

* * *

Details of Indemnities Paid in January, 1927

P. W. Smith, New Hope, Pa. *Thrown to ground, wagon capsized.*	$ 5.71
F. J. Keller, Irvine, Pa. *Thrown from auto.*	20.00
Harold Wade, Randolph, N. Y. *Thrown from sleigh, knee injured.*	40.00
Norman Greenwall, Buffalo, N. Y. *Auto capsized, lacerated hand.*	65.71
Theo. Carey Est., Newcomb, N. Y. *Driver lost control of car.*	1000.00
R. S. Wilcox, Cornwall, Conn. *Auto ran into ditch, face cut.*	12.86
F. Scott Est., Gouverneur, N. Y. *Car left road going down hill.*	2000.00
N. Conti Estate, Munnsville, N. Y. *Thrown from wagon, crushed chest.*	1000.00
L. L. Henderson, Conewango Valley, N. Y. *Thrown from wagon, cut head.*	20.00
M. W. Lemorty, Waterville, N. Y. *Auto collision, cut face.*	25.00
Charley Fralick, Kennedy, N. Y. *Auto collision, body cut.*	40.00
J. S. McKennan, New Albany, Pa. *Thrown from wagon.*	14.28
A. G. O'Neil, Buffalo, N. Y. *Auto accident, injured face.*	18.57
Ursula Lose, Watsontown, Pa. *Thrown out auto, injured foot.*	20.00
C. H. Wright, Warsaw, N. Y. *Auto accident, hand cut.*	64.28
Anna M. Carlson, Sinclairville, N. Y. *Auto accident, back hurt.*	40.00
Minnie Wehlin, Cattaraugus, N. Y. *Auto accident, body bruised.*	20.00
G. E. Shepard, Evans Mills, N. Y. *Wagon tipped over, leg broken.*	50.00
M. C. McKinley, Clayton, N. Y. *Thrown from wagon, bruised body.*	70.00
Mrs. Ruth Strickland, Bemus Point, N. Y. *Auto accident, injured hand.*	20.00
Roy L. Brundage, Genesee, Pa. *Auto collision, back injured.*	20.00
Lucile B. Jensen, Fairport, N. Y. *Auto collision, fractured rib.*	40.00
Wm. M. Sames, Jr., Pipersville, Pa. *Auto collision, fractured rib.*	20.00
H. D. Jones, Amherst, Mass *Thrown from load of hay.*	14.28
Milford Puvis, Troy, Pa. *Thrown from load of corn.*	90.00
W. C. Schulze, New Albany, Pa. *Thrown from load of wood.*	17.14

When You Receive Chicks By Mail

THE attention of our readers, especially those who are contemplating purchasing baby chicks C. O. D., is called to the postal laws relative to the examination of the merchandise on arrival. The laws state specifically that insured and C. O. D. packages must be signed for and C. O. D. fee paid before the receiver has the privilege of opening and examining the package before the postal clerk or mail man. However, as soon as the necessary signature and fee is paid, the receiver should immediately make close examination of the contents of the package in the postman's presence, getting his affidavit concerning any shortage or other condition not in keeping with the original order. In the case of baby chicks, the postman can only be asked to verify as to the number of live chicks and the number that apparently are dead or about to die.

Commission Houses Consolidate

Is the Florida Produce Company reliable?—W. H., New York.

IT is reported in the trade circles that the Florida Produce Co. will discontinue business on the 1st of March and after the 15th of March the name of the concern will be dropped and all business affiliations will be transferred to the firm of Heller Bros.

The present proprietor of the Florida Produce Company is a Mr. Sam Sobel. However, after the 15th of March he will be associated with Heller Bros. and is taking all of the business of the Florida Produce Company to that concern.

Heller Bros. are licensed and bonded and are given a good financial rating by the credit guides and their methods of doing business are reported as being up to a satisfactory standard. Sobel formerly operated the firm of C. H. Kimball & Company, which business was taken over by the Florida Produce Company, this in turn being consolidated with Heller Bros.

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from opposite page*)

With their dilated nostrils spread,
They silently inhale
The clover-scented gale,
And the vapors that arise
From the well-watered and smoking soil;
For this rest in the furrow after toil
Their large and lustrous eyes
Seem to thank the Lord,
More than man's spoken word.

In the village of Cambridge there once was a large horse chestnut tree in front of a blacksmith shop. Past this Longfellow went every day on his way back and forth from his home to his college classes. This was where he got his idea for the old classic, "The Village Blacksmith":

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

* * * * *

Toiling—rejoicing—sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 20*)

now," was the reply. "And may go on to Saida or Sidi-bel-Abbès tomorrow or next day. Sidi probably, if he is a strong fellow."

"Say, you're a walking encyclopedestrian," remarked Buddy, eyeing the man speculatively, and perhaps with more criticism than approval.

"I can tell you anything about the Legion," replied the man in his excellent refined English—about which there was no accent such as that of a Londoner, northcountryman, or yokel, but only a slight foreign suggestion—"I am an old *légionnaire,* rejoining after five years' service and my discharge."

(*To Be Continued*)

New furniture for a few cents!

IT is really remarkable what a few cents' worth of paint, stain or varnish will do to improve the appearance of old furniture.

You can easily refinish worn and nicked-up tables, chairs, beds and other pieces of furniture, as well as freshen up walls and woodwork. The little effort that it requires is oftentimes as much fun as it is work and the increased attractiveness of your home repays you many times for doing it.

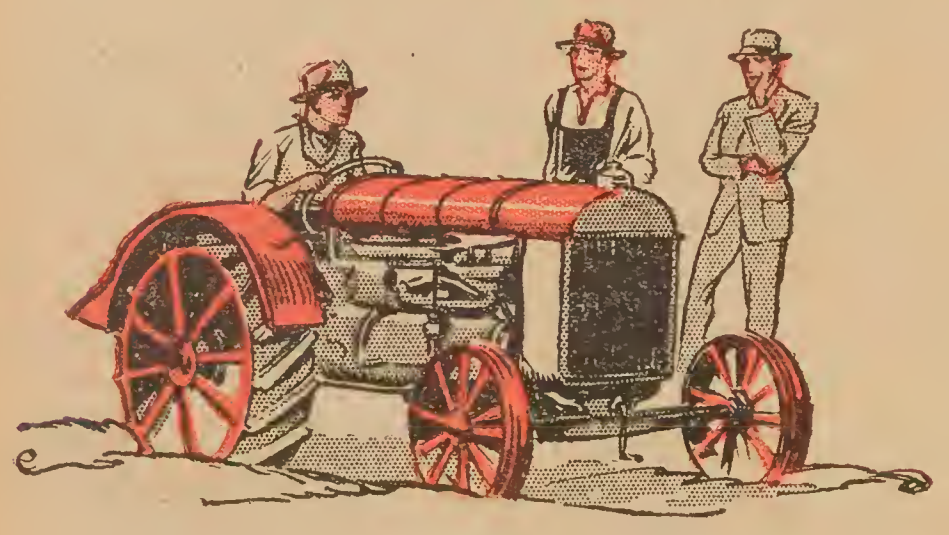
Home painting is easy if you go at it right and the best way to find out just how to do each job is to ask your "Farm Service" Hardware Man. He knows paints and varnishes because it is one of the big lines he handles and he is always more than glad to tell you about them. If you're getting tired of the same old furniture, its dullness, or long-used appearance, go to your local "Tag" store and get color charts and booklets. You will get many new ideas about home decorating that you can do in spare time and at very little cost.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Why their alfalfa was killed last winter

Last year about 100 farmers of Buffalo County, Nebraska, set out to determine what killed their alfalfa during the winter. The conditions on a farm in Shelton are typical of what they found. This farm has two fields of alfalfa, side by side, which were sown with two different kinds of seed. One field showed a perfect stand while the other was badly thinned out. *The cause of the winter killing was directly traced to poor seed.*

Poor seed is like poor lubricating oil



Neither cheap seed nor low-priced lubricating oil is a profitable investment. Farmers who turn to Gargoyle Mobiloil are often astonished by the many ways in which Mobiloil returns its small extra price. Less time out for repairs. Fewer stops with a tractor because of overheating or thinned-out oil. Less carbon. Better compression and valve action. And Mobiloil frequently cuts oil consumption from 10% to 50% —saving more than its few cents extra cost per gallon right there.

Do you realize the importance of these facts?

Make this CHART *your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Charr. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" *other mods.*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A.	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" *other mods.*	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan 6	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	....	....

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

(1) Mobiloil is the favorite oil with automotive engineers. (2) Mobiloil is asked for by 3 out of every 4 motorists who buy oil by name. (3) Mobiloil was used in such famous flights as the U. S. Army Round-the-World flight, Byrd's flight to the North Pole, and Lieut. Maughan's Dawn-to-Dusk flight across the United States. (4) The Mobiloil Chart has the approval of 609 automotive manufacturers.

The full economy of Mobiloil will be yours this year if you follow the recommendations in the Mobiloil Chart for your car, your truck, your tractor, your farm lighting engine and your stationary engines. 42 Mobiloil engineers made a careful study of all automotive engines before this Chart was made. Your engines were included.

The Chart is shown at the left in brief form. Your nearby Mobiloil dealer has the complete Chart. Ask him what grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil to use in each of your engines.

The Mobiloil dealer will supply you with the correct grades of Mobiloil—at a substantial saving if you buy in barrel or half-barrel lots. It will be a wise move to see him now about your season's requirements.

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Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MARCH 5, 1927

1927 Reference Number

Index to Contents.

MAR 1 1927

Well, here it is—our annual Reference Number! This issue represents weeks of study and research to secure and boil down information and put it into shape so that you can get it quickly. Do you blame us for feeling just a little proud of this number?

Many of our readers said that our Reference Issue last year was alone worth much more than the subscription price for the whole year. But this one is bigger and better still. Be sure to save it for you will want to refer to it constantly.—The Editors.

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In addition, we carry large stocks of Barley, Buckwheat, Spring Wheat, Soy Beans, Field Peas, Vetch, Millets, etc., in fact "Everything for the Farm."

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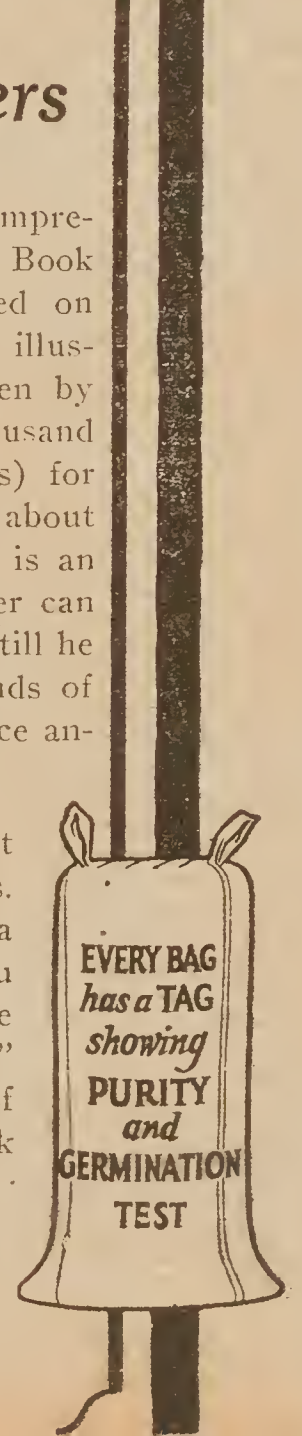

Farm Facts About Our Eastern Agriculture

Farm Prices and the Outlook for 1927

We give below a summary of the price situation and the prospects for 1927, taken from *Farm Economics,* published by the Department of Agricultural Economies and Farm Management of the New York State Collcge of Agriculture. This will give you at a glanee the outstanding facts about most of the products you are interested in.

We call your particular attention to the favorable outlook for dairying. Butter is now quoted around 51 cents, or approximately 10 cents higher than it was last year at this date (February). Feed prices are low. Good dairy cows are searce and high. Dairymen will remember, however, that we are now at the top of the cyele and that prices may be made to plunge downward very rapidly by efforts which lead to overproduction.

The summary of conditions are as follows:

Prices of most farm produets, particularly erops, are somewhat lower than last year. Prices paid to farmers for food produets in December averaged 9 points below December a year ago.

In January, 1926, cotton was selling at 40 per cent above prewar prices, but in Deeember it was selling at 18 per cent below prewar prices.

For the year 1926 eggs were 10 points lower than in the previous year. Hogs were 11 points higher, and beef cattle 4 points higher than in the previous year.

The most striking change in prices in New York State is the improvement in the price of milk and cows. Prices of eggs, potatoes and apples are lower than last year. Hay continues to be a drug on the market.

For the coming year, prices of milk, beef cattle, and hogs promise to be favorable. Feed has been very cheap and promises to continue so, at least until next summer. The present indication is for an increased planting of corn in the south. Since the number of cattle and hogs is low, cheap feed may be expected to continue, provided the weather is favorable for crops. It is hardly to be expected that feed will continue to be as cheap as it now is, but at present there are no facts that suggest that feed will be expensive.

As was the case when deflation occurred following the Civil War, eggs fell in price less than the grain crops. This resulted in an increase of 19 per cent in egg production from 1919 to 1924, while population increased only 8 per cent. This is having some effect on prices.

The outlook for the produeers of timothy hay continues to be bad, with no reason for improvement to be expected, except in occasional years when the weather is very unfavorable. There is a good demand for alfalfa hay, which promises to continue.

Owing to several years of heavy losses, the potato acreage was greatly reduced. The weather for the past two years has been unfavorable. Prices therefore have been good. These prices may result in overplanting. Over a series of years cabbage and potatoes have been profitable crops on New York farms, but the variations in prices from year to year have always been great and are now more decided than formerly.

Live Stock on Farms

The number of horses on farms decreased 3.5 per cent last year. Mules remained stationary. The price of horses declined still further during the year.

Hogs increased one per cent. Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture as to the breeding of sows for the spring pig crop indicate that only a little increase in hogs is likely to occur this spring. The relatively high hog prices will doubtless result in an overproduction of hogs, but apparently this is not likely to occur before 1928.

The number of sheep increased 5 per cent last year. The number is now higher than at any previous time since 1919.

The total number of cattle decreased 3 per cent. Cattle rose in price, as would be expected from the beef cycle. Presumably they will continue to rise in price for several years, because of the shortage brought about by a number of years of very low prices.

Farm Facts About New York State Agriculture

	1925	1920
NUMBER OF FARMS		
Total	29,671	29,702
Operated by:		
Owners	24,535	21,889
Managers	413	987
Tenants	4,723	6,826
Per cent operated by tenants	15.9	23.0
FARM ACREAGE		
All land in farms	1,924,545	† 2,282,585
Crop land, 1924	1,126,051	.....
Harvested	907,754	.....
Crop failure	20,994	.....
Fallow or idle	197,303	.....
Pasture, 1924	335,057	.....
Plowable	185,477	.....
Woodland	43,610	.....
Other	105,970	.....
Woodland not pastured	254,542	.....
All other land	209,895	.....
Average acreage per farm	64.9	76.8
FARM VALUES	Dollars	Dollars
Land and bldgs.	262,188,810	250,323,986
Land alone	130,018,427	142,182,498
Buildings	132,170,383	108,141,488
Average value of land and bldgs:		
Per farm	8,837	8,428
Per acre	136.23	109.67
LIVESTOCK ON FARMS		
Horses	57,123	72,621
Mules	5,035	5,705
Cattle, total	156,397	179,457
Beef cows*	3,526	2,651
Other beef cattle	2,565	4,111
Dairy cows*	122,780	130,497
Other dairy cattle	27,526	42,193
Swine, total	56,454	139,221
Breeding sows**	7,993	21,174
PRINCIPAL CROPS	1924	1919
Corn Acres	158,022	233,595
Bushels	5,253,608	8,776,107
Oats Acres	41,085	71,065
Bushels	1,122,275	1,477,319
Wheat Acres	53,315	84,897
Bushels	1,004,833	1,378,269
Rye Acres	46,555	74,174
Bushels	776,559	1,043,916
Hay Acres	281,482	291,739
Tons	411,379	394,865
White potatoes:		
Acres	62,235	82,533
Bushels	8,624,939	10,319,306
Sweet potatoes:		
Acres	12,443	15,427
Bushels	1,692,734	1,772,829
Apples:		
Trees, Young	826,948	811,256
Of bearing age	1,426,683	149,776
Bushels	2,963,906	1,666,406
Peaches:		
Trees, all ages	2,385,318	2,820,699
Bushels	2,537,654	1,653,223
Pears:		
Trees, all ages	451,600	557,627
Plums and Prunes:		
Trees all ages	50,343	41,908
Grapes:		
Vines, all ages	1,918,585	1,672,179

† Comprising 1,555,607 acres of improved land, 454,768 acres of woodland, and 272,210 acres of "other unimproved land".
* Cows and heifers 2 years old and over. The total number of cows milked in 1924 was 118,784, including 1,414 "beef" cows.
** Sows and gilts for breeding purposes 6 months old and over.

Farm Facts About New Jersey Agriculture

	1925	1920
NUMBER OF FARMS		
Total	188,754	193,195
Operated by:		
Owners	159,949	151,717
Managers	2,261	4,376
Tenants	26,544	37,102
Per cent operated by tenants	14.1	19.2
FARM ACREAGE		
All land in farms	19,270,259	20,632,803
Crop land, 1924	9,088,221	.....
Harvested	8,290,693	.....
Crop failure	91,241	.....
Fallow or idle	706,287	.....
Pasture, 1924	7,402,578	.....
Plowable	2,080,744	.....
Woodland	2,023,332	.....
Other	3,298,302	.....
Woodland not pastured	1,781,080	.....
All other land	998,380	.....
Average acreage per farm	102.1	106.8
FARM VALUES	Dollars	Dollars
Land and bldgs.	1,368,453,738	1,425,061,740
Land alone	647,632,056	793,335,558
Buildings	720,821,682	631,726,182
Average value of land and bldgs:		
Per farm	7,250	7,376
Per acre	71.01	69.07
LIVESTOCK ON FARMS	1925	1920
Horses	446,747	536,171
Mules	8,275	7,323
Cattle, total	1,843,420	2,144,244
Beef cows*	21,114	20,407
Other beef cattle	27,145	42,763
Dairy cows*	1,373,447	1,481,918
Other dairy cattle	426,714	599,156
Swine, total	270,170	600,560
Breeding sows**	39,306	90,368
PRINCIPAL CROPS	1924	1919
Corn Acres	170,566	320,325
Bushels	6,115,818	14,109,202
Oats Acres	883,605	937,553
Bushels	28,846,335	21,595,461
Wheat Acres	313,926	463,461
Bushels	5,864,717	9,136,268
Barley Acres	85,975	116,109
Bushels	2,628,148	2,273,011
Rye Acres	36,196	115,661
Bushels	543,807	1,520,552
Buckwheat Acres	217,760	217,946
Bushels	4,295,408	3,901,481
Navy beans, etc. Acre	155,397	45,897
Hay Acres	5,019,707	4,987,520
Tons	5,779,477	6,264,685
Corn for silage:		
Acres	359,865	329,314
Tons	3,179,391	3,157,185
White potatoes:		
Acres	286,171	310,403
Bushels	38,980,765	32,470,847
Tobacco Acres	2,111	2,613
Pounds	2,328,672	3,353,954
Apples:		
Trees, Young	2,457,970	2,932,281
Bearing age	9,454,127	9,636,698
Bushels	18,548,823	14,350,317
Peaches:		
Trees, All ages	3,419,685	3,696,891
Bushels	1,976,761	1,262,480

* Cows and heifers 2 years old and over. The total number of cows milked in 1924 was 1,357,169, including 17,656 "beef" cows.
** Sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 months old and over.

Qualifications of Voters at School Meetings

Who are voters. *All voters* at school meetings in either common or union school districts must have all of the following general qualifications:

General Qualifications

1 A citizen of the United States.
2 At least 21 years of age.

Special Qualifications

3 A resident within the district for a period of at least 30 days next preceding the meeting at which he or she offers to vote.

Any person who possesses all of the above general qualifications *and any one*

(*Continued on page* 33)

Farm Facts About Pennsylvania Agriculture

	1925	1920
NUMBER OF FARMS		
Total	200,420	202,250
Operated by:		
Owners	163,674	153,498
Managers	1,791	4,490
Tenants	34,955	44,262
Per cent operated by tenants	17.4	21.9
FARM ACREAGE		
All land in farms	16,298,275	17,657,613
Crop land, 1924	8,431,792	.....
Harvested	7,283,695	.....
Crop failure	103,229	.....
Fallow or idle	1,044,868	.....
Pasture, 1924	4,583,860	.....
Plowable	1,701,866	.....
Woodland	1,397,597	.....
Other	1,484,397	.....
Woodland not pastured	2,136,381	.....
All other land	1,146,242	.....
Average acreage per farm	81.3	87.3
FARM VALUES	Dollars	Dollars
Land and bldgs.	1,176,657,548	1,326,752,028
Land alone	559,861,344	726,158,051
Buildings	616,796,204	600,593,977
Average value of land and bldgs:		
Per farm	5,871	6,560
Per acre	72.20	75.14
LIVESTOCK ON FARMS		
Horses	415,722	505,966
Mules	54,488	55,081
Cattle, total	1,339,450	1,545,548
Beef cows*	51,915	36,700
Other beef cattle	139,749	193,045
Dairy cows*	861,013	885,855
Other dairy cattle	286,773	429,948
Swine, total	782,219	1,190,951
Breeding sows**	87,167	143,239
PRINCIPAL CROPS	1924	1919
Corn Acres	1,010,543	1,346,404
Bushels	37,085,954	61,450,012
Oats Acres	953,706	1,175,509
Bushels	32,135,081	29,183,172
Wheat Acres	1,113,972	1,424,951
Bushels	18,230,807	23,453,973
Barley Acres	13,906	13,785
Bushels	323,894	261,847
Rye Acres	120,310	242,989
Bushels	1,686,830	3,208,003
Buckwheat Acres	206,635	249,654
Bushels	3,735,020	4,755,739
Hay Acres	3,111,551	2,901,924
Tons	3,804,280	3,500,309
White potatoes:		
Acres	202,587	233,981
Bushels	22,237,690	22,051,685
Tobacco Acres	44,999	44,799
Pounds	55,841,506	55,965,851
Apples:		
Trees, Young	2,228,870	2,628,053
Of bearing age	6,884,138	6,988,594
Bushels	7,362,929	5,512,795
Peaches:		
Trees of all ages	3,820,839	4,798,434
Bushels	1,646,463	1,099,735

* Cows and heifers 2 years old and over. The total number of cows milked in 1924 was 1,005,149, including 30,003 "beef" cows.
** Sows and gilts for breeding purposes 6 months old and over.

United States Crops—1926-1925

CROP	Acreage 1926	Acreage 1925	Unit	Production Per Acre 1926	Production Per Acre 1925	Production Total 1926	Production Total 1925	Farm Value December 1st Per Unit 1926	Farm Value December 1st Per Unit 1925
								Cents	*Cents*
Corn (all)	99,492,000	101,359,000	Bu.	26.6	28.8	2,645,031,000	2,916,961,000	64.4	67.4
Winter wheat	36,913,000	31,234,000	Bu.	17.0	12.9	626,929,000	401,734,000	121.2	147.9
Spring wheat	19,613,000	21,021,000	Bu.	10.5	13.1	205,376,000	274,695,000	115.7	132.4
Oats	44,394,000	44,872,000	Bu.	28.2	33.2	1,253,739,000	1,487,550,000	39.8	38.0
Barley	8,200,000	8,088,000	Bu.	23.3	26.8	191,182,000	216,554,000	57.4	58.9
Rye	3,513,000	3,974,000	Bu.	11.4	11.7	40,024,000	46,456,000	83.5	78.2
Buckwheat	707,000	747,000	Bu.	18.3	18.7	12,922,000	13,994,000	88.3	88.8
Hay (tame)	58,840,000	58,231,000	Tons	1.47	1.47	86,377,000	85,717,000	$14.09	$13.94
Hay (wild)	13,506,000	14,560,000	Tons	.74	.87	9,984,000	12,724,000	$10.07	$8.53
Clover seed	550,500	823,000	Bu.	1.45	1.35	797,000	1,113,000	$17.72	$14.87
Beans (dry)	1,659,100	1,606,000	Bu.	10.3	12.4	17,139,000	19,928,000	$2.93	$3.28
Potatoes (white)	3,163,000	3,092,000	Bu.	113.1	104.6	357,800,000	323,465,000	141.6	186.8
Potatoes (sweet)	830,000	779,000	Bu.	100.8	80.0	83,658,000	62,319,000	95.7	136.4
Tobacco	1,664,700	1,757,300	Lbs.	795.	783.	1,323,388,000	1,376,628,000	18.5	18.4
Maple sugar	*15,245,000	*15,313,000	Lbs.	x2.28	x1.83	34,776,000	27,948,000	...	...
Apples (total)	.....	.....	Bu.	...	...	246,460,000	172,389,000	...	...
Apples (com.)	.....	.....	Bbls.	...	...	39,095,000	33,246,000	...	...
Peaches	.....	.....	Bu.	...	...	68,425,000	46,562,000	...	...
Pears	.....	.....	Bu.	...	...	25,644,000	20,720,000	...	...
Grapes	.....	.....	Tons	...	...	2,349,117	2,064,085	...	...
Cranberries	28,000	28,000	Bbls.	25.7	20.3	720,000	569,000	$6.75	$11.20
Cabbage	122,610	118,710	Tons	8.0	8.0	981,700	946,200	$17.71	$17.43
Cauliflower	22,560	15,140	C't's	246.	224.	5,550,000	3,393,000	$1.28	$1.15
Celery	24,270	22,830	C't's	268.	293.	6,523,000	6,685,000	$1.91	$1.79
Lettuce	106,100	86,020	C't's	162.	187.	17,236,000	16,076,000	$1.60	$1.47
Onions	74,560	65,050	Bu.	277.	299.	20,625,000	19,423,000	$ .76	$1.08

* Trees tapped. x Per tree. z A few minor crop prices for dates earlier than December 1st.

Helps For the Man Who Milks Cows

New York Milk Hauling Costs

The following schedule of freight rates is now in effect.

Miles	Freight Rate 40-qt Can	100 lbs
10 or less	.235	.275
11 to 20	.245	.285
21 to 30	.265	.310
31 to 40	.275	.320
41 to 50	.295	.345
51 to 60	.305	.355
61 to 70	.320	.370
71 to 80	.330	.385
81 to 90	.340	.395
91 to 100	.355	.415
101 to 110	.360	.420
111 to 120	.370	.430
121 to 130	.385	.450
131 to 140	.395	.460
141 to 150	.400	.465
151 to 160	.415	.485
161 to 170	.420	.490
171 to 180	.430	.500
181 to 190	.440	.510
191 to 200	.450	.525
201 to 210	.455	.530
211 to 220	.470	.545
221 to 230	.475	.550
231 to 240	.480	.560
241 to 250	.485	.565
251 to 260	.500	.580
261 to 270	.505	.585
271 to 280	.510	.595
281 to 290	.515	.600
291 to 300	.530	.615
301 to 310	.535	.620
311 to 320	.540	.630
321 to 330	.545	.635
331 to 340	.560	.650
341 to 350	.565	.655
351 to 360	.570	.665
361 to 370	.575	.670
371 to 380	.580	.675
381 to 390	.590	.685
391 to 400	.595	.690

The New York Milk Market embraces Greater New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, Wechawken, Newark, Paterson and the railroad towns between these places.

Rations for Dairy Cows

The home mixing of the dairy ration is not always practical. It may be impossible for a dairyman to obtain all of the ingredients at the very time he wants them. Furthermore he may find difficulty in maintaining the uniformity of analysis. Then again the man who mixes his own feed must put a great deal of study and attention to the problem. Mixing feed consists of much more than just shoveling a lot of materials together. Unless the dairyman is prepared to meet these various factors, he will undoubtedly find it better to purchase ready mixed commercial grains, naturally only from the more recommendable companies. Dairy feeds should be bought strictly on quality.

Grain Mixture for Dry Cows

100 lbs. Hominy feed 100 lbs. Ground oats
100 lbs. Wheat bran 50 lbs. Oil Meal

* * *

Grain Mixture for Milk with Clover or Alfalfa

100 lbs. Wheat bran 200 lbs. Hominy
150 lbs. Ground oats 50 lbs. Oil meal
This mixture will contain a little over 14% Protein.

* * *

200 lbs. Ground oats 100 lbs. buckw't mid
100 lbs. corn f'd meal 100 lbs. gluten feed
100 lbs. ground barley 50 lbs. Oil Meal
This mixture will contain about 16% Protein.

* * *

Grain Mixture for Timothy Hay

100 lbs. wheat bran 100 lbs. Oil Meal
100 lbs. hominy 50 lbs. cottonseed meal
150 lbs. gluten feed
This mixture will contain about 24% Protein.

* * *

Grain Mixture to be Fed with Pasture

300 lbs. wheat bran 200 lbs. gluten feed
300 lbs. hominy 100 lbs. oil meal

* * *

Grain Mixture for Young Stock

500 lbs. gluten feed 400 lbs. wheat bran
500 lbs. ground oats 100 lbs. oil meal
500 lbs. hominy feed

* * *

Grain Mixture for Fitting Cows for Test

30 lbs. hominy 30 lbs. ground oats
30 lbs. wheat bran 10 lbs. oil meal

* * *

Grain Mixture for Official Testing

200 lbs. wheat bran 200 lbs. hominy
200 lbs. gluten feed 150 lbs. oil meal
100 lbs. ground oats 150 lbs. cottonseed

(From Better Dairy Farming by Savage and Maynard)

How to Make and Feed Calf Meal Gruel

Mix together 5 pounds of soluble blood flour, 10 pounds of hominy feed, 10 pounds of red-dog flour, and 10 pounds of linseed oilmeal. Into a pound of this dry mixture stir enough cold water to make a paste, to which add 5 pounds of water at a temperature of 145° F. Test the temperature of the water with a dairy thermometer, for if the gruel becomes hotter than 145° it will be injured. A dairy thermometer can be bought for less than a dollar, and would soon save its cost in gruel. Feed the gruel warm to the calf as you would skim milk.

In changing from whole milk to the gruel substitute, it is not wise to change as fast as one would change to skim milk. You should take at least two weeks to make the change. The best practice in order to raise a good calf is to continue feeding some milk until the calf is five months old. Do this by putting one pint of whole milk into each feeding of gruel.

A Dry Grain Mixture for Calves

When calves are about three weeks old, feed them all the dry grain mixture that they will lick up clean after drinking their milk. Put the grain mixture in the feed box, not in the skimmilk, nor in the pail from which the milk was fed. The following grain mixture is recommended:

30 lbs. wheat bran
30 lbs. ground oats
30 lbs. cornmeal
10 lbs linseed oilm'l
} or {
90 lbs. gnd. oats
10 lbs. linseed oilmeal

When the calf is four or five months old, two pounds of dry grain fed twice daily should be a sufficient grain ration.

Quantities of Roughage and Grain to Feed

1. Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean, adjusting grain ration to milk production. Only when the cow tends to become overfat should quantity of roughage be restricted.

2. A grain mixture should be fed in proportion of 1 lb. to each 3 pints or lbs. of milk produced daily by cow, except in case of a cow producing a flow of 40 lbs. or more, when ration can be 1 lb. to each 3½ or 4 lbs. of milk. An even better rule is 1 lb. of grain each day for every lb. of butter fat produced during the week by the cow.

3. Feed all the cow will respond to in milk production. When she begins to put on flesh, cut down grain.

How to Balance a Ration for Cows

The following is a short method of balancing rations for cows, taken from Warren's Farm Management:

LOW PROTEIN GROUP

Corn	Buckwheat
Oats	Hominy
Wheat	*Dried Beet Pulp*
Barley	*Corn and cob meal*
Rye	

MEDIUM PROTEIN GROUP

Wheat bran	
Mixed wheat feed	Cotton seed feed
Standard W. Mids	Pea Meal
Flour W. Mids	Cull Beans

HIGH PROTEIN GROUP

Linseed oil meal	Gluten feed
Cotton seed meal	Buckwheat mids

The ordinary grain feeds may be divided into three groups, low protein (less than 12%). Medium protein (between 12 and 24%) and high protein (over 24%). Heavy feeds are in dark faced type. Light weight feeds in italics.

Mixed hay, corn silage, corn stalks or fodder are similar in composition. If one low protein feed, one medium protein feed and one high protein feed are mixed in equal weights, the mixture will be a well balanced ration to feed with the above roughages. For the sake of variety it is desirable to use at least three feeds.

An ideal ration should weight one lb. per quart. To secure this, the mixture, should contain at least one light weight feed (printed in italics).

A dairy cow in full milk should have all the hay and silage she will eat and if 4% milk or richer should have one pound of grain for each 3-3½ lbs. of milk she produces. A cow giving milk with less than 4% fat should have one lb. of grain for every 3½-4 lbs of milk. If clover or alfalfa hay is used, less high protein feeds are needed.

Average Weight of Feed Stuffs

Feeding Stuff	One Quart Weighs Pounds	One Pound Measures Quarts
Corn, whole	1.7	0.6
Corn, meal	1.5	0.7
Corn, bran	0.5	2.0
Corn and cob meal	1.4	0.7
Gluten meal	1.7	0.6
Gluten feed	1.3	0.8
Germ meal	1.4	0.7
Wheat, whole	2.0	0.5
Wheat, ground	1.7	0.5
Wheat, bran	0.5	2.0
Wheat middling (stand)	0.8	1.3
Oats, whole	1.0	1.0
Oats, ground	0.7	1.4
Rye, whole	1.7	0.6
Rye, meal	1.5	0.7
Rye, bran	0.6	1.8
Rye, middlings	1.6	0.6
Barley, whole	1.5	0.7
Barley, meal	1.1	0.9
Buckwheat	1.4	0.7
Buckwheat middling	0.9	1.1
Soybeans	1.8	0.6
Alfalfa meal	0.6	1.7
Molasses	3.0	0.3
Linseed meal, old process	1.1	0.9
Linseed meal, new process	0.9	1.1
Cotton-seed meal	1.5	0.7

Average Composition of Milk of Different Breeds

(From comparison of breeds at the N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station)

Total Solids Per Ct.	Solids not Fats Per Ct.	Fat Per Ct.	Casein Per Ct.	Milk Sugar Per Ct.	Ash Per Ct
AYRSHIRE					
13.06	9.35	3.57	3.43	5.33	.698
DEVON					
13.77	9.60	3.70	4.15	5.07	.760
GUERNSEY					
14.60	9.47	5.12	3.61	5.11	.753
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN					
12.39	9.07	3 46	3.39	4.84	.735
JERSEY					
15.40	9.80	5.61	3.91	5.15	.743

Weight of Milk and Cream

One quart of milk weighs 2.15 lbs.

WEIGHT OF CREAM.

	Per Quart	Per Gallon
20% fat	2.115 lbs.	8.460 lbs.
25% fat	2.100 lbs.	8.400 lbs.
30% fat	2.088 lbs.	8.352 lbs.
40% fat	2 055 lbs.	8.220 lbs.
50% fat	2.028 lbs.	8.112 lbs.

Milk for a Pound of Butter

	Per cent	Pounds or Quarts	
Milk testing	3.0	28.56	13.28
Milk testing	3.6	24.2	11.07
Milk testing	3.8	22.9	10.48
Milk testing	4.0	21.7	9.96
Milk testing	4.2	20.7	9.49

Milk weighs 8 3-10 pounds to the gallon; 1 quart will weigh 2.15 pounds.

Cheese Yield, Using Fat Content as a Basis

% fat in milk	Lbs. cheese from 100 lbs. milk	Lbs. cheese from 1 lb. fat in milk
3.0	8.28	2.76
3.5	9.41	2.68
4.0	10.56	2.64
4.8	12.51	2.60

Dairymen's League Pool Prices and Distributions

Month	Gross	Exp.	Net	Cert.	Cash
1921					
May	1.735	.03	1.705	.10	1.605
June	1.455	.035	1.42	.10	1.32
July	1.745	.045	1.70	.10	1.60
August	2.195	.045	2.15	.20	1.95
September	2.29	.05	2.24	.20	2.04
October	2.52	.05	2.47	.20	2.27
November	2.48	.06	2.42	.20	2.22
December	2.455	.065	2.39	.20	2.19
1922					
January	2.165	.055	2.11	.20	1.91
February	2.045	.075	1.97	.20	1.77
March	1.65	.05	1.60	.20	1.40
April	1.395	.06	1.335	.10	1.235
May	1.355	.055	1.30	.10	1.20
June	1.40	.055	1.345	.10	1.245
July	1.68	.06	1.62	.20	1.42
August	1.87	.115	1.755	.15	1.605
September	2.095	.095	2.00	.15	1.85
October	2.27	.06	2.21	.20	2.01
November	2.53	.065	2.465	.20	2.265
December	2.82	.07	2.75	.20	2.55
15½@ withheld until 12/10/21.					
1923					
January	2.285	.075	2.21	.10	2.11
February	2.38	.07	2.31	.10	2.21
March	2.20	.07	2.13	.10	2.03
April	2.15	.075	2.075	.15	1.925
May	1.90	.08	1.82	.10	1.72
June	2.00	.085	1.915	.10	1.815
July	2.08	.095	1.985	.15	1.835
August	2.18	.095	2.085	.10	1.985
September	2.30	.10	2.20	.10	2.10
October	2.42	.10	2.32	.10	2.22
November	2.43	.10	2.33	.10	2.23
December	2.23	.08	2.15	.15	2.10
1924					
January	2.00	.08	1.92	.05	1.87
February	1.90	.08	1.82	.05	1.77
March	1.88	.08	1.80	.05	1.75
April	1.835	.085	1.75	.05	1.70
May	1.485	.085	1.40	.10	1.30
June	1.42	.08	1.34	.10	1.24
July	1.50	.08	1.42	.10	1.32
August	1.72	.085	1.635	.10	1.535
September	1.93	.085	1.845	.10	1.745
October	1.95	.09	1.86	.10	1.76
November	2.35	.09	2.26	.10	2.16
December	2.50	.09	2.41	.10	2.37
1925					
January	2.50	.085	2.415	..	2.415
February	2.38	.08	2.30	..	2.30
March	2.33	.07	2.26	..	2.26
April	2.20	.065	2.135	.10	2.035
May	1.955	.065	1.89	.10	1.79
June	1.865	.065	1.80	.10	1.70
July	1.915	.065	1.85	.10	1.75
August	2.165	.065	2.10	.10	2.00
September	2.28	.065	2.215	.10	2.115
October	2.38	.07	2.31	.10	2.21
November	2.48	.07	2.41	.10	2.31
December	2.50	.07	2.43	.10	2.33
1926					
January	2.46	.07	2.39	.10	2.29
February	2.38	.07	2.31	.10	2.21
March	2.29	.07	2.22	.10	2.12
April	2.18	.065	2.115	.10	2.015
May	2.00	.065	1.935	.15	1.785
June	1.872	.062	1.81	.15	1.66
July	2.012	.062	1.95	.10	1.85
August	2.422	.062	2.36	.10	2.26
September	2.624	.064	2.56	.10	2.46
October	2.642	.062	2.58	.10	2.48
November	2.784	.064	2.72	.10	2.62
December	2.862	.062	2.80	.10	2.70
1927					
January	2.732	.062	2.67	.10	2.57

To Tell Age of Animals

Horse—By Teeth

2½ years—Permanent middle incisors appear (upper and lower).
3½ years—Permanent intermediate incisors appear.
4½ years—Permanent corner incisors appear.
6 years—Lower middle incisor cups lost.
7 years—Lower intermediate incisor cups disappear.
8 years—Corner incisor cups disappear.
9½ years—Upper middle incisor cups disappear.
10½ years—Upper intermediate incisor cups disappear.
11½ years—Upper corner incisor cups disappear.

After 9 years of age, indications are only approximate.

Cattle—By Teeth

15 to 18 months—First pair permanent incisors appear.
24 to 27 months—Second pair permanent incisors appear.
33 to 36 months—Third pair permanent incisors appear.

Sheep—By Teeth

Lambs have a full set of baby or "milk" teeth soon after birth. At from 12 to 14 months two permanent teeth appear at the center; two more adjoining, at from 22 to 24 months; a third pair at 34 to 48 months. From then on only an estimate can be made. As the sheep grows older, the teeth gradually spread and become shorter with wear. Still later sheep gradually lose their teeth. A broken-mouth sheep has difficulty in eating and should not be kept in the flock.

Production, Composition, and Value of the Manure Per Thousand Pounds of Live Weight

Animal	Constituent	Pounds produced per year	Water %	Water Lbs.	Dry Matter %	Dry Matter Lbs.	Ammonia %	Ammonia Lbs.	Phosphoric acid %	Phosphoric acid Lbs.	Potash %	Potash Lbs.
Horse	Urine	4,000	90	3,600	10	400	1.77	71	Trace	Trace	1.20	48
	Dung	14,500	70	10,150	30	4,350	0.55	80	0.30	44	0.40	58
	Total	18,500	74	13,750	26	4,750	0.87	161	0.27	50	0.57	106
Cow	Urine	8,000	93	7,440	7	560	0.97	78	Trace	Trace	1.00	80
	Dung	18,000	80	14,400	20	3,600	0.43	77	0.20	36	0.75	45
	Total	26,000	84	21,840	16	4,160	0.60	156	0.15	40	0.48	125
Pig	Urine	12,000	96	11,520	4	480	0.61	73	0.01	12	0.60	72
	Dung	18,000	78	14,040	22	3,960	0.36	65	0.25	45	0.30	54
	Total	30,000	85	25,560	15	4,440	0.46	138	0.19	57	0.42	126
Sheep	Urine	4,500	87	3,915	13	585	1.82	82	0.05	23	1.80	57
	Dung	8,500	55	4,675	45	3,825	.97	83	0.40	34	0.50	43
	Total	13,000	66	8,590	34	4,410	1.28	166	0.44	57	0.77	100
Hen	Total	10,000	55	5,500	45	4,500	1.58	158	0.80	80	0.90	90

More Helps For the Dairyman

How to Figure the Contents of a Silo

Figuring the contents of a silo would be a very simple matter if the silo contained nothing but air or water or rocks; but silage packs down so that the higher the silo the greater the pressure on the bottom layers, which means that there are more pounds to the square foot at the bottom of the silo than at the top. The time of filling the silo and the condition of the corn also cause a variation of the weight.

However, the following table shows the weight of the average silage at the various depths of a cubic foot. Another and more complete table will be found at the bottom of this page. The first figure indicates the feet and the second the number of pounds: 10-26; 12-27½; 14-29; 16-30½; 18-32; 20-33½; 22-34⅝; 24-36; 26-37¼; 28-38 1/3; 30-39⅝; 32-40⅝; 34-41¾; 36-42¾; 38-44; 40-45; 42-46; 44-47; 46-48; 50-50; 60-54.

An Illustration Worked Out

Now let us, for an illustration, figure the contents in a silo 12 feet in diameter, 40 feet high, containing 36 feet of silage, after the silage has settled. It is first necessary to get the area of the bottom. Some of you will remember the old arithmetic rule that the area of any circle is obtained by squaring the radius and multiplying by 3.1416. Putting it another way, the area is figured by multiplying half the diameter by itself and then by 3.1416. The diameter of this silo is 12 feet. The radius therefore, is 6 feet, and 6 times 6 times 3.1416 gives 113.1 square feet.

Multiplying this area of 113.1 square feet by 36 feet (the depth of the silage), gives 4,071.16 cubic feet of silage. By consulting the above table, it will be found that the number of pounds per cubic foot, when the height of silage is 36 feet, is 42¾ pounds. Therefore, if we multiply 4,071.6 cubic feet by 42¾ we find that the silo contains, in round numbers, 174,000 pounds. Dividing by 2,000 gives 87 tons.

Now let us suppose that 16 feet have been fed off and you desire to know the remaining tonage. By consulting the table it will be found that 16 feet of silage averages over 30½ pounds to the cubic foot. Therefore, multiplying the number of cubic feet—1,809.6—by 30½, we have 53,175 pounds fed out. The cubic content of 1,809.6 is obtained by multiplying one-half the diameter (6 feet), by itself, then by 3.1416 and then again by the height, 16, (6 x 6 x 3.1416 x 16). By multiplying this cubic content, as we said above, by 30½, we get 53,175 pounds fed out. Subtract this amount fed out from 174,000 pounds (the total amount in the silo), which gives a difference of 118,825 pounds remaining, which is approximately 59 tons.

Table of Silo Capacities and Requirements

	Capacity tons	Acreage to fill: 15 tons to acre	Cows it will keep 6 mos., 40 lbs. daily.
10 x 20	28	2	7
12 x 20	40	3	11
12 x 24	50	3⅓	13
14 x 22	62	4⅛	17
14 x 24	67	4⅔	19
16 x 24	86	6	25
16 x 26	95	6¾	27
16 x 30	108	7½	31
18 x 28	120	8	35
20 x 24	135	9	38
20 x 30	170	12	48

Care of Fresh Cows

Warm drinking water for a few days, i very cold weather, so as not to chill co as she is always feverish at this time.

2. Feed bran mashes for two or th days, then start with small grain ratio

3. When udder is normal, increase tion gradually, about one pound ev other day until maximum milk flow reached.

4. Then reduce feed slightly and co tinue feeding according to her producti

Anti-Fly Sprays

Dissolve one pound of fish oil soap in soft water and bring to the boiling point. Mix this solution with four gallons of crude oil and stir thoroughly. For spraying, mix one gallon of this stock solution and five teaspoonfuls of Black-leaf 40 with four gallons of water. Mix thoroughly and apply with a force pump and spray nozzle.

Another mixture which will spray forty cows for ten days, twice per day, at a cost of one cent per cow per day, can be made as follows: Take four and one-half quarts coal tar dip, four and one-half quarts fish oil, three quarts coal oil, three quarts of whale oil, one and one-half quarts oil of tar. Mix these together and add three pounds of dissolved laundry soap and add the whole mixture to thirty gallons of lukewarm water. Mix thoroughly.

Amount of Silage to Feed

Silage is a good feed at any season of the year, but it is especially valuable in winter when farm stock are without green feed (Fig. 126). It is for winter feeding what pasture grass is for summer feeding. The amount that may be fed daily to different classes of farm animals is approximately as follows:

Kind of Stock	Pounds
Dairy Cattle	
Cows (in full flow of milk)	30-50
Cows (dry)	20-30
Heifers	15-20
Beef Cattle	
Breeding Cows	30-40
Two-year-olds	30-40
Calves and yearlings	15-30
Fattening Cattle	
First stage	25-30
Middle stage	15-20
Last forty days	10-15
Horses*	
Brood mares	20-30
Idle horses	15-20
Yearlings	10-15
Sheep	
Breeding ewes	3- 4
Fattening lambs	2- 3
Fattening wethers	3- 4

*Silage is not a safe feed for horses unless it is perfectly fresh and free from mold.

Normal Temperature of Cows

The normal temperature of cows is 101-102 F. The temperature is taken at the rectum with a clinical thermometer.

Pulse Beat

The normal pulse beat of cows is 45-55 a minute. The pulse may be taken where an artery winds around the jaw-bone just at the lower

muscle on the side of the cheek, or on the back part of the fore fetlock.

Respiration

The normal respiration of cows is 15-19 times a minute.

Quantity of Ice Required for a Dairy Farm

The quality of ice needed for a dairy farm depends on its location, number of cows milked, and methods of handling the product. In the Northern States it has been found that with a moderately good ice house, where the shrinkage from melting is not more than 30 per cent, half a ton of ice per cow is sufficient to cool the cream and hold it at a low temperature for delivery two or three times a week.

Relation of Size of Silo to Length of Feeding Period and Size of Herd

Cows consuming 40 pounds of silage daily (number)	Feed for 180 days: Estimated amount of silage consumed (tons)	Feed for 180 days: Size of silo Diameter (feet)	Feed for 180 days: Size of silo Height (feet)	Feed for 240 days: Estimated amount of silage consumed (tons)	Feed for 240 days: Size of silo Diameter (feet)	Feed for 240 days: Size of silo Height (feet)
10	36	10	25	48	10	31
12	43	10	28	57	10	35
15	54	11	29	72	11	36
20	72	12	32	96	12	39
25	90	13	33	120	13	40
30	108	14	34	144	15	37
35	126	15	34	168	16	38
40	144	16	35	192	17	39
45	162	16	37	216	18	39
50	180	17	37	240	19	39

It must be understood, however, that suitable cooling tanks are necessary under this estimate. The half-ton-per-cow estimate for ice to be stored allows for a reasonable waste and also for ordinary household use. If whole milk is to be cooled the quantity of ice stored must be increased to one and one half tons per cow in the North and two tons per cow in the South. To meet the needs of the average family on a general farm it will be necessary to store about five tons.

Capacity of Ice Houses

A cubic foot of ice weighs about 57 pounds, so in storing ice it is customary to allow from 40 to 50 cubic feet per ton for the mass of ice, but the quantity that an ice house of a given size will hold depends upon the manner in which the ice is stored. Generally a cubic foot on an ice house will hold the quantities given below:

	Pounds
Ice thrown in at random about	30 to 35
Ice thrown in in irregular pieces and broken sufficiently to pack closely	35 to 40
Ice piled loosely	40 to 45
Ice piled closely and with very slight crevices between	45 to 50

Unless the ice house has permanently insulated walls, at least 12 inches must be left between the ice and the wall of the building for [illegible] and an equally [illegible] must be allowed beneath and above the ice. From this it is possible to calculate readily the quantity of ice that any given house will hold. Thus, allowing 45 cubic feet per ton, an uninsulated ice house 18 by 12 by 19 feet high, allowing 1 foot around the ice for insulation, will hold about 38 tons, while the same-sized house if insulated will hold about 48 tons.

Inside dimensions of insulated ice houses for various quantities of ice:

Quantity of ice (Tons)	Length (Feet)	Width (Feet)	Height (Feet)
10	10	7	7
20	14	8	8
25	14	10	8
30	14	10	10
40	18	10	10
50	16	12	12

How to Prevent the Growth of Horns

The time to dehorn cows is before they are 1 week old. Clip the hair from the little bump or horn "button" where the horn starts rub some vaseline in a circle around the horn button and rub the button with a stick of caustic potash until a spot about the size of a dime is red but not bleeding. Put the potash only on the born button. Don't put too much on, it may spread and injure the calf. Don't turn the calf out in the rain immediately after putting on the potash, the rain will wash the potash into the calf's eyes. The caustic potash can be bought at a drug store. Don't handle it with the bare hands. Keep it in a tightly corked bottle or it will absorb moisture from the air and form a liquid.

Tonics and Condition Powders

(U. S. D. A.)

Healthy animals do not need tonics and condition powders. If a tonic is needed the feeder should examine his methods. Plenty of good feed, fresh water, exercise, sunshine, pure air, with sanitary surroundings, should keep an animal in good health. If a tonic is desired, one of known composition may be mixed at home. The following formulas are suggested for all stock except hogs.

Formula No. 1	Pounds	Formula No. 2	Pounds
Glauber Salt	2	Glauber salt	5
Soda	1	Saltpeter	1½
Salt	1	Fenugreek	1
Fenugreek	⅛	Gentian	2
Linseed meal	25	Linseed meal	500

For horses a heaping tablespoonful of one of these mixtures fed with the grain three times a day is sufficient. Other stock can be given amounts in proportion to their size.

Age at Which to Breed

Breed Holsteins and Ayrshire heifers to freshen at about 27 to 30 months.

2. Guernseys and Jerseys at 24 to 27 months.

3. The age to breed depends on size and development. If undersized, delay breeding a few months.

How to Make and Use a Solution for the Milking Machine

[illegible]0-gallon stone jar should be used. [illegible] or metal wash tubs will weaken [illegible] the solutions now in use. The [illegible]e kept covered.

[illegible]olution has common salt for [illegible] jar should be filled with [illegible]lean salt added until [illegible]ently on the bottom [illegible]e is a fairly effec- [illegible]ition of a hypo- [illegible]the salt solu- [illegible]tion may [illegible]t may [illegible]om-

Handy Facts for the Crop Grower

How to Renew Old Pastures

The use of lime and acid phosphate together with a small seeding will do wonders with most old pastures. Where the land is valuable and can be easily plowed, the best way to renew the pasture is by plowing and seeding, using oats as a nurse crop and applying about 200 pounds of acid phosphate and at least a ton of lime to the acre.

Most pasture lands, however, cannot be plowed, in which case they may usually be profitably renewed by top dressing with lime and acid phosphate. The lime is on the surface and takes some time to dissolve and penetrate. Therefore, it will be about three years before good results can be obtained. In top dressing, use at least one ton of lime with 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre, following a mixture of nine pounds of grass seed made up as follows:

Alsike clover	1 lb.
White clover	2 lbs.
Kentucky bluegrass	2 lbs.
Orchard grass	2 lbs.
Redtop	2 lbs.

Thousands of acres of Eastern pasture lands could be profitably renewed. Why not try it out on a small scale? Write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for further details if interested.

Grass Seed Mixtures for Meadows

First: For good Timothy and Clover land where there is plenty of lime in the soil.

Timothy	15 lbs.
Red Clover	10 lbs.

Second: On land where Red Clover is uncertain and that is deficient in lime:

Timothy	15 lbs.
Red Clover	5 lbs.
Alsike Clover	4 lbs.

Third: On land where neither Timothy nor Clover gives good results. Where land is wet and deficient in lime:

Timothy	10 lbs.
Red Top	5 lbs.
Red Clover	5 lbs.
Alsike Clover	4 lbs.

Fourth: On land that is very deficient in lime or that is very wet:

Red Top	10 lbs.
Alsike Clover	6 lbs.

Summary of the New York Seed Law

The law requires the labelling of all agricultural seeds which are sold, offered, or exposed for sale, within New York State, for seeding purposes within the State, either in bulk, packages, bags or other containers of 10 pounds or more, with the exception of special mixtures, such as lawn mixtures, when 8 ounces is the minimum limit of weight.

The term "agricultural seed", as defined in the law, includes practically every kind of seed commonly planted upon New York farms.

The law designates the following weeds as noxious in this State: quack grass, wild mustards, Canada thistle, and dodders.

The law requires each lot of seed to carry a statement, tag or label giving the following information:

The commonly accepted name
seed.
The approximate percentage,
of purity.
The percentage of weed see
The names of the noxious
The percentage of germi
Name and address of

Provisions are mad
tures and special
tain stated cond
or mixtures
from the
The
inspe

privilege of submitting to the seed laboratory samples of agricultural seeds for test and analysis. This privilege is subject, however, to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Director and Board of Control of the Geneva Station.

A more complete summary of these facts concerning "The New York Seed Law and Seed Testing" is given in Bulletin Number 476 of the Geneva Station, which will be sent upon application.

A copy of the New York Seed Law may be had upon application to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.

All samples of seeds and correspondence relating thereto should be addressed to the Seed Laboratory, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Inoculating Legume Seed with Soil

Scrape off about an inch of the top layer of dirt—this because sunlight kills the inoculation in the top layer.

2. In the second to fourth inch of dirt secure about as much dirt by bulk as there is seed to inoculate.

3. Spread this out in a thin layer on an empty floor or other place where the sun can't strike it and let it dry 24 hours and then pulverize it finely.

4. Spread the seed out in a thin layer on a tight board floor or canvas and sprinkle with a mixture of equal parts of molasses and water.

5. Mix the pulverized dirt with the seed until every seed is covered with a thin layer of fine dirt.

6. Since sunlight kills inoculation, all of this work should be done in the shade.

How the Seed Staining Law Works

The recent federal seed regulations which provide for the dyeing of all unadapted, imported alfalfa and clover seed is a help to New York farmers because they need the hardiest varieties they can get.

It is best for farmers to buy seed that is produced in northern United States and Canada, and of the alfalfas, Ontario Variegated, Grimm, and hardy, northern-grown Common are best adapted.

The following regulations show how the federal seed act applies:

1. Alfalfa seed of known foreign origin, other than Canada, and not formally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unadapted to general use in the United States, will be colored approximately one per cent green.

2. Imported alfalfa seed, formally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unadapted to general use in the United States, will be colored approximately ten per cent red. The same coloring is required for imported alfalfa seed of unknown origin.

3. Alfalfa s
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mally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unadapted to general use in the United States, will be colored approximately one per cent green.

5. Imported red clover seed, formally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unadapted to general use in the United States, will be colored approximately ten per cent red. The same coloring is required for imported red clover seed of unknown origin.

6. Red clover seed from Canada will be colored approximately one per cent violet.

Control for Corn Smut

Symptoms.—Smooth, boil like outgrowths with a silvery membrane on any part of plant; especially the buds at nodes on lower part of stalk. Tassel and silk especially susceptible. Enveloping membrane eventually bursts, liberating black mass of spores. Disease carried over on litter in field or to field in manure from stock fed on diseased plant.

Control.—Crop rotation. Destruction of litter in field. Avoid applications of infested manure. Frequent inspection of growing fields during summer. Destruction (burning) of all smut masses before membrane breaks. Proper field selection of seed corn.

Bean Diseases

Anthracnose

Symptoms.—Rusty, round sunken spots with reddish border on stems and leaves (more noticeable on pods). Disease penetrates to seed, producing black spots on them. Carried in and on the seed and on refuse left in field.

Control.—Careful seed selection. Often necessary to obtain seed from regions free of the disease. Crop rotation. Produce home-grown seed crop by planting seed July 15 to August 1. Seed matures in fall and is free of anthracnose in this latitude.

Bacterial Blight

Symptoms.—First appears as irregular, water soaked areas on leaves. These become brownish, dry, and papery. Similar spots on pods resulting in their destruction. Penetrates pod and infects seed.

Control.—Destruction of refuse left in field. Crop rotation. Careful seed selection. Longfellow Bush, Extra Early Red Valentine, Refugee 1000-1, Tennessee Green Pod, Kentucky Wonder Wax are resistant bush varieties. Resistant pole varieties include Kentucky Wonder and Texas Pole.

Treating Oats for Smut

Mix 1 pint of 40% formalin with one pint of water and put the mixture in a hand spray pump. Shovel the seed oats to be treated from one pile to another and
the oats with the
shovel. Work
of oats.
30
bushels. Cover the pile of treated oats for from 3-5 hours, then sow immediately or store them in clean bags. The advantage of this over soaking the oats for 10 minutes in a solution of 1 pint of formalin in 30 gallons of water is that they may be drilled immediately.

How to Treat for Cabbage Diseases

Black Rot

Symptoms.—First appears as blackening of veins in patches along margin of leaf. Blackening spreads along veins to midrib and into stem. Finally entire plant involved. Leaves wilt, turn yellow, and fall. Vascular system discolored (black) in stem. Disease persists in soil from preceding crops and on litter left in field; also seed borne.

Control.—Crop rotation. No cabbage, collard, rape, etc., for five years. Avoid manure resulting from diseased feed. Seed treatment recommended. Soak seed five minutes in formaldehyde (1 pint of formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water). Use new soil and new seedbed each year.

Clubroot

Symptoms.—Yellow leaves, failure to head. Enlarged roots. Disease is carried over in the soil.

Control.—Apply lime to the soil and rotate crops.

How to Control Potato Diseases

Early Blight

Symptoms.—Dark brown, dead spots on leaves, showing concentric rings.

Control.—Spray with 4-5-50 Bordeaux mixture as soon as spots become evident.

Scab

Symptoms.—Rough, corky, irregular, scabby spots on tubers. Disease carried in seed potatoes.

Control.—Avoid alkaline soils or fertilizers. Treat seed in bushel lots for 1½ hours in mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), 4 ounces of mercuric chloride in 30 gallons of water.

Wilt

Symptoms.—Plants become yellow and wilt. Brown discoloration of stem tissue. Brown ring discoloration if stem end of tuber is cut.

Control.—Rogue diseased plants. Use certified or selected seed from disease-free fields.

Tipburn, or Hopperburn

Symptoms.—Dying and blackening of tips and margins of leaves.

Control.—Spray with Bordeaux mixture as for early blight.

Mosaic

Symptoms.—Evident only on foilage. Number of types of mosaic. Dwarfing of the plant, becoming more upright. Leaves and branches brittle, small areas, separated from the normal green of leaves, giving a puckered, mottled effect. Decrease number and size of tubers.

Control.—Use certified seed for planting. These seed have been rogued at intervals, during the growing season and are free of degeneration diseases.

Leaf Roll

ymptoms.—Upward rolling of lower
s, becoming thicker and leathery.
dwarfted and rigid in appearance.
ubers produced.
rol.—Same as for mosaic.

e and Length of Drains

of Tile Inches	Minimum Grade Per 100 Ft. in Feet	Limit of Length in Feet
.....	.10	600
.....	.09	800
.....	.05	1600
.....	.05	2000
.....	.05	2500
.....	.05	2800
.....	.05	3000
.....	.05	3500
.....	.04	4000
.....	.04	4500
.....	.04	5300

limits are based on perfectly laid
ch is seldom achieved. The lay
and, the nature of the earth, the
ce of rocks and trees and other
ons, the necessity of making de-
d other conditions all influence
etical limits of efficiency.

(*Continued on page* 8)

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TIMOTHY & ALSIKE MIXED	Per bu.
Metcalf's Rec. about 22½% Alsike	$6.75

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Alberta Cluster	Per bu. $1.40
Cornellian	Per bu. 1.35

METCALF'S SEED WHEAT	Per bu.
Marquis Type Spring Wheat	$3.15

METCALF'S SEED CORN	Per bu.
Metcalf's Perfect Ensilage	$4.50
West Branch Sweepstakes	3.75
Lancaster County Sure Crop	3.85
Luce's Favorite	3.90
Virginia Eureka Corn	3.00
Improved Leaming	2.50
Golden Glow	3.50
Cornell No. 11	3.35
Longfellow's Yellow Flint	4.00

FANCY BARLEY	
6-Row Oderbrucker	Per bu. $2.20
2-Row Fancy	Per bu. 2.25

MISCELLANEOUS	
Red Top, Heavy Seed	Per lb. $ .32
Best Orchard Grass	Per lb. .22
Kentucky Blue Grass	Per lb. .28
Winter Hairy Vetch	Per lb. .19

PEAS	
Canada Field Peas	Per bu. $3.85

WRINKLED PEAS	
Dark Pod Telephone	Per bu. $8.00
Alderman	Per bu. 8.00
Thomas Laxton	Per bu. 9.00
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Chantenay Carrot	lb. .90	Long Green Cucumber	lb. 1.25
Golden Self Blanching Celery	oz. .40	Green Hubbard Squash	lb. 1.00
Snowball Cauliflower	oz. 1.50	Common Varieties of Spinach	lb. .25
White Spine Cucumber	lb. 1.00	Hollow Crown Parsnip	lb. .65
Detroit Dark Red Beet	lb. .75	Grand Rapids Lettuce	lb. 1.00
Golden Bantam Corn	bu. 6.50	Copenhagen Market Cabbage	lb. 2.50
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More Crop Helps

(*Continued from page 6*)

Conditions that determine the size of the drains, particularly the mains (Elliott):

1. The depth of water to be removed in twenty-four hours over the area of the drainage system.
2. Rapidity with which the water is brought to the main, that is, the number, size, and fall of the laterals.
3. The existence of emergency surface drainage.
4. The texture and physical condition of the soil, that is, whether it is open and porous or dense and retentive.
5. The grade of the ditch.

Use dense, hard-burned tile. Water enters through the joints. Round or hexagonal shapes are best. An even grade is essential. Avoid tile smaller than three inches on low grades. Hill land may need drainage. Ditching plows are very useful. Carefully construct and protect the outlet. Depth in heavy clay, two to three feet. Depth in loam and sandy loam, three to four feet.

Number of Tile Per Acre

Number of feet of drain tile required per acre when placed the specified distances apart (Fippin).

20 feet apart	2180 feet
25 feet apart	1743 feet
30 feet apart	1452 feet
40 feet apart	1090 feet
50 feet apart	872 feet
100 feet apart	436 feet
150 feet apart	290 feet
200 feet apart	218 feet

How to Determine the Number of Plants per Acre

The question is often asked how many cabbage plants are required to set an acre where they are placed 3 feet each way.

It is very simple to figure this for any planting distance. The distance between the rows is multiplied by the distance between the plants. In the case of cabbage where it is set 3 by 3 feet, we would multiply 3 feet between the rows by 3 feet, the space between the plants in the row, giving us 9 square feet.

This figure is divided into 43,560 square feet (the number of square feet in an acre). Cabbage set 3 feet by 3 would give us, 4,800 plants per acre, assuming that the acre is full to the margin. The square acre contains little less than 209 feet on all sides.

Formulae for Chemical Weed Killers

1. Iron-sulfate solution:
   100 pounds of iron-sulfate to 50 gallons of water. Apply 50 gallons to the acre.
2. Copper-sulfate solution:
   12 to 15 pounds copper sulfate to 50 gallons of water. Apply 50 to 75 gallons per acre.
3. Sodium-chloride, or salt, solution:
   3 pounds of common salt to 1 gallon of water.
4. Sodium arsenite (a strong and dangerous poison)

Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	2 lbs.
or	
High-grade concentrated lye	3 lbs.
White arsenic (arsenic Trioxide)	4 lbs.
Water to make	1 gal.

Recommended Varieties of Garden Crops

Asparagus—Palmetto, Washington.
Bean, green snap—Stringless Greenpod, Refugee.
Bean, wax snap—Pencilpod, Brittle Wax, Refugee Wax.
Bean, green shell—Dwarf Horticultural.
Beet—Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red.
Brussels sprouts—Long Island Improved.
Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Savoy, Red.
Carrot—Chantenay, Danvers.
Cauliflower—Snowball, Erfurt.
Celery—Golden Self-Blanching, Easy Blanching, Giant Pascal, Emperor.
Chard—Lucullus.
Cucumber—Davis Perfect.
Eggplant—Black Beauty, New York Purple.
Endive—Broad Leaved Batavian, White Curled.
Kale—Dwarf Scotch.
Kohl-rabi—Early White Vienna, Early Purple Vienna.
Lettuce, leaf—Grand Rapids, Prize Head.
Lettuce, crisp-head—New York or Wonderful, Iceberg.
Lettuce, butter-head—May King, Big Boston, Salamander.
Lettuce, romaine or cos—Paris White.
Leek—American Flag.
Muskmelon—Bender's Surprise, Emerald Gem, Hackensack.
Onion, green—Egyptian or Tree, White Set.
Onion, dry bulbs—Yellow Globe Danvers, Southport Red, Yellow and White Globes.
Parsley—Moss Curled.
Parsnip—Guerande or Hollow Crown.
Peas—Alaska, Gradus, Telephone.
Pepper, sweet— Bull Nose, Ruby King.
Potato—Early Rose, Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, Early Six-Weeks, Green Mountain, Rural New Yorker No. 2.
Radish—Early Scarlet Globe, Hail Stone, Icicle, Long Scarlet Short Top.
Rhubarb—Victoria.
Rutabaga—American Purple Top or Long Island Improved.
Salsify—Sandwich Island.
Spinach—Bloomsdale, Long Standing, King of Denmark, New Zealand (for summer).
Squash, summer—Bush Scallop or Patty-pan.
Squash, winter—Hubbard, Delicious.
Sweet Corn—Golden Bantam, Early Crosby, Stowell's Evergreen.
Tomato—Bonny Best, Earliana, Globe.
Turnip—Extra Early Milan, Purple Top Strap Leaf, Golden Ball.
Watermelon—Fordhook Earl, Kleckley Sweets (late).

Measuring Corn in Bulk

Two cubic feet of sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel shelled. To get the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the crib, inside of the rail; multiply the length by the breadth, and the product by two, and you have the number of bushels in the crib.

Rule for Estimating Hay

Hay is often sold in the mow or stack where the weight has to be estimated. For this purpose 400 cubic feet of hay is considered a ton. The actual weight of 400 cubic feet of hay will vary according to the quality of the hay, time of cutting, position in the mow, etc. For making an estimate in a given case multiply together the length, breadth and height of the mow or stack in feet and divide the product by 400. The quotient will be the number of tons.

Cover-Crops

A cover-crop is one that is grown for its effect as green-manure or protection, or otherwise, rather than for its value as a product of itself. Cover-crops are used:

1. To prevent the loss of soluble plant-food, which occurs when the lands are left uncovered during the late fall and winter;
2. To prevent the gullying or surface erosion of hillsides or slopes by winter rains;
3. To prevent root injury by excessive freezing of orchard lands;
4. To supply humus;
5. To improve the physical condition of the land.

Legumes which are used as cover-crops: red clover and Canada field-peas, alfalfa, soybeans, cowpeas, crimson clover, hairy vetch and spring vetch and sweet clover.

Non-legumes used as cover-crops: rye, wheat, oats and barley, of the cereals, are more commonly used; rape and turnips, which are not hardy in the northern sections; buckwheat, white mustard, and spurry under special conditions.

Some of the leading cover-crops mentioned or recommended for fruit plantations.

Living over winter: Clovers, hairy or winter vetch, sweet clover, winter rye, winter wheat.

Killed by freezing: Soybean, velvet bean, pea, bean, beggarweed, spring vetch,

rape, turnip, oats, barley, buckwheat, maize, millet.

Average quantities of seed per acre for heavy cover-crops in fruit plantations.

Barley	2-2½ bu.
Beans	1½-2 bu.
Beggarweed	5-8 lb.
Buckwheat	1½ bu.
Clover, red	10-15 lb.
Clover, mammoth	15-20 lb.
Clover, crimson	15-20 lb.
Cowpea	1½-2 bu.
Maize	2-3 bu.
Millet	1½ bu.
Oats	2-3 bu.
Pea	2-3 bu.
Rape	2-5 lb.
Rye	1½-2 bu.
Soybean	2-4 pk.
Sweet clover	10-12 lb.
Turnip	4 lb.
Velvet bean	1-4 pk.
Vetch	20 lb. to 1½ bu.
Wheat	2-2½ bu.

Alfalfa (20 to 24 lbs. to the acre) is sometimes used as a cover-crop in orchards being plowed a year from sowing or allowed to remain for a longer period. Various combinations or mixtures are also used: as mammoth clover, 6 lbs. alfalfa, 10 lb., turnip, 2 to 3 oz.; alfalfa, 6 lb., crimson clover 6 lbs., alsike clover, 3 lb., strap-leaf turnip, 2 to 3 oz., all sown in midsummer. Cowpeas in drills and cultivated, and rye, rape, or turnips added to the last cultivation. Winter vetch, 1 bu., rye, ½ bu. Cowpea, 1½ bu., red clover, 6 lb. Oats, 2 bu.; peas, 2 bu.

How to Get Shipping Point Inspection in New York State

1. The State Department of Farms and Markets is under no obligation to extend shipping point inspection at any particular point, but producers or groups of producers can make application to the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y. In order that the work may be carried on successfully it is necessary that a steady and continued volume of inspection is insured so as to keep the inspectors occupied. The use of this shipping point inspection of shippers is entirely voluntary.

2. The advantages of shipping point inspection are that it decreases the risks of the shipper, prevents unjust reduction in terminal markets, facilitates sales, opens new market outlets, aids collection on claims for loss and damage in transit and improves production methods by placing a premium on well grown products.

3. The official certificate is issued following inspection which gives the condition of the car, the average size, percentage of defects, method of loading and general condition of product and a statement as to whether it meets some standard U. S. grade. These certificates are receivable as evidence in both State and Federal courts as to condition of the product. Two copies of the report are furnished the shipper. One copy is filed with the State Department at Albany and one filed with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. The Federal law provides that fees shall be charged such as will vary reasonably part of the cost. In the case of potatoes this cost is $4.00 per car.

How to Make Putty for Hot Bed Sash

Homemade putty for use on hotbed sashes and other places can be easily made by mixing the following.

One pint raw linseed oil, 5-8 pound white lead and 4 pounds whiting. Mix the lead and oil and stir in enough of the whiting to make a stiff dough. Pour this material on a board or other hard surface, which has been sprinkled with enough whiting to prevent the mixture from sticking. Knead the mixture just as though dough was being made, adding whatever amount of whiting is needed to give it the desired consistency. When made in this way, it will stay soft almost indefinitely if it is kept covered with water. Use this material to tighten up the glass on the hotbed sash. Clean up the frames and paint them, and their life will be considerably prolonged. Any good paint will do, a mixture of linseed oil and white lead paint being quite satisfactory.

How to Destroy Moles

Moles can be controlled by punching a hole about every four or five feet along the runway of the mole, dropping a teaspoonful of calcium cyanide in each hole. The fumes penetrate the runways and kill the moles. Close the openings with a wad of grass and put a layer of soil over the wad. This treatment can be made at any time of the day.

The above method with calcium cyanide can be used against rats, crayfish, etc.

It is claimed that castor beans planted at intervals in ground infested by moles will keep the pest away. Carbon disulphide poured into the holes, and the openings made for the purpose quickly stopped with a piece of sod, will kill the moles, as fumes will penetrate the most remote part of the runs.

More than twenty million forest trees were planted in New York state during 1926.

* * *

It is good practice to put lime on fall-plowed oat ground that is to be seeded with clover or alfalfa in the spring, if it is sour.

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What the Fruit Grower Wants to Know

How to Make Bordeaux Mixture

Bordeaux mixture is a liquid spray made by combining in proper proportions copper sulfate (blue vitriol or bluestone) and lime. The most common formula is copper sulfate 5 pounds, best grade quick-lime 5 pounds (or hydrated finishing lime 7½ pounds.), and 50 gallons of water. This formula is written as 5-5-50. If less or more copper sulfate or lime are used, various mixtures as 4-4-50, 6-6-50, 3-5-50, 5-10-50, etc., can easily be prepared. The first figure always represents the amount of copper sulfate and the second figure the amount of lime.

Stock Solutions of Copper Sulfate

When large quantities of Bordeaux mixture are to be applied, it is desirable to make stock solutions of the two ingredients. Wooden containers should be used, consequently wooden barrels are desirable. A barrel should be filled nearly full with water, and a record kept of the number of gallons. As many pounds of copper sulfate as there are gallons of water in the barrel are then placed in a loosely woven sack and suspended from a stick across the top of the barrel in the upper surface of the water. The warmer the water, the sooner the copper will dissolve. In fairly cold water it will dissolve in 5 to 12 hours. The copper sulfate crystals or powder should never be placed in the bottom of the container, for they will dissolve very slowly there. When all the crystals are dissolved each gallon of the solution will contain 1 pound of the bluestone. This stock solution will keep indefinitely if kept covered and the water of evaporation replaced.

Stock Solution of Lime

When a good grade of burnt lime or lump lime is available, this form of the lime is recommended. As many pounds of the lime as it will take gallons of water to fill the barrel or other container is slaked slowly by dipping water on it until the lumps fall apart into a powder. Enough water is then added to fill the container, so that the mixture will have 1 pound of the lime for each gallon.

If good lump lime cannot be obtained, hydrated lime may be used instead. The kind known as finishing lime is preferred. This needs no slaking, but is stirred into a paste with a little water, then two-thirds as many gallons of water added as there are pounds of the lime. This mixture must be stirred thoroughly every time it is to be used. These lime mixtures will keep as long as desired. Air-slaked lime or ground limestone are worthless for making Bordeaux mixture.

Mixing the Solutions

The bluestone solution and lime suspension should not be mixed together until they are to be used, for the Bordeaux mixture begins to deteriorate as soon as it is made. Another important precaution is that the two stock solutions should never be mixed without first diluting one or both. If enough 5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture is desired to fill a 50-gallon tank, wash through a strainer 5 gallons of the milk of lime with a stream of water until the tank is nearly full. Pour in slowly 5 gallons of the copper sulfate solution, stirring vigorously during the pouring. Enough water is added to complete the filling of the tank. If larger or smaller tanks are employed a correspondingly larger or smaller amount of the stock solution is used.

If very small amounts of the spray mixture are desired, 1 ounce of the copper sulfate is dissolved in 3 pints of water. In a separate container 1 ounce of lime is mixed with 2 pints of water, then one solution is slowly poured into the other, the whole being stirred vigorously during the process.

Apple Spray Schedule

Furnished by N. Y. College of Agriculture and approved by N. Y. Agriculture Experiment Station

TIME OF APPLICATION	SPRAY MIXTURES	ENEMY	DUST MIXTURES
DELAYED DORMANT When leaves of blossoms buds are out ¼ to ½ inch	Lime-sulfur, 11 gallons, lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.,* nicotine sulfate, ¾ pint, water to make 100 gals.	Scab, scale, Blister mite, Bud Moth, Leaf-roller, Casebearers, Aphids	2% Nicotine dust for aphids
PRE-BLOSSOM When blossoms show pink or earlier if a rainy period threatens	Lime-sulfur, 2½ gals., lead arsenate, 2½lbs.,* water to make 100 gals.	Scab, Green fruit worms, Bud Moth, Leaf-roller, Casebearers.	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust†. 2% Nicotine as blossom buds begin to show pink for rosy aphis.
CALYX When last of the petals are falling	Lime-sulfur, 2½ gals., lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.,* nicotine sulfate, 1 pint, water to make 100 gals.	Scab, Codling moth, Green fruit worms, Bud Moth, Curculio, Lesser apple worm, Redbugs	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust†. For red bugs, use 90-10 dust with 2% nicotine.
Later Sprays To be determined by weather conditions and control of scab	Lime-sulfur, 2½ gals., lead arsenate. 2½lbs.,* water to make 100 gals.	Scab, Codling moth, Curculio, Lesser apple worm, Apple Maggot	Later applications with 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.†

*Double the amount of lead arsenate if paste form is used.
†Copper lime dust may cause russeting especially at the Calyx application. At this time use spray of 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust.

Usual Distances Apart for Planting Fruits

Apples	30 to 40 feet each way
Apples, dwarf (Paradise stocks)	8 to 10 feet each way
Apples, dwarf (Doucin stocks)	12 to 25 feet each way
Pears	20 to 30 feet each way
Pears, dwarf	10 to 15 feet each way
Plums	16 to 20 feet each way
Peaches	16 to 20 feet each way
Cherries	16 to 25 feet each way
Apricots	16 to 20 feet each way
Grapes	8 to 12 feet each way
Currants	4x5 feet
Gooseberries	4x5 feet
Raspberries, black	3x6 feet
Raspberries, red	3x5 feet
Blackberries	4x7 to 6x8 feet
Cranberries	1 or 2 ft. apart each way
Strawberries	1x3 or 4 feet

The Farm and Garden Rule Book—Bailey.

How to Fight Peach-Tree Borers

(1) Smooth off the soil about the base of the tree, removing grass, weeds, leaves, and other foreign matter. Have the surface flat and smooth.

(2) Make a ring around the tree about two inches from the trunk. Place the crystals of paradicholobenzene on this ring around the trunk. Be sure the crystals do not touch the bark.

(3) Cover the ring of crystals with several shovels of dirt, free of weeds, grass and sticks, and compact the soil on top of the crystals with the shovel or hoe. The main thing is to see that the paradichlorobenzene is not disturbed when the soil is placed on it.

A dose of ¾ to 1 ounce per tree has been found effective on trees six years of age or older. If the trees are younger, reduce the dose. Real young trees should not get more than ½ ounce, and for only a short period. With old trees it is well to remove the crystals three or four weeks after the treatment has been made.

Pruning Currants and Gooseberries

Pruning of currants and gooseberries before the first of April is recommended by the State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick. This is because these plants start growth early in the spring.

Some fruit will be produced even if no pruning at all is done; but a systematic annual pruning will increase the size and amount of fruit, keep the plants more vigorous and prolong their lives. Gooseberries and currants produce fruit from lateral buds on one-year wood and on spurs on older wood.

The first step in pruning is the removal of all dead, injured, or diseased canes. The remaining canes should be thinned out by removing the older wood which is making very little growth, particularly any 4-year old or over, since it is relatively unproductive.

Canes which bend over so that fruit would touch the ground may as well be pruned off, especially on currant bushes, as it is very difficult to clean the fruit if it gets spattered with mud.

Weak 1-year old canes may be taken out, for they simply make the bush more dense, hindering spraying and picking without materially increasing production.

Most of the vigorous 1- to 3-year-old wood may safely be left on the bush.

Usually very little heading back is necessary although very long 1-year-old canes may occasionally be tipped back to encourage branching.

Recommended Tree Fruit Varieties

Apples—Commercial: Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy, McIntosh, Cortland. Home Orchard and Local Market: Dutchess of Oldenburg, Alexander, Black Gilliflower, Tolman Sweet, Delicious, Rome Beauty, Tompkins King, Spitzenberg.

Sour Cherries—Early: Early Richmond, Montgomery. Late: English Morello.

Sweet Cherries—Bing, Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.

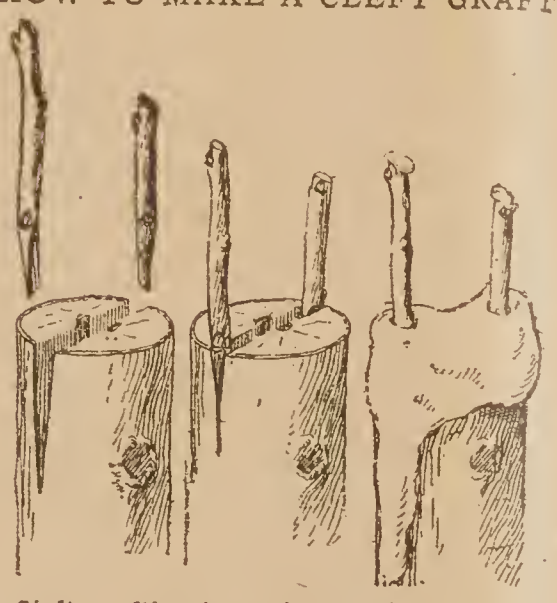
Peaches—Elberta, Early Crawford, St. John, Reeves.

Pears—Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Seckle, Beune Bros, Winter Nelis, Kieffer.

Plums—Abundance, Burbank, Bradshaw, Lombard, Italian Prune, Reine Claude, Monarch.

Quinces—Orange.

HOW TO MAKE A CLEFT GRAFT



Cleft grafting is used more than any other method to change the variety of fruit trees by top working.. It can be performed on young or old trees.. A sharp, clean cut is made, with a grafting knife. The cleft is then carefully cut into which the scions of the desired varieties are placed, so that the growing tissues come in direct contact. The entire wound is then disinfected and covered with a good grafting wax.

(Cornell Reading Course Bulletin 123)

Peach Spray Schedule

Furnished by N. Y. College of Agriculture and approved by N. Y. Agriculture Experiment Station.

TIME OF APPLICATION	SPRAY MIXTURES	ENEMY	DUST MIXTURES
Late fall or early Spring, before buds swell	If scale is abundant lime-sulfur—11 gals., water to make 100 gals., no scale—use lime-sulfur, 6½ gals., water to make 100 gals.	San Jose scale, Leaf curl, Leaf curl	Dust not advised
When blossoms show pink	Sulfur-lime; dry mix	Blossom blight, Brown-rot	Apply 95-5 sulfur-lead arsenate dust
When shucks are falling	Sulfur-lime; dry mix and arsenate of lead* 3 lbs. in 100 gals.	Brown-rot, Scab, Curculio	Apply 90-10 sulfur-lead arsenate dust
Two to three weeks after shucks fall	Sulfur-lime; dry mix	Brown-rot, Scab	Apply 95-5 sulfur-lead arsenate dust
Two to four weeks before fruit ripens	Sulfur-lime; dry mix	Brown-rot, Scab	Apply 95-5 sulfur-lead arsenate dust

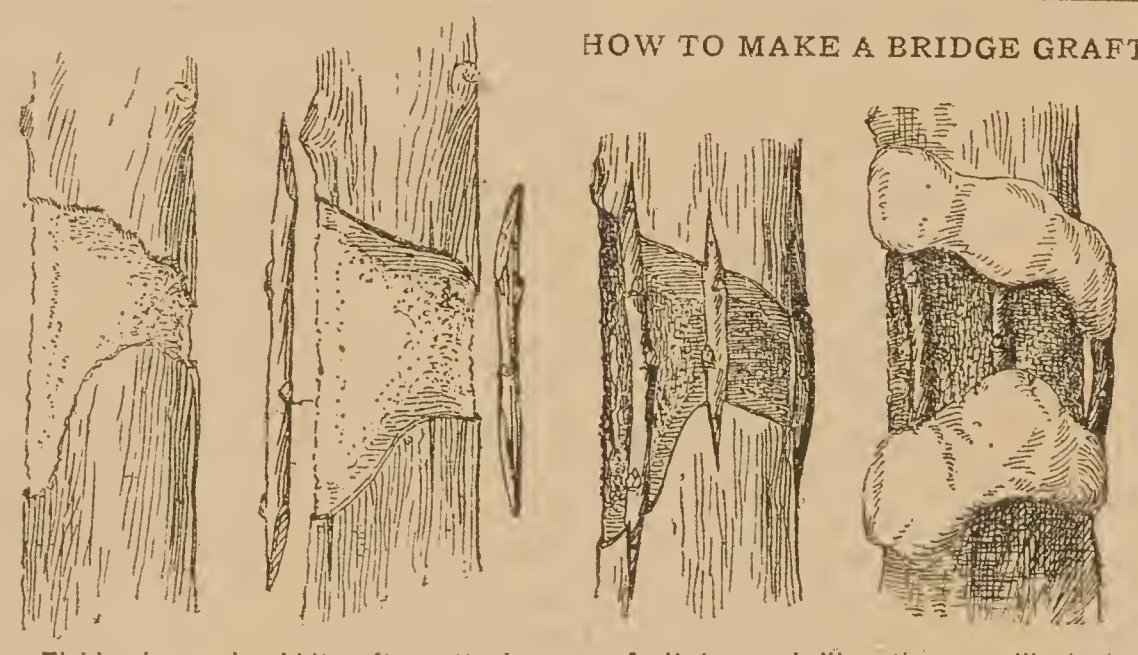
*The amount of arsenate of lead is given for powder form; if paste form is used, twice as much is required.

Dry Mix Sulfur-Lime is prepared as follows:

Superfine Sulfur	16 lbs.	For 100 gals.
Hydrated Lime	8 lbs.	
Calcium Caseinate	1 lb.	

Mix the materials dry then add to the water in the spray tank while agitator is running.

HOW TO MAKE A BRIDGE GRAFT



Field mice and rabbits often attack young fruit trees girdling them as illustrated on the extreme left above. This injury destroys the tree unless the injury is bridged. The second illustration shows how the edges of the wound have been smoother and incisions made preparatory to taking the scions. The next illustration shows the scions inserted so that the growing tissue come in direct contact. the scions being held in place by very fine brads. The last illustration shows the scions covered by grafting wax, permitting the tree to continue in its development.

(Cornell Reading Course Bulletin 123)

Recommended Small Fruit Varieties

Red Raspberries—Early June, Marlboro, Perfection. Late Cuthbert-Herbert.

Black Raspberries—Early: Eureka, Kansas. Mid-season: Diamond. Late: Gregg.

Purple Raspberries — Columbian, Schaffer.

Strawberries—Varieties marked (*) are imperfect. Senator Dunlap, Chesapeake, Warfield (*), William Belt, Glen Mary (*), Stevens Late Champion, Everbearing: Progressive. Superb.

Grapes—Early: Moore's Early. Late: Concord, Sheridan, Catawba, (Red), Niagara (White), Delaware (Red), Worden.

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Lists small fruits, Dahlias, Glads., Canna Bulbs, etc.

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850,000 GRAPE-VINES

66 varieties. Grown in grape belt by experts. Also Fruits, Shrubs, etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine. Descriptive catalog free. West Hill Nurseries, Inc., Box C, Fredonia, N. Y.

Blackberries—Early: Agawam, Eldorado. Mid-season: Erie, Snyder, Briton. Late: New Rochelle.

Dewberries—Lucretia.

Gooseberries — Downing, Pearl, Josselyn.

Currants—Red: Cherry, Fay, Perfection. White: White Imperial, White Grape.

Waxes for Grafting and for Covering Wounds

Common Resin and Beeswax Waxes

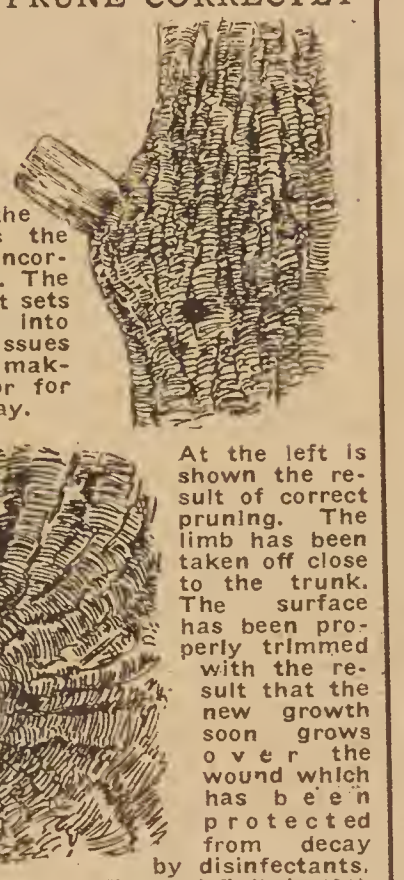
1. A standard and reliable wax is as follows:

Resin, 4 parts by weight
Beeswax, 2 parts by weight
Tallow (rendered), 1 part by weight.

Melt all the ingredients together, exercising care to avoid boiling. Pour the hot liquid quickly into a pail of cold water. With greased hands flatten the spongy mass beneath the water so that it cools uniformly. Permit it to get cold and tough, but not brittle. Remove from the water and pull until ductile and fine in grain. Lumps in wax are common, and are due to improper handling. If too lumpy, remelt and pull again. Make into balls or small skeins and put away in a cool place. When wanted soften with heat of hand or in hot water. It can be kept for years. One of the best waxes, either for indoor or outdoor use.

If a softer wax is desired, more tallow in proportion should be added. The addition of more beeswax makes the wax tougher. By thus changing the amount of the different ingredients a wax for almost any purpose can be secured.

HOW TO PRUNE CORRECTLY



The cut at the right shows the result of incorrect pruning. The stub dies, rot sets in, working into the inner tissues of the tree, making a harbor for rot and decay.

At the left is shown the result of correct pruning. The limb has been taken off close to the trunk. The surface has been properly trimmed with the result that the new growth soon grows over the wound which has been protected from decay by disinfectants.

(U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin 181)

Waxes for Grafting and for Covering Wounds

The following wax, which is slightly softer, may be applied more conveniently in cold weather:—

Resin, 4 parts by weight
Beeswax, 2 parts by weight
Linseed oil, 1 pint.

Melt all together gradually, turn into cold water and work as above. On account of the impurities contained in linseed oil, its use is not recommended for grafting wax. In general the tallow is to be preferred.

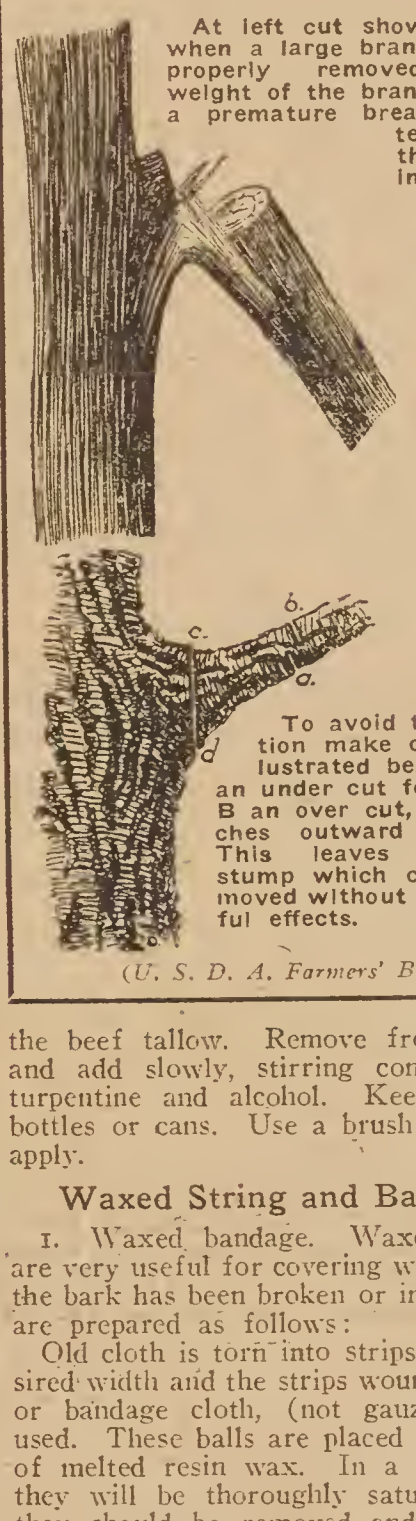
Alcoholic Wax

The alcoholic or liquid wax is a thick paste. It is useful for work in winter when the resin wax can not be applied; and also for covering the wounds where bark has been injured or removed, and for bridge grafts. Lefort's liquid wax:—

White resin, 1 pound
Beef tallow, 1 ounce
Turpentine, 1 tablespoonful
Alcohol, 5 ounces

Melt the resin slowly. When hot, add the beef tallow. Remove from the fire and add slowly, stirring constantly, the turpentine and alcohol. Keep in closed bottles or cans. Use a brush or swab to apply.

HOW TO REMOVE A LARGE LIMB



At left cut shows results when a large branch is improperly removed. The weight of the branch causes a premature breaking and tearing of the growing tissue.

To avoid this condition make cuts as illustrated below. A is an under cut followed by B an over cut, a few inches outward from A. This leaves a small stump which can be removed without any harmful effects.

(U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin 181)

Waxed String and Bandages

1. Waxed bandage. Waxed bandages are very useful for covering wounds where the bark has been broken or injured. They are prepared as follows:

Old cloth is torn into strips of the desired width and the strips wound into balls, or bandage cloth, (not gauze) may be used. These balls are placed in the kettle of melted resin wax. In a few minutes they will be thoroughly saturated, when they should be removed and allowed to drain and dry.

2. Waxed string for root-grafting. Into a kettle of melted resin wax place balls of No. 18 knitting cotton. Turn the balls frequently, and in a few minutes they will be thoroughly saturated. Remove from the kettle and allow to drain and dry, after which they may be put away for future use.

This material is strong enough and at the same time breaks so easily that it does not injure the hands. When the string is used, it sticks without tying.

(Additional fruit articles on page 14)

Grape Spray Schedule

Chautauqua Region

Furnished by N. Y. College of Agriculture and approved by N. Y. Agriculture Experiment Station

TIME OF APPLICATION	MATERIALS	ENEMY
Just as soon as the fruit has set Make special effort to place spray on the clusters This is a special berry-moth spray and can be omitted if the best is not present	Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50 Arsenate of lead, 1½ lbs.* Resin fish oil soap, 1½ lbs.	Berry-moth Powdery mildew
When the root-worm beetles first appear in numbers	Same as above	Root-worm Berry-moth Powdery mildew
Ten days to two weeks later	Same as above	Root-worm Berry-moth Powdery mildew
When the maximum number of leaf-hopper nymphs are present, usually between July 12 and 20 During certain seasons this spray can be combined with the preceding	Nicotine sulfate, ¾ pint Resin fish oil soap, 3 lbs. or Hydrated lime, 8 lbs. Water to make 100 gallons	Leaf-hopper
Special rose chafer spray Apply as soon as the beetles appear	Confectioners glucose, 25 lbs. or cheap molasses, 2 gals. Arsenate of lead, 5 lbs. Water to make 100 gallons	Rose chafer

*The amount of arsenate of lead is given for the powdered form; if paste is used twice the amount is required.

Buy Everything for Orchard and Garden DIRECT

at new low prices in large or small lots. Free catalog to all interested in trees, vines and plants—

Green's Trees Grow

Northern grown from whole roots—standard tested varieties. Our business has grown for more than a generation through recommendation rather than solicitation. No agents. We sell direct.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Nut and Shade Trees; Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries; Strawberries, Grapevines, Ornamentals and Shrubs.

New Cortland Apple
"The Improved McIntosh"

Great demand, 2-year-old Cortlands will be scarce. We have them—all Green-grown, budded on whole root, French seedlings.

Set out 50 Cortlands on 2 acres, cost $30. Let the Cortlands sell your whole orchard of other standard varieties. Soon the leading apple for eastern United States.

Free 48-Page Catalog
is a real text book on trees, plants and vines. Also ask for Green's Free Booklet on Fruit Growing.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., 5-25 Green St. Rochester, N. Y.

SPRAYING OUTFITS THAT DON'T WEAR OUT

HARD SERVICE

For 10 and 12 years and still worth 25 to 40% of original value is the record of "Friend" sprayers reported by users.

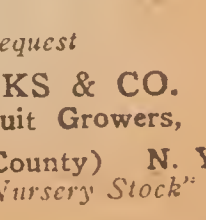
They also say that with thorough overhauling at a very low cost, they are ready to give same service as when new for 6, 7 years or more.

Are you interested in this kind of service? If you are, mail a card today for details.

"Friend" Mfg., Co.
123 East Ave., Gasport, N. Y.

Bigger Spray Profits

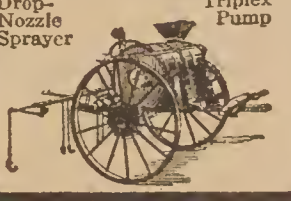
Thorough spraying increases profits, blight or no blight. This Four-Row Drop-Nozzle Sprayer covers the entire plant, including **both** sides of the leaves with fog-like mist from 200 to 225 lbs. pressure.



IRON AGE

4-Row Drop-Nozzle Sprayer

Powerful Triplex Pump



If you grow potatoes, tomatoes or other sprayed crops, you need this efficient tool. We also make 2-wheel engine-driven Sprayers for field and orchard use, and 4-wheel Orchard Power Sprayers.

Write for Free booklets

Fred. H. Bateman Co.
623 Chestnut St.
Public Ledger Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPENDABLE

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, BERRY PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ROSE BUSHES.

Catalog on Request

THOMAS MARKS & CO.
Nurserymen and Fruit Growers,
WILSON (Niagara County) N. Y.
"The Home of Good Nursery Stock"

They doubled their hay crop every year for five years—

THAT'S the record they made at the New Jersey Experiment Station by top-dressing timothy with Sulphate of Ammonia.

Note the following figures as given out in "Field Experiments on the Availability of Nitrogenous Fertilizers" by Dr. J. G. Lipman and Professor A. W. Blair. They cover a five-year experiment.

Yield of Timothy Plots, Acre-Basis, 5-Year Total

	Total dry matter
Without top-dressing	7,287 lbs.
Top-dressed with Sulphate of Ammonia (at the rate of 240 lbs. per acre)	18,320 lbs.

An increase of 11,033 lbs. dry matter per acre—due to Sulphate of Ammonia! Why not try 100 to 150 lbs. of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on your own hay? There's proof enough that top-dressing with Arcadian Sulphate pays in increased production.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN *Sulphate of Ammonia*

THE BARRETT COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

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Montgomery, Ala.
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O-3-27

The Barrett Company (address nearest office)
Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in _____
(Write name of crops on line above)
and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

Name _____

Address _____

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY PLOWS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

FRUIT TREES

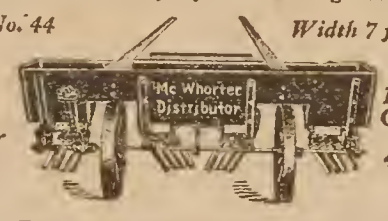
SEEDS, — BERRY PLANTS — ORNAMENTALS
3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach 20c each, postpaid. Guaranteed to grow. Farm, Flower and Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shade Trees, etc., in fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.
ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE
Box 1 Geneva, Ohio
FREE CATALOG

Lime and Fertilizer Sower

The Old Reliable **McWhorter** *Force-Feed*

SOWS broadcast or side-dresses rows of growing crops. Ask your dealer for McWhorter Distributors. *Write for folder showing many styles.*

No. 44 *Width 7 ft.*



Low-down Hopper *Hopper Capacity about 400 lbs.*

Bateman Brothers, Inc.
Dept. D 2015 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Compare Crop Yield, Quality and Profit

Mapes Manures are first made to grow good crops—then priced as low as possible. The little additional cost is returned to you many times over in increased crops of better quality. Try Mapes this year. Compare the crop *yield*; compare the crop *quality*; compare the crop *profits* with the result from any other fertilizer you can buy. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Write for list of brands and prices. Mail coupon today.

MAPES Manures

cost little more ~ worth much more

Just Mail This Coupon Today

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., Dept. 10
270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.

I use.....tons of fertilizer on the following crops: .....

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My name is .....

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Fertilizing the Land

The Value of Commercial Fertilizers

1. Fertilizers are used to balance the farm manure to supply the full needs of the plants.

2. Fertilizers reduce crop costs. Land rental, taxes, seed, and even labor are about the same whether the yield is high or low.

3. Fertilizers save feed bills by increasing the yields of silage and good hay.

4. Fertilizers increase soil humus by helping to grow more organic matter in the soil.

5. Fertilizers improve quality of all farm products where it is used.

6. Fertilizers are relatively low in price this year and farmers may do well to catch up their needs a little while the price is reasonably low.

How to Improve Permanent Pasture

Much permanent pasture cannot be cultivated. Where this is the case it can usually be improved by applying lime, fertilizer or manure. Where available farm manure applied, usually during the summer, gives good results. The cows do not graze this closely and it has a chance to start.

A ton per acre of ground limestone and 200 to 400 lbs. of acid phosphate usually causes a much better growth of grass. This can be applied at any time, but when the ground is frozen it will mix with the soil to a slight degree. Improvement is not usually noticed the first year.

There is little use in sowing grass seed until conditions are made favorable for their growth. When conditions are favorable, the grasses will usually come in of themselves. Where is seems advisable to seed a mixture of grasses the following are advised:

(1) Where the soil is naturally well stocked with lime and where red clover grows readily or where the suggested fertilizer treatment would insure red clover, use:

Seed	Amount per acre (pounds)
Timothy	4
Red clover	2
Alsike clover	2
Kentucky blue grass	2
Meadow fescue	2
Orchard grass	2
White clover	1

(2) In sections where the soils are not well stocked with lime, and where, even with liming, real success with red clover is questionable, use:

Seed	Amount per acre (pounds)
Timothy	4
Alsike clover	3
Redtop	2
Canada blue grass	2
Orchard grass	2
White clover	1

(3) In the central and southeastern parts of the State, especially on the red soils of the Lackawanna series and also generally at elevations of 1,500 feet or more, use:

Seed	Amount per acre (pounds)
Timothy	4
Alsike clover	3
Redtop	2
Rhode Island bent grass or sheep's fescue	2
Canada blue grass	2
White clover	1

Plant Food of Manurial Value Removed from the Land by Various Fruit Crops

Fruit	Lbs.	Nitrogen Lbs.	Phos. Acid Lbs.	Potash Lbs.
Apples	11.250	4.5	2.25	11.25
Pears	10,000	4	1	12
Plums	7,200	7	3.6	14.4
Peaches	4,950	4	2	9
Quinces	7,200	8	3.6	17.2
Raspberries	4,800	5.6	4.3	12
Blackberries	4,800	9.6	2.4	11
Strawberries	4,000	5.2	2	9.2
Currants	4,000	12	4.8	12
Gooseberries	4,000	6	2.8	.8
Grapes	6,000	9	4.2	18

This manurial value may be applied to the land in many forms. Maynard gives the following formulas:

(a) For fruit trees over ten years of age (forty trees), varying in quantity according to the condition of the soil and crop, 250 to 500 pounds of fine ground bone, 100 to 300 pounds of sulphate of potash, 50 to 150 pounds of ammonium sulphate or sodium nitrate.

(b) Unleached hardwood ashes at the rate of one to two tons per acre and 500 pounds of fine ground bone.

(c) Four hundred to 600 pounds of South Carolina rock, ground fine, 100 to 300 pounds of sulphate of potash, 100 to 300 pounds of ammonium sulphate or nitrate of soda.

(d) Barnyard manure, 6 tons per acre.

A light application of a complete fertilizer of high analysis has been found worth while in old orchards in sod.

Efficiency of Spreading Manure by Machine and Hand

Treatment	Kind of grain.	No. of acres.	Time planted	Amount harvested	Loads manure per acre	Value of crop	Value of crop per acre
Manure spread with a spreader	Corn	10	May 5	620 bu.	5	$248.00	$24.80
	Oats	10	April 6	560 bu.	5	156.80	15.68
	Clover	10	April 6	30 tons	4	150.00	15.00
Manure spread by hand	Corn	10	May 4	500 bu.	5	200.00	20.00
	Oats	10	April 6	420 bu.	5	117.60	11.76
	Clover	10	April 6	21 tons	4	105.00	10.50
Crop raised without manure	Corn	5	May 6	200 bu.	none	80.00	16.00
	Oats	5	April 6	190 bu.	none	53.20	10.64
	Clover	5	April 9	7½ tons	none	37.50	7.50

What Is a Fertilizer "Unit"?

The term "unit" as used in the fertilizer industry means one per cent. in a ton, or 20 pounds. Thus acid phosphate having 16 per cent. of available phosphoric acid is said to have 16 units of plant food—phosphoric acid. A 5-10-5 fertilizer carries five per cent. of five units of ammonia, 10 units of phosphoric acid, and five units or five per cent. of potash, or is said to carry a total of 20 units of plant-food.

Manure Compared with Manure and Acid Phosphate

Treatment	Average Yield for 19 Years Corn bu	Wheat bu.	Clover bu.
Manure	59	21	4300
Manure and Acid Phosphate	71	27	5400
Due to acid phosphate	12	6	1100

Amount and Content of Manure

The following table gives the plant food per ton of manure and the amount of manure and plant food produced per year by 1,000 pounds live weight animal:—

Animal	Constituent	Plant food per ton: Manure pounds	Potash pounds	Phosphoric acid pounds	Nitrogen pounds	Manure and plant food per 1,000 pounds live weight per year: Manure alone tons	With bedding tons	Nitrogen pounds	Phosphoric acid pounds	Potash pounds
Horse	Solid	1,632.2	3.91	4.88	8.06	....	....	....	....	....
	Liquid	367.8	5.47	trace	4.41	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	2,000.0	9.38	4.88	12.47	8.9	12.1	153	81	150
Cow	Solid	1,456.5	2.16	3.01	4.71	....	....	....	....	....
	Liquid	543.5	5.15	1.32	5.16	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	2,000.0	7.31	4.33	9.87	13.5	14.6	137	92	140
Sheep	Solid	1,200.0	2.74	5.52	7.80	....	....	....	....	....
	Liquid	800.0	16.90	.23	13.44	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	2,000.0	19.64	5.75	21.24	6.2	9.6	175	88	133
Hog	Solid	1,290.3	5.72	5.93	7.74	....	....	....	....	....
	Liquid	709.7	7.07	.90	2.12	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	2,000.0	12.79	6.83	9.86	15.3	18.2	331	158	130
Hen		2,000.0	8.95	18.63	23.00	4.3	....	293	119	72
Calf		....	....	....	....	12.4	14.8	150	105	102

There Must be a Reason!

Look back a few years at a few typical North Atlantic states, . . . Vermont and Massachusetts, and New York.

In 1920, Vermont farmers used an average of 2.50% potash in their fertilizers . . . in 1925 this had been increased to 5.35%. In 1920, Massachusetts farmers used an average of 3.45% potash in their mixtures . . . by 1925 this had grown to 5.51%.

In 1920, New York farmers used an average of 3.24% potash in their mixtures . . . by 1924 this had increased to 5.19%.

There must be a reason! And the reason must be profit! Progressive farmers have found that *potash pays* . . . that's why they use more of it. Are you keeping in line with theseprofit-makers?

Do your small grains lodge . . . is your corn chaffy . . . do you fail to get a good stand of alfalfa, clover or hay . . . have you noticed small white spots on your alfalfa or yellowish brown ones on your clover? If so, your land is potash hungry and you can profitably use a higher per cent of potash in your fertilizer.

Feed your hay crops properly and save some of the dollars you now spend in feed. A few dollars invested in potash combined with other necessary plant foods may mean a big increase in your profit. Try it and see!

FREE—A new booklet. "Better Grains and Hay", is being prepared for the press. If you would like a free copy, write us and we will mail your copy as soon as published.

Potash Importing Corporation of America
10 Bridge St., Dept. K48, New York

Genuine German
POTASH

Gold Standard Seeds

Save from 10 to 50% on your seeds this year. Write for catalogue giving detailed information about our complete line of superior quality field, garden and flower seeds.

Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

THE FORREST SEED COMPANY, INC.
Dept. A CORTLAND, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

New York's High-Analysis Factory-Mixed Fertilizers

The use of factory-mixed fertilizers may well be restricted to the following group of five high-analysis mixtures:

5-10-5
4-12-4
6-8-4
4-8-10
0-10-10

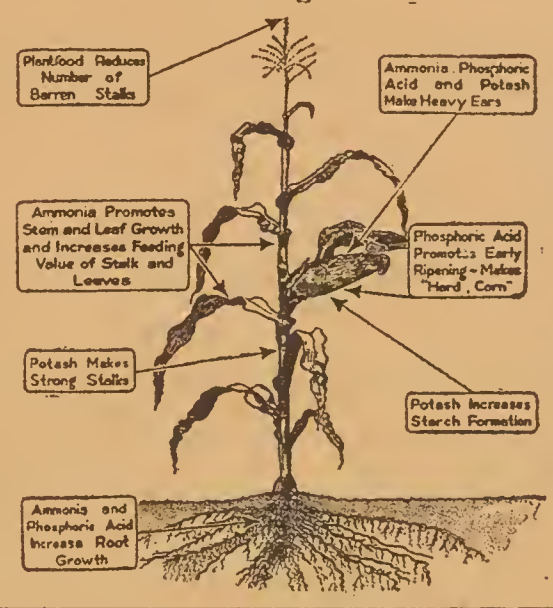
The 5-10-5 mixture is an all-round vegetable fertilizer for the market gardener or trucker on upland soils. It replaces the very popular 4-8-4, since it contains the same relative proportions of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, but is 25 per cent more concentrated. The 6-8-4 should replace the 5-10-5 when a larger proportion of ammonia is needed, which is often the case in intensive vegetable crop production where little or no manure is used. Also, this 6-8-4 is the mixed fertilizer best suited for top-dressing timothy.

The 4-12-4 is recommended for field-produced vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, beans, and peas, as well as the grain crops, when a complete factory-mixed fertilizer is to be used. Its use is urged in addition to manure for tobacco. When applied to this crop it is very essential that sulfate of potash be used as the sole source of potash.

The 4-8-10 and 0-10-10 are strictly muck-land mixtures; the 4-8-10 is particularly suited for celery and the 0-10-10 for onions. For lettuce on muck, the use of equal parts of acid phosphate and 4-8-10 mixture gives excellent results.

What Plant Foods Do

Each of the Three Essential Plant Foods Plays an Important Part In Producing a Crop



How to Prevent Lumping of Acid Phosphate

1. Where acid phosphate is purchased in bags, lumping can at least partly be prevented by proper handling and storing.
2. It should never be stored on a dirt or concrete floor.
3. Unless a dry, board floor is available, place boards or straw under the bags.
4. Never pile the sacked acid phosphate to any great height, as the weight on the bottom sacks may make it cake.
5. Where floor space will permit, it is better to set the sacks on end than to place them in a low pile.
6. An occasional shifting of the sacks will tend to lessen lumping.
7. Acid phosphate purchased in January and February should as a rule be more thoroughly cured than that bought late in the spring. Consequently, lumping may be lessened through purchasing early in the season. Where applied with the manure, lumping is after all no serious matter.

The Loss in Storing Manure

IT COSTS a farmer 53 cents on every ton of manure he lets accumulate in the barnyard, according to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster.

Crop yields tell the story of the results of manure storage more clearly than a chemical test. In an experiment at the Ohio station, manure has, for 21 years, been applied to the clover sod in a three-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover.

On one series of plots, the manure has been hauled directly from the stall

(*Continued on page 14*)

1866—1927

Three generations *of American farmers have endorsed "AA Quality" Fertilizers*

TIME is the great test of all things. In the long run only good survives.

"AA Quality" Fertilizers are backed by a first, second and third generation of consistent, enthusiastic farmers—whose soils have been enriched, whose crops have been increased, whose profits have mounted into big money. "AA Quality" Fertilizers have "made good" in the soil, year after year, for three generations.

Sixty years of continuous scientific research and manufacturing experience have been devoted to making "AA Quality" Fertilizers mean better crops and bigger profits. Thousands of practical tests on farms like your own have proved their unequaled crop-producing powers.

You can depend upon these reliable, time-tested crop-producers. Use them for all crops.

"AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

Manufactured only by

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Executive Offices: 2 Rector St., New York

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
Dold QUALITY
BY-PRODUCTS

Feed Your Soil
same as you feed your stock

Good soil responds with better crops when you fertilize it properly. At this season it will pay you to use Dold's Bone Fertilizer, Dold's Sheep Manure, or Dold's Blood Meal. Mix them, if preferred.

ALSO, give your baby chicks
"something good" to grow on—
Dold's Meat Scrap and Poultry Grit.

Write for Prices and Descriptive Matter

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO., 741 William St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Quicker Solubility!

Michigan Rotary Calcinator

A NEW AND BETTER AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE

We announce the greatest single advance in the preparation of MICHIGAN LIMESTONE. Now an accomplished fact, after months of research and experiment. We now pass "Michigan" through huge Rotary Calcinators. It is heated at 1200 degrees, opening up the grain, expanding the crystals, and decreasing the density. We then can pulverize to greater, smoother fineness at 7,000 lbs. pressure, where it formerly required 18,000 lbs.

QUICKER AND MORE COMPLETE SOLUBILITY

is the result of this process. The extreme purity of MICHIGAN LIMESTONE, combined with this advanced method of preparation, will give results in your soil this Spring that will amaze you.

Place your order early. No advance in price.

MICHIGAN LIMESTONE & CHEMICAL CO.
55 Coal and Iron Exchange BUFFALO, N. Y.

You are interested in a selling job find out what we can offer you as an Agriculturist Representative.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Get them from Allen. Strawberry Book FREE.
THE W. F. ALLEN CO., 170 S. Market St., Salisbury, Md.

The Loss in Storing Manure

(*Continued from page* 13)

to the field early in the winter. For another series of plots an equal weight of manure has been left in a pile in the barnyard for three months before it was spread on the field.

Stable manure produced 23 bushels of corn an acre, 10.5 bushels of wheat, and 1,363 pounds of hay; manure from the barnyard produced an average of 19.5 bushels of corn, 9 bushels of wheat, and 840 pounds of hay. Measured by the average value of crop increase, one ton of yard manure is worth $2.92, and one ton of stall manure, $3.45.

Losses of Manure from Exposure

Two lots of manure were exposed for a period of five months, April 25 to September 22, with the following results:

Amount	Kind	Loss in weight	Loss in value
4000 lbs.	Horse	2270	65%
10000 lbs.	Cow	4875	32%

To conserve manure, store it in a covered shed or watertight pit, or haul it directly to the field, and then spread it. If stored, it should be kept well compacted and moistened.

Recommended Varieties of Farm Crops

Oats

Cornellian, Medium stiff straw, highly rust resistant.

Empire-medium stiff straw. White kernel, heavy in weight.

Comewell—Similar to Empire.

Standwell—Stiff straw.

Selection 343—Recommended where exceptionally stiff straw is wanted.

Victory—

Winter Wheat

Honor-Beardless, heavy yielder, has stiff straw and is resistant to Hessian fly. Is susceptible to lose smut.

Forward—Tall, beardless, has white chaff and red kernels.

Junior No. 6—Somewhat susceptible to Hessian Fly.

Barley

Alpha—Two rowed, ripens about the same time as mid season oats and is good to grow with oats.

Featherston No. 7. Matures early. A six rowed variety.

Rye

Rosen—

Corn

Cornell 11—A yellow dent corn, matures in from 115 to 140 days. Should be planted by May 15.

Alvords White Cap Yellow Dent—One of the earliest maturing dent corns.

Onondaga White Dent—Kernels and cobs white. Somewhat similar to Cornell 11.

West Branch Sweepstakes—A very popular variety for silage in sections with medium growing season.

Luces Favorite—

Halls Golden Nuggett.

Pride of the North—A late maturing variety.

Eureka—Used for silage where a large volume of silage is wanted with few or no ears.

Effect of Tillage Vs. Sod Culture of Orchards

Although some growers have had wonderful success with apples in sod, tillage usually pays much better. The following comparisons were taken from 564 orchards in Orleans County:

	Average Yield Bus.	Average Income
Tilled 10 years or more	327	$182.
Tilled 5 years or more	274	138.
Tilled over half of preceding 5 years	225	113.
Sod over half of preceding 5 years	222	107.
Sod 5 years or more	204	108.
Sod 10 years or more	176	87.

A hydraulic ram will operate if the water delivered to it has a fall of at least three feet and flows at a rate of at least two to six gallons a minute.

* * *

The term unit as applied to fertilizer means one per cent or twenty pounds in a ton.

KILLS

Rats
Ants
Moles
Woodchucks
Apple Aphis
Pear Psylla
Greenhouse Pests
Grape Leaf Hopper

and dozens of other destructive pests.

Recommended by State and Government Authorities

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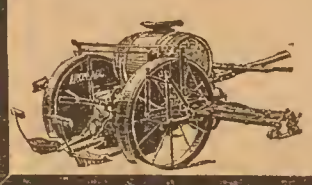
DOES what no other transplanter ever did--guides the hands of the operatora so that plants are spaced uniformly in drills or set exactly in checks. Sold with or without the Check-Row Attachment.

IRON AGE
Transplanter No. 502
with Check-Row Attachment



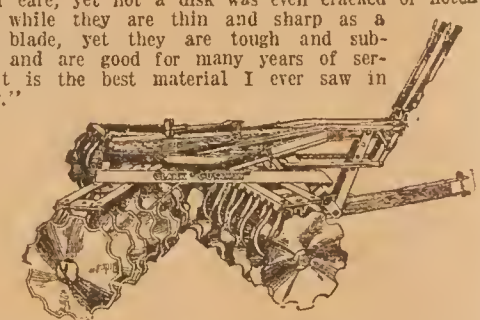
Wide-spaced crops, like Tomatoes can be accurately and easily check-rowed, and cultivated both ways. All plants positively set in watered space. Transplant with ease, speed and uniformity.
Write for free folder.
Fred. H. Bateman Co.
626 Chestnut St.
Public Ledger Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

"They're Good For Many Years More" Says C. W. Benton

Carleton W. Benton, Lawton, Mich., has something to say about disk harrows which will interest you. He recently wrote us as follows:

"Thank you for your letter in answer to mine with reference to the weeder you manufacture.

"I have one of your 'Cutaway' Double Action Tractor disk harrows which was made before you made dust-proof boxes and the frame and disks are in excellent condition. I purchased the harrow second-hand and it had been given very poor care, yet not a disk was even cracked or notched and while they are thin and sharp as a razor blade, yet they are tough and substantial and are good for many years of service. It is the best material I ever saw in any disk."



Clark CUTAWAY

Double Action harrows do a thorough and economical disking job because rear disks cut exactly half way between front disks and at same depth. Possible only with harrows constructed like the Clark "Cutaway." Light draft. Turns corners easily. Disks (Cutout or Solid) of cutlery steel, forged sharp for better work and longer service. Several sizes in tractor and horse-drawn models. Free: Valuable illustrated book, "The Soil and Its Tillage," and catalog of tillage implements. Mail coupon.

The Cutaway Harrow Company
75 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

Please send me FREE catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name .....

Address .....

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Liming the Land

Some Facts About Lime and Liming

1. Most Eastern soils are acid and respond to lime.

2. If you are not sure whether or not your land needs lime, get in touch with your county agricultural agent or with your State College and they will tell you without cost how you can test your soil for acidity.

3. Few or none of the legumes such as alfalfa or clover will grow in an acid soil and every farmer knows that a legume sod is the basis of good farming.

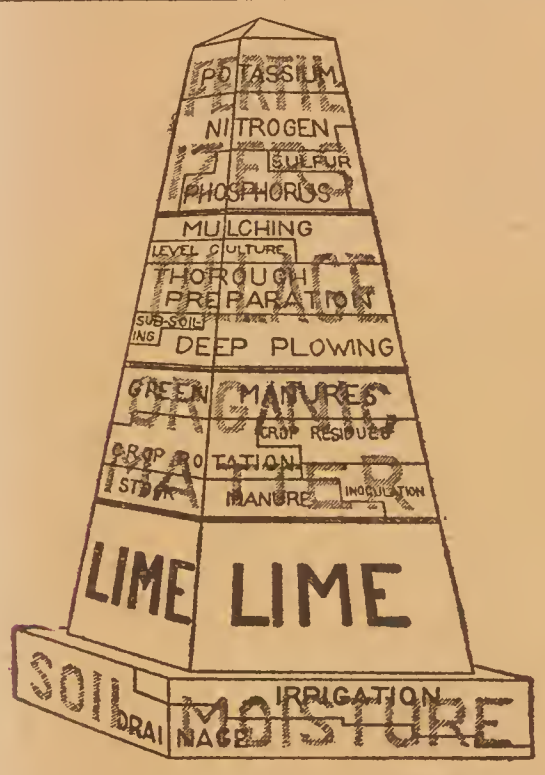
4. Many other farm crops in addition to the legumes do better in a sweet than they do in a sour soil.

5. Lime can be supplied to the soils through the use of different materials containing the sweetening element. The material to buy depends upon the per cent of neutralizing agent and cost delivered at your station.

Increase Returns from Fertilizer

6. Better results will be had from commercial fertilizers and from farm manures where lime is used also.

7. Lime can be applied either as a top dressing or on the plowed field. It is good for the lawn, garden and orchard as well as for the field crops. It should be spread



This diagram represents the essential factors in a fertile soil in the order in which they should be adjusted, beginning at the base.—Cornell Reading Course Bulletin.

evenly, by a lime spreader, if possible, and in most cases is best applied after plowing and before seeding. Because it encourages the growth of potato scab if it is used in the rotation with potatoes, it should be applied immediately after that crop rather than before or with it.

8. Lime has well been called the "wizard of agriculture" because of the wonderful effects which follow its use on many soils. If you are not familiar with what it will do for you, give it a trial.

What Kind of Lime to Buy

It is usually advised to buy the kind of lime that will deliver the most calcium on the farm for the least cost. Three-fourths of a ton of hydrated lime or half a ton of quicklime have approximately the same value as a ton of ground limestone. However the quicklime is most costly, the hydrated next and ground limestone has the lowest cost. Where near a station ground limestone is probably the most economical buy. Where there is a long haul some other form of lime may be advisable. The problem is one that must be figured out for each farm.

Kinds of Lime

Ground Limestone—This is the natural rock that is quarried and ground. The finer it is the more rapidly it works. The usual standard is that over half should pass a fifty mesh to the inch screen and that 90 per cent should pass a twenty mesh screen. Grinding it finer costs more than the extra benefit is worth.

Marl—Marl has the same chemical composition as limestone. It underlays some swamps and where available it may be dug out and dried. It is not used much except locally. It is not worth more per ton than ground limestone.

Quicklime or Burned Lime—This is made by heating ground limestone to a high temperature. It has about twice as much calcium per ton as limestone. It cannot be stored very well as it swells when moisture gets to it. It is economical if it must be hauled long distances.

Hydrated lime—This is made by adding water to quicklime. 1500 pounds of it contain as much calcium as a ton of limestone. It is more expensive than ground limestone. It is less caustic and better to handle than ground burned lime but is more disagreeable to handle than ground limestone.

Results from the Use of Lime

Benefit from the use of lime has been secured in every county in the State, and the results can normally be brought to light by inquiry through the local farm bureaus. A summary of the results from 163 field-demonstration records (mostly from the southern counties of New York state) of the use of lime materials of all kinds in different amounts, reveals an average increase in the yield of hay of 1762 pounds a year; the averages in different counties ranged from 753 to 4129 pounds. The effect of the lime continues for a long period of years, following the application of lime, the increase in yield of hay in the first cutting in the second rotation from the use of 1800 pounds of limestone was 1921 pounds.

How to Test Soil for Acidity

Secure sensitive Litmus paper. (This may be secured from the Soils Department of the State College at Ithaca or may be purchased at a drugstore). It should be sensitive enough so that it will turn pink if held tightly between one's moist fingers. Buy an ounce or two of potassium nitrate and dissolve as much as will dissolve in a small amount of water. Take a handful of soil to be tested, moisten with the potassium nitrate solution, make the soil into a ball, divide it and put a strip of litmus paper between the halves. Leave it for about thirty minutes. If the paper turns pink it indicates a need for lime.

The need of a soil for lime can be also detected by the failure of legumes and the presence of weeds such as devils paint brush, sorrel, ferns, etc.

The Lime Need of Crops

The crops that need the most lime are placed first in each group, while those that are more tolerant of acidity are placed in order, with those needing the least lime at the end of the list.

Legumes	Cereals	Grasses
Alfalfa. Sweet Clover	Barley	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Clover	Corn	Timothy
Alsike	Wheat	Canada Blue Grass
White Clover	Oats	Redtop
Soybeans	Rye	Rhode Island Dent Grass
Cow peas		
Vetch		

Regulations for Selling Vinegar

1. Inasmuch as hard cider contains about 4% of alcohol it comes within the meaning of the National Prohibition Act. However any person may take apples to a custom mill and have them made into cider and after the cider is made the beverage must be used exclusively in the home. The cider may be sold at any time to persons having permits to make vinegar.

2. Persons producing cider containing ½ of 1% or more of alcohol intended for sale in quantities of 5 gallons or more to vinegar makers are required to obtain a permit under the National Prohibition Act and to file a bond.

3. Cider in the home may be allowed to turn to vinegar provided no sugar or fermentable substances are added to increase the alcoholic content, and he may sell the vinegar to anyone who desires the purchase of it. In addition to the 4% acetic acid requirement the New York State law prohibits the addition of drugs, or coloring matter to vinegar.

4. Every producer of vinegar shall plainly label each container of vinegar with his name, the place of business, the kind of vinegar, the substance or substances from which it is made. Where vinegar contains more than 4% acetic acid water may be added to bring the acidity down to 4%, but the package must be marked reduced to blank per cent strength.

66% more actual lime with SOLVAY

Get the most for your limestone dollar

Here's how—when you buy lime you are really buying lime oxide (its active chemical property), and this is what you get:

For $125.00 you can buy, on an average, delivered to your station,
25 tons Solvay Pulverized Limestone containing 12½ tons of lime oxide, or
9 tons Burnt Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide, or
10 tons Hydrated Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide.

You obtain 66% *more actual lime* for your money when you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

Spread Solvay this year—note the bumper crops—and you'll spread Solvay every year!

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SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
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LOCAL DEALERS

Agricultural Liming Material
Bison Brand Agricultural Slag

Liming Material You Can Afford To Use

Ohio, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Tennessee Experiment Stations, in their work, have found that Calcium silicate* produces results equal and in most cases superior to Calcium carbonate**.

We will be glad to mail you reprints of these experiments.

Our "Bison" Brand Agricultural Slag contains as much lime as the better limestones; also contains manganese, and sulphur. Bulk or 80 lb. sacks.

Write for information.

*Slag is Calcium silicate.
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Desk B, Agricultural Dept.
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HOLDEN Lime and Fertilizer Spreader

Sour soil means poor crops. Experts agree fertilizer is useless on sour soil—it must have lime. The "Holden" Spreader makes bigger crops. Guaranteed to handle lime in any form, fertilizer, phosphate, gypsum, wood ashes or crushed shells.

Soil Tested-*free*

What about your soil?—your crops? Are they big and sturdy as they should be? Find out today with our free Litmus Test Papers—positive sour soil test recommended by all soil experts. Write for them now.

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Dept 500 Peoria Illinois

Cannot Clog. Try Spreader 10 days Free.
The Holden Lime and Fertilizer Spreader will make your soil healthy and productive. Spreads twice as far as any other; 20 ft. Attaches to any wagon or truck. No holes to bore. Spreads evenly 100 to 10,000 lbs. per acre Handle material only once, from car to field. Get literature and low prices now and ask about 10 Day Free Trial.

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We make a specialty of everything needed for planting the Home Grounds, the Fruit Garden and Orchard. 44 years in business. Get our free Catalog and low prices.
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Notice the farm folks with new cars, radios, light plants and all the rest. They might have waited for Congress to help the farmer. But they helped themselves instead. They figured that a 5% cut in the cost of producing milk and a 10% gain in production would just about double their actual net profits—give them twice the money to enjoy life with.

Star Equipment Lowers Cost and Increases Production

It saves steps; time, feed and labor. It prevents dirt, dampness, waste, accidents and diseases that wipe out profits.

To the cow it means safety, cleanliness; comfort and health—fresh air, light and a fresh drink when she wants it. She can't help giving more milk.

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Unit Stall and Curb Clamp save installation expense. Giant Stanchion keeps cows safe. New Rust Shield doubles life of stall.

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Facts About TB

Why TB Should Be Eradicated

A public health measure. Scientific investigation has definitely established the fact that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to humans, especially to children under five years of age. The only difference of opinion seems to be in the methods of transmission and the extent of human tuberculosis directly traceable to infection from animals. It seems that children are most susceptible, and the principal source of infection is through the drinking of milk from tuberculous cows.

An economic measure. It is conservatively estimated that bovine tuberculosis costs the stock breeders of the United States $40,000,000 annually. There are many ways in which it operates financially against owners of live stock. Briefly stated, they are as follows:

1. By destroying cattle outright, as when tuberculosis is allowed to reach its full development and results in the death of its victim.
2. By reducing the market value of the animal, as in those cases in which the animal is sold before the disease has reached such a stage as to render it entirely unmarketable.
3. By reducing the breeding value and general productivity of a herd.
4. By causing a waste of cattle food fed to animals that cannot give an adequate return.
5. By infecting animals, such as calves, swine, and other cattle, through the milk and by direct contact.
6. By injuring the reputation of the herd, thereby rendering it difficult to dispose of the animals or their products.
7. By destroying the enthusiasm, or interest, of the breeder in maintaining his herd at a high standard.
8. It is a known fact that the producing life of a dairy animal infected with tuberculosis is often cut in half. In a number of instances the animal, on an average, dies before the eighth year. On the contrary, in herds that are free from tuberculosis the producing life of an animal is up to the twelfth year, at which age it may often be fattened and profitably marketed for meat.

Why the Township-Area TB Test Is Advised

1. Cattle are tested more thoroughly.
2. More cattle are tested in a given time.
3. Cattle are tested at a lower cost per head.
4. Prompt appraisals, and a minimum amount of travel by the appraiser.
5. Reactors are promptly removed from farms, and are easily assembled for shipment by rail.
6. Premises are quickly and thoroughly disinfected with a power sprayer which is maintained in the township while the work is in progress.
7. Replacements are easily obtained from nearby herds, found in many instances to be free from tuberculosis.
8. Retest of infected herds made on time—not less than 60 or more than 90 days from date of last test—and clean herds accredited at expiration of one year from date of first clean test.
9. Danger of reinfection reduced to a minimum when all cattle in township are tested.
10. Buyers are attracted to areas where all cattle are known to be free from tuberculosis.
11. A future possibility is that distributors of milk will pay a premium for milk that can be shipped from areas where all cattle are free from tuberculosis.

How to Get Animals Tested in New York State

Those desiring to place their herds under state and federal supervision must sign the Accredited Herd Agreement, which is kept on file in the Department of Farms and Markets. The signing of this agreement binds the signer to follow all rules and regulations of the Accredited Herd Plan. Agreements are available at each farm bureau office or will be sent upon application to the Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

The signing of the agreement does not assure the owner of an immediate test. Initial tests are made by the township-area plan. In an organized county the first township wherein at least 90 per cent or more of the owners of live stock have signed the accredited herd agreement is the township selected for testing. The amount of infection is also considered in the selection of the townships.

All reacting animals must be segregated at once. This means keeping them entirely separate from those passing the test. All reacting animals should be kept on their usual rations. This will insure their being in good condition when appraised, the owner thereby securing the highest salvage obtainable.

All herds revealing reacting animals are retested within not less than 60 days or more than 90 days. This procedure is repeated until the herd passes a clean test. At the expiration of one year from the date of the first clean test, an accrediting test is applied and if successful the owner is given an Accredited Herd Certificate.

The policy of the Department of Farms and Markets is to retest all infected herds in not less than 60 or more than 90 days from the date of the last test. The triple combination test is recommended for such herds as show no improvement. These retests are continued until a clean test is obtained. Clean herds are not tested again until the expiration of one year.

How the TB Test Is Made

There are four methods of applying the tuberculin test to cattle. The first test is spoken of as the Subcutaneous, commonly called a Temperature Test. In this test the tuberculin is injected under the skin, usually in the region of the shoulder, and the animal's temperature is carefully recorded at short intervals for several days. Healthy animals are not affected by this test, but animals having tuberculosis suffer a marked and characteristic rise in temperature.

The second test is known as the intra dermic and is popularly known as the tail test. In this test a small amount of tuberculin is injected in a fold of the skin near the tail. Tubercular animals react to this with a pronounced swelling at the point of injection.

The Ophthalmic, commonly called the eye test, is made by putting a small amount of tuberculin into the eye of the animal. Diseased animals react with slight discharges from the eye.

At times various combinations of these methods are used, due to the fact that at rare intervals an animal will react to one test but fail to react to the others.

The work of TB eradication has been speeded up by the adoption of the Tail test, due to the fact that it is possible for a veterinarian to test a far greater number of animals in the given amount of time that the Temperature Test is used.

What Is Tuberculin?

Tuberculin is a product prepared by sterilizing, filtering, and concentrating the liquid upon which tubercle bacilli have been allowed to grow. It contains the cooked product of the growth of the bacilli, but not the bacilli themselves, and is used in several forms for the diagnosis of tuberculosis in animals. It was first made and studied by the great scientist, Robert Koch, who found in 1890 that if he injected it into the tissues of a tuberculous animal it had the effect of causing a decided rise of temperature,

(*Continued on page* 18)

TABLE A—HOW INDEMNITIES ARE DETERMINED IN NEW YORK STATE

Tag number	Description: Breed—pure bred or grade	Sex	Appraisal	Salvage paid	Difference	Amount Due From— United States	Amount Due From— N. Y. State
1001	Grade	Cow	$60.00	$5.00	$55.00	$1.00	$54.00
1002	Grade	Cow	60.00	10.00	50.00	None	50.00
1003	Grade	Cow	35.00	None	35.00	3.50	31.50
1004	Pure bred	Cow	120.00	10.00	110.00	2.00	108.00
1005	Pure bred	Cow	110.00	10.00	100.00	1.00	99.00
1006	Pure bred	Cow	130.00	25.00	105.00	None	105.00
1007	Pure bred	Cow	250.00	40.00	210.00	50.00	112.50
1008	Grade	Cow	100.00	10.00	90.00	22.50	67.50

5% Interest
ON
Federal Land Bank
First Mortgage Farm Loans
For Information
Ask the SECRETARY-TREASURER of the NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION
in your county, or write direct to the
Federal Land Bank
at
Springfield, Massachusetts
Serving New England, New York and New Jersey

SAVE-THE-HORSE
enables lame horse to work under treatment. Easy to use. Keep it handy, and you can plow every day!
Money-back guarantee covers spavin, thoropin, splint, curb, shoulder, hip, tendon or foot troubles.
Big **FREE** Horse book, illustrated, clearly tells what's wrong and what to do. Book, sample guarantee and "vet" advice **FREE!** Write today!!
TROY CHEMICAL CO.
342 State Street Binghamton, N. Y.
Druggists sell and guarantee "Save-the-Horse," or we mail it direct. It's CHEAPEST, helps horses most and quickest.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large $1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases.
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for HORSES MULES and DOGS

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Here is a guaranteed pure iron roof that resists rust. Our catalog explains why it is lightning proof and fire-proof.
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The best fed cows

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are in the

NEW YORK MILK SHED

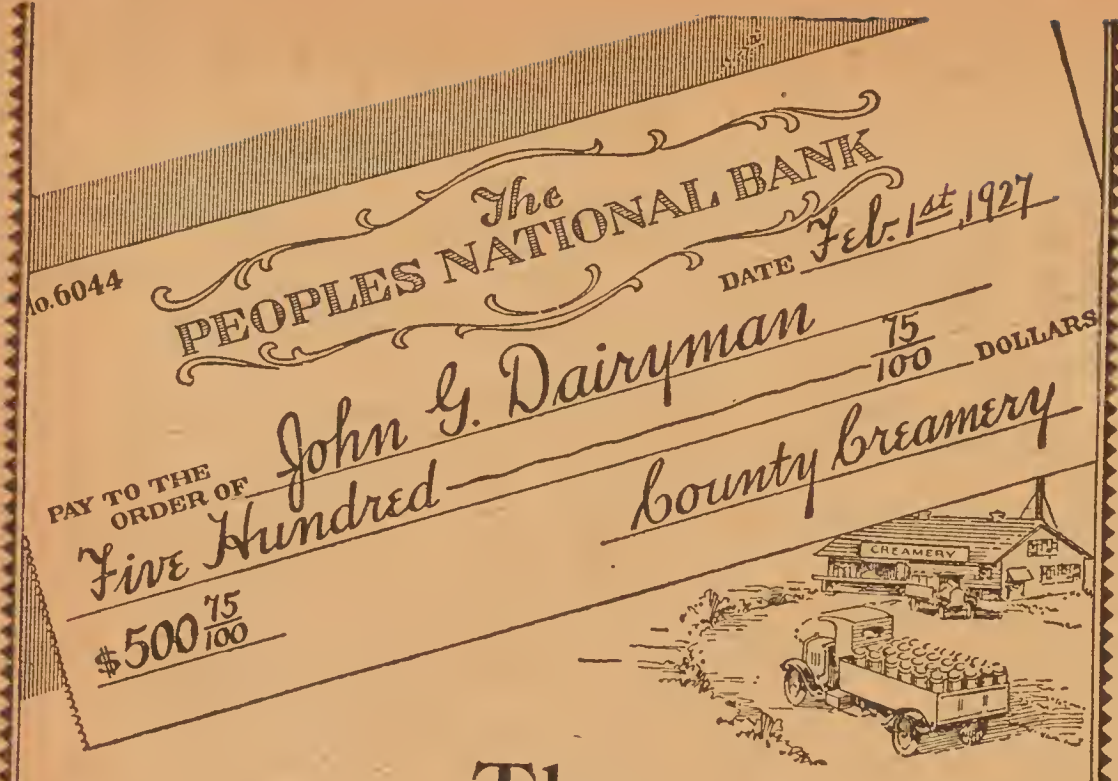
A COW to be profitable in commercial milk production must milk generously, breed regularly, and live long. To do these things, she must be fed right. Right feeding will not take place by accident. There must be a system of buying feed which takes advantage of the best and lowest-priced ingredients in the world's market, so that the feed which goes to the cow costs as little as possible.

Then, there must be a method of using these ingredients so as to bring out the full possibilities of each one and to fully protect the health, breeding, and producing abilities of the cow that eats them.

The G. L. F. performs both of these services for its patrons. Through it 20,000 farmers are protecting their milk market by becoming the best and most economical feeders of dairy cows in America. If you are not one of the 20,000 see your G. L. F. agent today.

The **G.L.F.**

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange
Ithaca, New York



The size of the milk check depends upon the feed

YOUR milk profits depend on what and how much you feed your cows. The grain ration is the milk producer and you can't afford to feed any but the best. Union Grains—the first dairy feed—has been making milk records for years. Thousands of dairymen use Union Grains and will not feed anything else because it keeps their herds producing milk profits.

Union Grains is a dry, bulky grain ration, easy to digest—doesn't pack in the cows' stomachs. It is high in digestible proteins and low in fiber and moisture content. Fed by weight, and not by measure, Union Grains goes farther than any other grain feed. Its bulky Corn Distillers' Dried Grains is the element that means easy and complete digestion, better health and more milk. It is the one feed that contains in itself *all* the variety the cow needs and wants.

Plan for tomorrow as well as for today. Feeds high in proteins are easy to get but they are not always safe. Only when a feed gets its proteins from a combination of grains is high proteins safe. Union Grains is a safe feed. Give it a fair trial. It has made milk records for others—it will do the same for you. Keep a record of milk production on the free Ubiko Milk Record Cards you can get from your dealer or by writing us.

Remember, it's not how cheap but how much milk a feed will produce that counts on the profit side of the ledger. Feed Union Grains.

UNION GRAINS
is composed entirely of Corn Distillers' Dried Grains, Choice Cottonseed Meal, Old Process Linseed Meal, White Wheat Middlings, Winter Wheat Bran, Hominy Meal, Corn Gluten Feed, Brewers' Dried Grains, one-half per cent of fine Table Salt—and nothing else.

Analysis
Protein—not under 24%
Fat—not under 5%
Fiber—not over 10%
Quality in Feed is Economy in Feeding

The Ubiko Milling Company
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Cincinnati, Ohio
Makers of Ubiko "World's Record" Buttermilk Egg Mash

UBIKO UNION GRAINS
THE FIRST DAIRY FEED

MILKS 18 to 40 COWS an HOUR

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Puts it to work for you.
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Ready to start soon as uncrated—Comes complete with 2 HP engine or electric motor. No extras to buy—No installation cost. Saves hours of work—equal to four milk hands.

Milks 2 to 4 cows at a time—clean—convenient. Milks just like the human hand—Easy on cows. 10 year guarantee. Used and endorsed by hundreds of dairymen and farmers.

Comes Complete—Ready to Use

"The Board of Health Inspector said my Ottawa was the first milker that he had ever run across that could be kept clean. I cannot say too much for the Ottawa."—D. C. Cook, Route 4, Canovia, New York.

30 Days Trial—Try it on your own farm for 30 days. If you like it, keep it. If not, return it and your money will be refunded.

FREE Our book—"The Truth About Milkers" tells you all about it—illustrated—answers every question—Free—Let us send it to you. A Post Card will do.

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Write for free book describing Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers. Also any size steel or wood wheel to fit **any** farm truck, wagon or trailer. Farm Tractors—Crawler Attachment for Ford or International Tractors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 2 ELM ST., QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Facts About TB

(*Continued from page 16*)

while it had no such effect upon animals free from tuberculosis.

Tuberculin does not harm healthy cattle, even in large doses, but on diseased animals it produces a marked effect.

How Reactors Are Appraised in New York

The law provides as follows with regard to appraisers and appraisals of animals:

"**Appraisers.** The commissioner may employ from time to time appraisers of condemned animals. The chief or any assistant veterinarian shall have all the powers of any appraiser of condemned animals under this article.

"**Appraisals of diseased animals.** Each animal directed to be slaughtered or taken over by the state to be kept segregated shall be appraised at the market value of such animal at the time of making the appraisal. If the value of a condemned animal as determined by the appraiser is not satisfactory to the owner, its value shall be determined by arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by the state appraiser and one by the owner. If they are unable to agree, a third arbitrator shall be appointed by them. The value determined by such arbitrators shall after approval of the commissioner be final. The arbitrator selected by the owner shall be paid by him. If a third arbitrator be chosen he shall be paid by the state not more than five dollars per day and necessary expenses. Appraisers of condemned animals and arbitrators appointed under this article may administer oaths and examine witnesses for the purpose of determining the value of animals to be appraised under this article.

"**Certificate of appraisal.** The appraiser shall execute and deliver to the owner of a condemned animal or his legal representative a certificate stating the value thereof. If such value was determined by arbitrators, there shall be attached to such certificate a statement of the value so determined signed by at least two of the arbitrators. The form of such certificate shall be prescribed by the commissioner."

Indemnity in New York

The state will pay as indemnity 90 per cent of the appraised value, not to exceed $67.50 for a grade animal or $112.50 for a registered pure-bred animal, such registration to have taken place before the date of appraisal.

If, upon the post-mortem examination, an animal is found not to have the lesions for which it was killed, the state will pay not to exceed $75 for a grade animal and $125 for a registered pure-bred animal.

The salvage proceeds derived from the sale of the carcass are paid directly to the owner by the purchaser and are deducted from the appraised value, becoming a part of the amount of indemnity due, the owner receiving from the state the difference between the appraised value and the salvage value up to $67.50 for a grade animal and $112.50 for a registered pure-bred animal.

The balance, if any, is paid by the federal government not to exceed $25 for a grade animal or $50 for a registered pure-bred animal. In no case can an owner receive indemnities from all sources—salvage, state and federal—in an amount exceeding the appraised value.

The method of computing indemnities is explained in Table A on Page Sixteen.

Owners of reactors resulting from tests made under clause "E" of the accredited herd plan by accredited veterinarians at owners' expense receive only state indemnity plus the salvage.

Federal Indemnity

Congress appropriates yearly a sum to indemnify partially owners of animals destroyed on account of tuberculosis. During the the past few years the amount appropriated has been $3,000,000, with an increase of about $250,000 for the fiscal year 1925. This is allocated to the various states cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

After the state indemnity has been paid, a copy of the claim is given to the federal authorities in order that they may determine whether or not any United States indemnity should be paid. If the state indemnity does not equal the difference between the appraised value and the salvage received in the case of any one or more animals, then federal indemnity is allowed. The federal indemnity is added to the state indemnity in such an amount as will make both indemnities equal the difference between the appraised value and the salvage received. However, the federal indemnity cannot exceed $25 for a grade animal or $50 for a registered animal.

No federal indemnity will be paid for any animal added to a herd within six months prior to condemnation, unless said animal was obtained from a herd that is under supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis.

No federal indemnity will be paid for tuberculosis steers or unregistered bulls.

Payment of federal indemnity will be allowed only when the tuberculin test has been conducted by a regularly employed county, state or federal veterinarian.

How Herds Are Quarantined in New York

After the cooperating forces have succeeded in tuberculin testing at least 90 per cent of all herds and as many more as possible, the remaining herds may be quarantined by the Commissioner of Farms and Markets under Section 76 of the Farms and Markets Law:

Section 76. **Quarantine on animals or premises.** The commissioner may order any animal or animals affected with communicable disease or which have been exposed to a communicable disease or which he believes to be suffering from or exposed to a dangerous communicable disease, to be put in quarantine and may order any premises or farm where such disease exists or shall have recently existed to be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animal be removed from or brought to the premises quarantined; and shall prescribe such regulations affecting animals, persons or property as he may deem necessary or expedient to prevent the dissemination of the disease from the premises so quarantined. Whenever ninety per centum of the herds of cattle in any town have been subjected to the tuberculin test for the purpose of ridding such herds of the disease known as tuberculosis, and the owner of any untested herd in such town refuses or neglects to have his herd tuberculin tested, then the commissioner may order the premises or farm on which such untested herd is harbored to be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animal shall be removed from or brought to the premises quarantined, and so that no products of the domestic animals on the premises so quarantined shall be removed from the said premises.

Indemnity in Pennsylvania and New Jersey

The maximum indemnity for tubercular animals in Pennsylvania is $40 for grade animals and $70 for registered purebreds. The same federal indemnity applies as is paid in New York and other states. The maximum indemnity from State and Federal sources is $65 for unregistered animals and $120 for registered plus the amount of salvage.

However the owner cannot get over 90% of the appraised value from the three sources.

New Jersey pays an indemnity not to exceed $50 for grade animals and $100 for registered purebreds. The sum paid the owner is equal to 1/3 of the difference between the appraised valuation and the salvage providing the amount does not exceed the amount specified.

NUMBER OF TESTS REQUIRED TO FREE 4,995 HERDS FROM BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Herds	Cattle	Infection % 1st	% 2d	% 3d	% 4th	% 5th	% 6th	% 7th	% 8th
2101	39449	20	0	0	0	0	...	...	.
2096	52081	27	10	0	0	0	...	...	.
487	13367	29	11.3	8.9	0	0	...	...	.
184	6438	23.3	18.5	11.2	3.5	0	...	...	.
88	3650	26.0	9.4	8.4	5.2	4.9	0	...	.
28	1398	32.0	7.7	5.9	3.4	2.7	1.3	0	.
10	635	33.0	14	7.8	5.6	4.2	3.4	1.1	0
4995	97018	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	.

From records of N. Y. State Department of Farms and Markets.

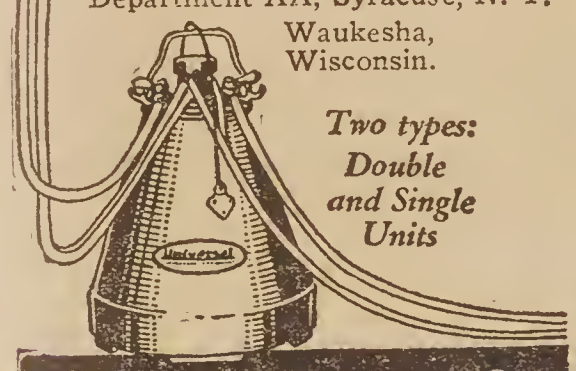
It Pays to Produce Clean Milk!

PRODUCING *clean milk* is a matter of *good business* as well as *good health*. Any milk—whether it's Certified, Inspected, Grade "A", or just plain milk, must be low in bacteria count, to find a ready market.

For this reason farmers and dairymen producing Certified, Inspected and Grade "A" Milk, do their milking with *Universal Milking Machines*.

Not only does the Universal Milker produce *cleaner milk* than can possibly be obtained by even the most careful hand milking, but it also cuts milking time and labor in half—and then some! Write for free catalog that tells all about this better way of milking.

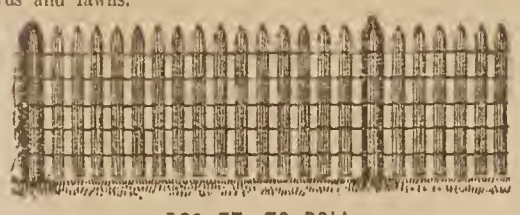
THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Department AA, Syracuse, N. Y.
Waukesha, Wisconsin.



Two types: Double and Single Units

Universal natural milker

FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven — Painted Green—Red—or Plain—made in 3 or 4-ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.

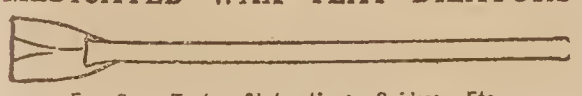


100 FT. TO ROLL
Used extensively for snow protection along Highways. Write for prices and catalog.
NEW JERSEY FENCE CO., BURLINGTON, N. J.

ECONOMY SILOS

Made absolutely permanent by our patented Storm-proof Anchor System. Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.
ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. 607-B Frederick, Md.

"PURPUL"
MEDICATED WAX TEAT DILATORS



For Sore Teats, Obstructions, Spiders, Etc.
Sold by dealers or mailed postpaid
25c doz. or 5 doz. $1.00.
MOORE BROS. Dept. A ALBANY, N. Y.

Cleaning Solution For Milking Machines

(*Continued from page* 5)

The stock solution of chloride of lime is made by mixing, in a jar, one 12-ounce can of chloride of lime with a gallon of water. This is best done by adding enough water to the dry powder to make a paste, and then adding the remainder of the gallon of water. This solution must be kept covered. After the sediment has been allowed to settle for a few hours, one pint of the clear top liquid should be added to the brine solution. Care must be taken that only fresh chloride of lime is purchased. Old or badly caked material is worthless.

Several commercial hypochlorite solutions are on the market if it is not desired to make it at home.

The brine-and-chloride solution for the milk tubes can be used as long as it remains clean and sweet.

None of these disinfectants will penetrate into the greasy material that may accumulate and from which millions of bacteria will be added to the milk. Disinfection will not take the place of cleanliness.

Mineral Mixtures

For Cows

The simplest way to feed a mineral supplement is to keep a box of minerals in the yard or pasture so that the animals have access to it daily. Where this is done, salt should be included in the mixture to increase its palatability.

The following mixtures are suggested:

200 lbs. bone meal
100 lbs. salt
100 lbs. bone meal
100 lbs. finely ground limestone
100 lbs. salt

Allow free access to the above mixture at all times.

For Hogs

The following mixture is suggested as one that will meet the pigs needs for calcium, phosphorus, and salt, and which will be readily eaten in the self-feeder:

30 pounds bone meal
30 pounds ground limestone or other carbonate
20 pounds salt
20 pounds tankage

For Horses

Special steamed bone meal or equal parts of this bone meal and finely ground limestone will be readily eaten by horses when included as 2 per cent of the grain mixture.

For Inflamed Udder

Belladonna root, 1 drachm;
Oil of turpentine, 1 ounce;
Camphor, 1 drachm;
Solution of green soap, 6 ounces.
Mix and make a liniment. Bathe the udder several times with hot water. Dry and apply above liniment.

Champion Producers of the Dairy Breeds

HOLSTEIN

Milk: *Segis Pietertje Prospect,* 37,381 lbs. milk, 1,158.95 lbs. fat.

Fat: *De Kol Plus Segis Dixie,* 33,464.7 lbs. milk, 1,349.31 lbs. fat.

GUERNSEY

Milk: *Murne Cowan,* 24,008 lbs. milk, 1,098.2 lbs. fat.

Fat: *Anesthesia Faith of Hill Stead,* 19,741 lbs. milk, 1,112.5 lbs. fat.

JERSEY

Milk: *Madeline of Hillside,* 20,624 lbs. milk.

Fat: *Darling's Jolly Lassie,* 16,425 lbs. milk, 1,141.28 lbs. fat.

BROWN SWISS

Milk: *Believe,* 25,847 lbs. milk, 1,002.62 lbs. fat.

Fat: *June's College Girl,* 24,571 lbs. milk, 1,062.3 lbs. fat.

AYRSHIRE

Milk: *Garclough May Mischief,* 25,329 lbs. milk, 894.91 lbs. fat.

Fat: *Lily of Willowmore,* 22596 lbs. milk, 955.56 lbs. fat.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE IN THE NEW YORK MARKET-MILK AREA, 1920-1925

	Number of dairy cows				Number of other dairy cattle			
	1920	1925	dec.	% dec.	1920	1925	dec.	% dec.
New York—42 counties ..	1,251,195	1,157,756	93,439	7.5	506,586	363,914	142,672	28.2
New Jersey—3 counties ..	50,086	46,238	3,848	7.7	16,065	9,907	6,158	38.3
Pennsylvania—4 counties .	107,263	103,714	3,549	3.3	50,008	35,280	14,728	29.5
Vermont—4 counties	91,812	87,434	4,378	4.8	38,763	29,620	9,143	23.6
Total—53 counties	1,500,356	1,395,142	105,214	7.0	611,422	438,721	172,701	28.2

—*"Farm Economics".*

A Better De Laval Separator For Fewer lbs. of Butter~

(Based on average price of 92 score butter for each year. Present indications are that butter prices for 1927 will be as high or higher than for 1926.)

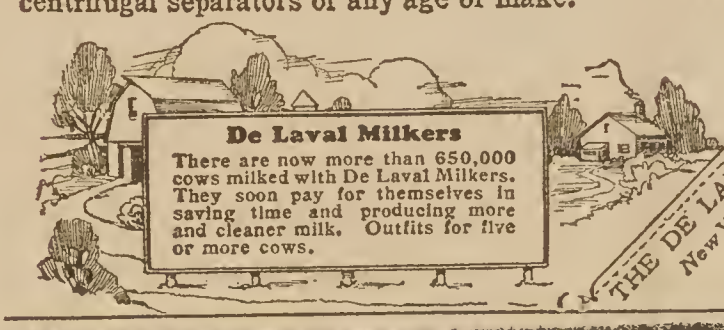
In 1914 it required 250 lbs. of butter to buy a popular size De Laval Separator; five years ago 221 lbs. were required to buy the same size De Laval; while today approximately only 214 lbs. are required to buy it.

But the De Laval Separator of today is greatly improved over the 1914 and 1922 machines. It has many improvements and refinements, including the famous "floating bowl." It skims cleaner and runs easier, and is more convenient to operate and handle. It is the best De Laval Separator ever made, and that is saying a great deal.

See—Try—and Trade

See and try the De Laval. Run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. If you are losing any butter-fat the new De Laval will surely recover it. Thousands of people have tried this simple test and many have been surprised at the saving made by the new De Laval. Trade allowance made on old centrifugal separators of any age or make.

See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.



De Laval Milkers
There are now more than 650,000 cows milked with De Laval Milkers. They soon pay for themselves in saving time and producing more and cleaner milk. Outfits for five or more cows.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 1-19
New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street

Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ R. D. _____
Town _____ State _____
No. Cows _____

Paying More to Make More

RECENTLY we wrote a message to feeders explaining how we made every possible saving in the cost of the feeds we manufacture, and passed the saving on to the feeder.

One of our Organization, commenting on the article stated, "That's all right, but they will want to know why Tioga Dairy Feeds are not cheaper than other feeds".

He is right; you should know.

If you are buying an automobile instead of feed and could get a Studebaker for the price of a Ford, you would be getting exceptional value; you could even pay considerably more and still be getting a real bargain.

The same principle holds true in buying feed. It is not so much a question of the price you pay as it is what you get.

In Tioga Dairy Feeds you get more value. At times the price is higher, often it is lower than other feeds of similar crude analysis, but you are always getting the same standard of feed that will make you the most profit; the best that money can buy.

We never lower the nutritive standard to lower the price. The cost of the best ingredients we can buy plus our manufacturing profit always makes the price of Tioga Dairy Feeds. Our customers get whatever saving we can make in the cost.

To help feeders prosper in this way is our aim in the manufacture of Tioga Dairy Feeds for we realize that our business prospers only as we make our service of value to you. That's why we never lower the feeding value to cheapen the price.

Tioga Dairy Feeds may cost more than other feeds even if the crude analysis is the same but the extra cost makes you several times the amount in extra profit. If you are not using them, we wish you would ask someone who is and learn from him the results that can be obtained.

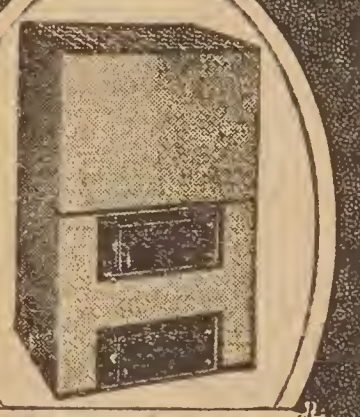
A. C. PALMER, Pres.

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
Waverly, N. Y.

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

How I Saved Half My Coal!



BULLDOG PIPELESS FURNACE

"I had a hot air furnace in our house before I got the Bulldog and our 7-room house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes **half** as much coal and in zero weather the house was warm when we got up." Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa. Hundreds of letters equally astounding. **Write for them!**

No Money Down

Small Monthly Payments

The Bulldog comes completely erected—is installed almost as easily as a cook stove—and is sent for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make small monthly payments at our amazingly low price.

Factory connections in both East and West. Shipped from nearest point.

FREE! Our big illustrated book shows how to get all the heat you want—**where and when** you want it—**and save money!** Send for this free book TODAY!

BABSON BROS., Dept. 30-63
19th St. & California Av., Chicago

The Farmer's Market

MILK PRICES

THE following are the March prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.40	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 price for January, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

BUTTER MARKET HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24 1926
Higher than extra	53½-54	52 -52½	45½-46
Extra (92 sc)	-53	51½-	45 -
84-91 score	48½-52½	47½-51	41 -44½
Lower G'd's	46 -48	45 -46	40 -40½

CHEESE HOLDS FIRM

STATE FLATS	Feb 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24 1926
Fresh fancy	——	——	——
Fresh av'ge	——	——	——
Held fancy	27½-28	27½-28	27½-29
Held av'ge	26 -27	26 -27	26 -27

EGGS CONTINUE WEAK

NEARBY WHITE	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24 1926
Selected Extras	33-34	38-39	42-43
Extra Firsts	31-32	36-36½	40-41
Av'ge Extras	29-30½	35-35½	39-39½
Firsts	——	34-34½	38-38½
Gathered	27-30½	33-35½	35-39½
Pullets	27-30½	——	35-36
BROWNS			
Fancy	30-31	39-40	33-35

LIVE POULTRY STILL FIRM

FOWLS	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24 1926
Colored	30-31	-30	31-32
Leghorns	30-32	30-32	31-32
CHICKENS			
Colored	30-31	——	33-40
Leghorn	30-32	——	——
Broilers	45-50	40-48	50-60

Tariff on Agricultural Products

Cattle, from 1½ to 2 cents a pound.
Sheep and goats, $2 a head.
Fresh lamb, 4 cents a pound.
Hogs, ½ cent a pound.
Bacon and hams, 2 cents a pound.
Lard, 1 cent a pound.
Milk, fresh, 2½ cents a gallon.
Milk, condensed or evaporated, unsweetened 1 cent a pound, sweetened, 1½ cents a pound.

Butter and oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, 8c a pound; increased to 12 cents per pound.

Cheese and substitutes, 5 cents a pound, but not less than 25% ad valorem.

Poultry, live 3 cents a pound.

Eggs of poultry, in the shell, 8 cents a dozen.

Honey, 3 cents a pound.

Horses and mules, valued at not more than $150 each, $30 each; valued at over $150 each 25%.

Barley, 20 cents a bushel.
Corn, 15 cents a bushel.
Oats, 15 cents a bushel.
Rye, 15 cents a bushel.
Wheat, 30 cents a bushel.
Wheat flour, 78 cents per 100 pounds.
Apples 25 cents a bushel.
Peaches and Pears, ½ cent a pound.
Peas, green or dried, 1 cent a pound.
Onions, 1 cent a pound.
Irish Potatoes, 50 cents per 100 pounds.
Tomatoes, ½ cent a pound.
Turnips, 12 cents per 100 pounds.
Hay, $4 a ton.
Hops, 24 cents a pound.
Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents a pound.

When to Market for the Holiday Trade

Legal and Jewish Holidays for the balance of 1927, the kind of commodities most in demand, and the best market days.

HOLIDAY	DATE	MARKET DAYS	
Purim	Mar. 18	Mar. 15-17	
Commodities in Demand	Live Fowls, Hen Turkeys,		Squabs and Pigeons.
Passover	Apr. 17-18	April. 11-15	
Commodities in Demand	Live Turkeys, Fat Fowls,		Ducks and Geese.
Easter	Apr. 17	April. 11-15	
Commodities in Demand	Live Fowls, Capons, Squabs, Pigeons, Spring Calves, also Goat Kids		Ducks, Geese, Rabbits, Lambs, Prime Veal for Italian trade.
Last Passover	Apr. 23-24	Apr. 19-21	
Commodities in Demand	Prime Quality of Live Squabs and Pigeons.		Poultry of all kinds, also
Feast of Weeks	June 6-7	June 1-3	
Commodities in Demand	Very little extra for this		holiday.
Decoration Day	May 30	May 26-27	
Commodities in Demand	Live Broilers and Prime cluding Squabs and Pig-		Stock of all kinds, in-eons.
Independence Day	July 4	July 1-2	
Commodities in Demand	Live Broilers, especially,		Squabs and Pigeons.
Jewish New Year	Sept. 27-28	Sept. 22-24	
Commodities in Demand	Live Fat Fowls, Turkeys,		Ducks, Geese, Squabs
Day of Atonement	Oct. 6	Oct. 3-4	
Commodities in Demand	All prime Live Stock, es-Chickens, Roosters,		pecially. White Leghorn Squabs and Pigeons.
Feast of Tabernacles	Oct. 11-12	Oct. 7-8	
Commodities in Demand	Live Ducks, Fowls, Fat		Geese, Squabs
Feast of Law	Oct. 19	Oct. 14-15	
Commodities in Demand	Prime Quality Poultry of		all Kind.
Columbus Day	Oct. 12	Oct. 7-8	
Commodities in Demand	Live Chickens, Fowls, Rabbits,		Squabs
Thanksgiving Day	Nov. 24	Nov. 21-23	
Commodities in Demand	Live Turkeys, Geese, Hens, Rabbits, Squabs		Fowls, Capons, Guinea and young pigs.
Christmas Day	Dec. 25	Dec. 20-24	
Commodities in Demand	Live Turkeys, Geese, Hens, Rabbits, Goat eons, Suckling Pigs.		Fowls, Capons, Guinea Kids, Squabs and Pig-

Better Prices for Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives that Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. **Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.** Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

Once Used Second-Hand

EGG CASES

30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
Dept. A.
89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STROUT'S SPRING FARM CATALOG JUST OUT!

126 big illustrated pages crammed with unusual bargains from many states. Money-making equipped dairy, poultry, fruit farms; grain, general & truck farms; roadside businesses, village places, summer homes on mountain, lake & river. On pg. 22 only $400 cash needed for 22 acre state road farm, mile village; sparkling brook, good orchard, neat 6-room home; full price $1000 includes horse, cows, poultry, equipment, furniture, crops. One Strout buyer writes "$2000 more than I paid would not buy my farm today, after living on it six months." There's a bargain for you, too, in this handsome, big catalog. Write today, at once, for your free copy. **STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.**

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD BAGS

We take good and torn mixed and pay freight.
Write for prices
IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.
670 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

EGGS WANTED

Well-packed, evenly graded, Whites and Browns bring highest prices

LEWIS & SANDBANK
Licensed and Bonded
152 Reade St., New York
REFS. GREENWICH BANK: COM. AGENCIES

Ship Your Heavy Fowl Now
—ALSO CHICKENS AND BROILERS—

It is our business to make the most money for you. That is why we charge 5% commission. One-trip coops are shipped direct from factory at special cost-price to us. We allow 25c for each 1-trip we receive.

Wire or write for information, tags, coops, etc.

BERMAN & BAEDECKER, Inc.
West Washington Market, - New York City, N. Y.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

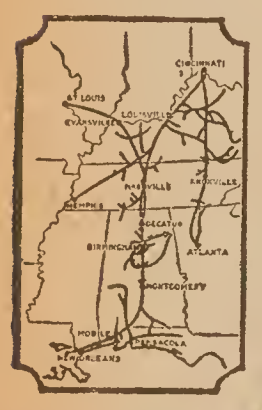
Fancy Eggs Wanted

Best Prices Prompt Returns

Herschel Jones Marketing Service,
EGG DEPARTMENT
127 Reade St., New York
Licensed and Bonded by
N. Y. State Dept. Farms & Markets

FARMING PAYS *in the* SOUTH

Pays well, because of the distinctive advantages the South affords farmers: such as *Climate,* permitting outdoor work every month in the year; low-cost *Living* for farmers and their hired help, which makes farming all the more profitable; *Land* on which varieties of crops can be abundantly grown; cheap and reliable farm *Help.* Add to these advantages those of good *Neighbors,* good *Schools* and good *Roads*—and happy is the farmer who lives in the South.



Write and say what kind of farming you want to do, and full information as to where and how you can do it in the South, will be sent *free.* Address G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. R. R., Dept. AA-11 Louisville, Ky.

L&N

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

BROILERS

will bring big prices from now on. We feed and water your poultry thoroughly before selling. Returns made daily.

COOPS SUPPLIED FREE

MICHAEL GARLICK & SON
W. Washington Mkt. New York City
No Connection with Any Other Concern

POULTRY SHIPPERS ATTENTION!

Ship Your Live Stock to NEW YORK CITY, IF YOU want the Highest Prices obtainable, for Your Stock. But only do business with a well known and highly recommended firm. Inquire about their Financial Standing.

KRAKAUR POULTRY COMPANY, Inc.
BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY
44 Years In Business In This City.
SOME OF OUR SHIPPERS—Cornell College, Penn State College, Prof. Harry Lewis, Prof. James Rice, Etc.

For Breeders of Livestock

How to Prevent and Treat Stomach Worms in Sheep

Prevent parastic infection by:

1 Rotating pastures frequently. 2. Supplying temporary pastures. 3. Keep salt mixture before them.

Recommended mixture:

a. 1 bbl. salt ..... 280 lbs.
Iron sulfate ..... 12½ lbs.
Charcoal ..... 9½ lbs.
Sulfur ..... 6 lbs.
Turpentine ..... 2 quarts

Mix solids first, then add turpentine and mix again.

b. A tonic.
Salt ..... 100 lbs.
Sulfate or iron ..... 6 lbs.
Sulfur ..... 2 lbs.
Powdered gentian or ginger root 1 lb.

How to Prepare and Administer the Bluestone or Copper Sulfate Dosage in the treatment for stomach Worms

In the preparation of the dosc usc only clear blue crystals of copper sulfate (bluestonc). When ready to make up the solution, crush the crystals to a finc powder. Dissolve ¼ pound (avoirdupois) of the powdered crystals in one pint of boiling water, using a porcelain or enamel-ware dish, as the bluestone will corrode most metals. Then add enough cold watcr to make 3 gallons, using wooden, earthenware, or other nonmetallic receptacles. This will make an approximatc one-per-cent solution and will bc enough to dose 100 adult sheep allowing for about a ten-per-cent waste.

Thc amounts of the dosage for both old sheep and lambs are:

For lambs under one year of age ..... 1¾ ounces (50cc)

For sheep past one year old ..... 3½ ounces (100cc)

A glass with marks scratched on the side with a file may be uscd for measuring thc doses.

Sheep may be drenched with a narrow-necked bottle, a syringe, or funnel and rubber tubc with a brass mouthpiece in the end.

Customarily the treatment is given after the sheep have been starvcd over night; but apparently it may be given with equally good results without preliminary fasting, provided the animals are not gorged with feed or water when treated.

While being drenched, the sheep should remain on all four legs with its head held horizontal (nose higher than eyes), there is danger of some of the fluid passing into the lungs, thereby causing pneumonia and almost certain death.

Care in the administration of the dose is highly important as carelcssncss or any undue haste is liable to have serious results. See *Farmers' Bulletin* 1150.

How to Castrate Lambs

CASTRATION is not dangerous, if a little care is taken, and can be performed by any average person—Lambs should be castrated when they are from 7 to 14 days old. Choose a bright day, don't castrate lambs on a damp or rainy day. Select all lambs from the flock that are to be castrated and fence them off so that they can be caught without undue excitement. Never worry or chase lambs about before performing the operation. Provide a clean stall or pen for them to go back to after the operation is performed. See that your hands are clean and the knife has been disinfected.

The Operation

The lamb should be held against the body, the front and hind foot grasped tightly. Cut off one-third of the lower end of the scrotum or bag, so as to permit good drainage. Then expose the testicles and with the left hand force them out, holding them in a firm grip between the thumb and fingers, the fingers held close to the abdomen of the lamb. With the right hand grasp the testicles firmly between the thumb and finger and draw the testicle out with the adhering cords. The work should be done quickly but not roughly and a steady pull should be exercised in drawing out the testicles and adhering cords. The wound should then be washed out with a good antiseptic as carbolic acid or creolin solution.

Care After Operation

Lambs should be permitted to be quiet after the operation. It is best to perform the operation in the morning so the lambs can be watched during the day and attention given if any become too weak from loss of blood.

When lambs are older than three weeks bcfore the operation is performed the cord should not be pulled out, but scraped off with a knife back of the testicles. This is done to prevent excessive bleeding.

How to Dock Lambs

Lambs may well be dockcd at one to two weeks of age. Some sheepmen dock them when even younger than this. Whatever method of docking is practiccd; that is, by knife, chisel, shears, or hot pinchers (heated to cherry color) care must be exercised to avoid cutting too close to the body. A dock from one to two inches long is about right. The skin is pushed slightly toward thc body and the upper side of the dock left longer than the lower side. Severe bleeding seldom occurs when the knife is used and never occurs whcn pinchers at the proper heat are used. Some have used ordinary small pruning shears with good results; these shears are convenient to use, not of high cost, and if not very sharp, their method of cutting seems to discourage bleeding.

Should serious bleeding occur, a string may be tied slightly around the dock close to the body and left for an hour or two. If left too long the stump may slough off. Disinfection, as in castration, may well be practiced, excepting that it is not necessary when hot instruments are used. Applying pine tar may prevent worry from flies in hot weather.

Rations for Swine

For growing pigs. Feed growing pigs 4 lbs. of grain for each 100 lbs. of live weight.

Ration No. 1. Hominy or corn meal, 10 lbs. Ground oats (fine), 10 lbs. Skimmilk, 1 qt. to 1 lb. grain.

Ration No. 2. Hominy or corn meal, 10 lbs. Ground oats (fine), 10 lbs. Fish meal or tankage, 2 lbs.

Ration No. 3. Ground barley, 10 lbs. Wheat mids, 5 lbs. Skim milk, 1 qt. to 1 lb. of grain.

For Fattening Pigs.

Ration No. 1—Hominy, corn meal or shelled corn, 10 lbs. Fish meal or tankage, 1 lb.

Ration No. 2. Hominy, corn meal or shelled corn, 10 lbs. Skim milk, 1 pt. to 1 lb. of grain.

For Brood Sows

Feed brood sows 1 to 3 lbs. of grain per 100 lbs. liveweight, depending upon their condition.

When Dry—Hominy, corn meal or shclled corn, 10 lbs. Ground oats, 10 lbs. Bran, 5 lbs.

Just before and just after farrowing. Ground oats, 10 lbs. Barn, 10 lbs. Skim milk, 1 qt. to 1 lb. grain or tankage 2 lbs.

After pigs are 3 weeks old. Hominy corn meal or shelled corn 10 lbs. Ground oats 10 lbs. Bran, 10 lbs. Tankage, 3 lbs. or 1 qt. skim milk to 1 lb. grain .

For nursing pigs, (to be placed in creeps)—Ground oats (sifted) 1 lbs. Wheat mids. 1 lb.

How to Eradicate Worms in Hogs

Secure in a capsule:

Santonin ..... 3 grains
Calomel ..... 3 grains

Open the pig's mouth and place the capsule well back on the tongue. A dash of water insures the swallowing of the capsule. This dose is sufficient for pigs weighing 40 pounds or more. Pigs under that size should receive not less than 2 grains of each ingredient. Give the above after pigs have missed one meal, and follow with a mild cathartic in the first feed.

Facts About Hog Cholera

It is the worst disease attacking swine.

It can be prevented.

It is caused by a specific virus.

Anti hog cholera serum is a highly effective preventative of the disease, but it is not a cure for it.

Single treatment (serum alone) will protect unexposed hogs for approximately a month, but confer a permanent immunity upon hogs exposed to cholera near the time of treatment.

Double treatment (serum and virus) confers a permanent immunity. This is a dangerous treatment when administered by inexperienced and careless hands.

Small herds need not be immunized except when thc hog cholera appears in the vicinity.

All herds fed on garbagc should bc immunized.

A veterinarian should be called when cholera is suspected, as it may spread rapidly through the community.

Normal Pulse Beat, Respiration and Temperature of the Horse

Stallion	28-32 per minute
Gelding	33-38 "
Mare	34-40 "
Foal 2-3 yrs. old	40-50 "
Foal 6-12 months	45-60 "
Foal 2-4 weeks	70-90 "

The pulse may be counted on the edge of the jawbone, directly in front of the heavy muscles of the cheek. A rapid pulse is more than 100 per minute the outpulse usually indicates fever. Where pulse is more than 100 per minute the outlook for recovery is bad.

Normal Temperature of the Horse

The normal temperature of horses varies from 99.5 degrees F. to 101 F. The temperature is taken at the rectum by using a specially made clinical thermometer about 6 inches long. 104 F. is a moderate fever, 106, F. is high. If above 106 it must be reduced promptly if the horse is to be saved.

The normal rate of respiration for a horse at rest is from 6 to 16 per minute. Acceleration of this rate when the horse is at rest may be caused by fever, by filling of the lungs as in pneumonia or by other diseases.

NUMBER OF HORSES AND MULES ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES AS REPORTED BY THE CENSUS

Year	Number of Mules	Number of Horses	Ratio
1850*	559,331	4,336,719	7.75
1860*	1,151,148	6,249,174	5.43
1870*	1,125,415	7,145,370	6.35
1880*	1,812,808	10,357,488	5.71
1890	2,251,876	15,266,244	6.78
1900	3,445,029	21,216,888	6.16
1910	4,209,769	19,833,113	4.71
1920	5,432,491	19,767,161	3.64
1925	5,730,608	16,535,759	2.89

*Prior to 1890, asses and burros were included with mules.

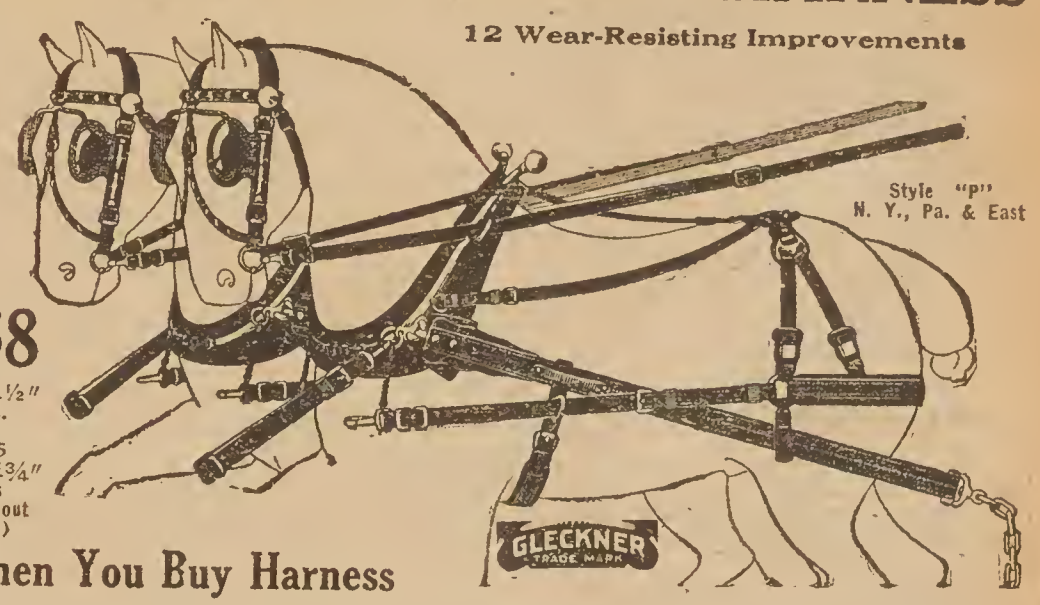
—*"Farm Economics."*

Pen Room Needed for Sheep

Allow from twelve to sixteen square fect of floor space for breeding ewes, not including the space required by feed racks. This will mean a pen three by four, or four by four feet square, per ewe. Young stock or sheep that are being fed for market will need not more than from five to eight square feet of floor space per head. A pen twenty feet square, therefore, should accommodate from fifty to eighty head.

GLECKNER 1000 Thousan 1000 HARNESS

12 Wear-Resisting Improvements



$68 for 1½" traces. Add $2.65 for 1¾" traces (without collar)

When You Buy Harness

The three most important things to consider are: Quality, Price and Service. "GLECKNER QUALITY—is well known and our reputation for making the best harness has been earned by forty-eight (48) years experience in the Harness business. Only best selection of hides, thoroughly tanned; genuine linen thread and tested hardware are used in GLECKNER Harness. Every operation is under the direction of a member of the GLECKNER family (father and four sons).

"GLECKNER" PRICE—is lower than any other high quality harness. Standardizatlon and quantity production have reduced the cost. Hence the name 1000 "Thousan" 1000 Harness illustrated above. (Thousand of one kind).

SIGN of the Gleckner Dealer

"GLECKNER" SERVICE—is given by the GLECKNER dealer nearest to you. He will let you examine the Harness, explain the easy adjustments, fit it to your horses if you so wish, see that you receive the red Guarantee Tag that goes with each set and arrange time payments if desired. He always keeps in stock extra parts for your convenience. No letters to write, no red tape, No special hardware to cause delay.

Berlin, N. H., Feb'ry 14, 1924.

"We have handled your team Harness for several years. We have sold most of them to Lumbering Companies and they have given the best of satisfaction." J. F. BELL & SONS COMPANY.

FREE—Send for Booklet with Information about the 11 other styles and 12 Wear-Resisting Improvements. Ask for name of nearest GLECKNER Dealer.

W. W. GLECKNER & SONS CO., Canton, Pa.

Also manufacturers of Men's Quality Leather Belts.

Bruised Knee, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Wind Puff

and Similar Blemishes are Quickly Reduced with

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

It is powerfully penetrating, soothing, cooling and healing—strengthens and invigorates tired, lame muscles and tendons; stops lameness and allays pain; takes out soreness and inflammation; reduces swellings and soft bunches. It is mild in its action and pleasant to use.

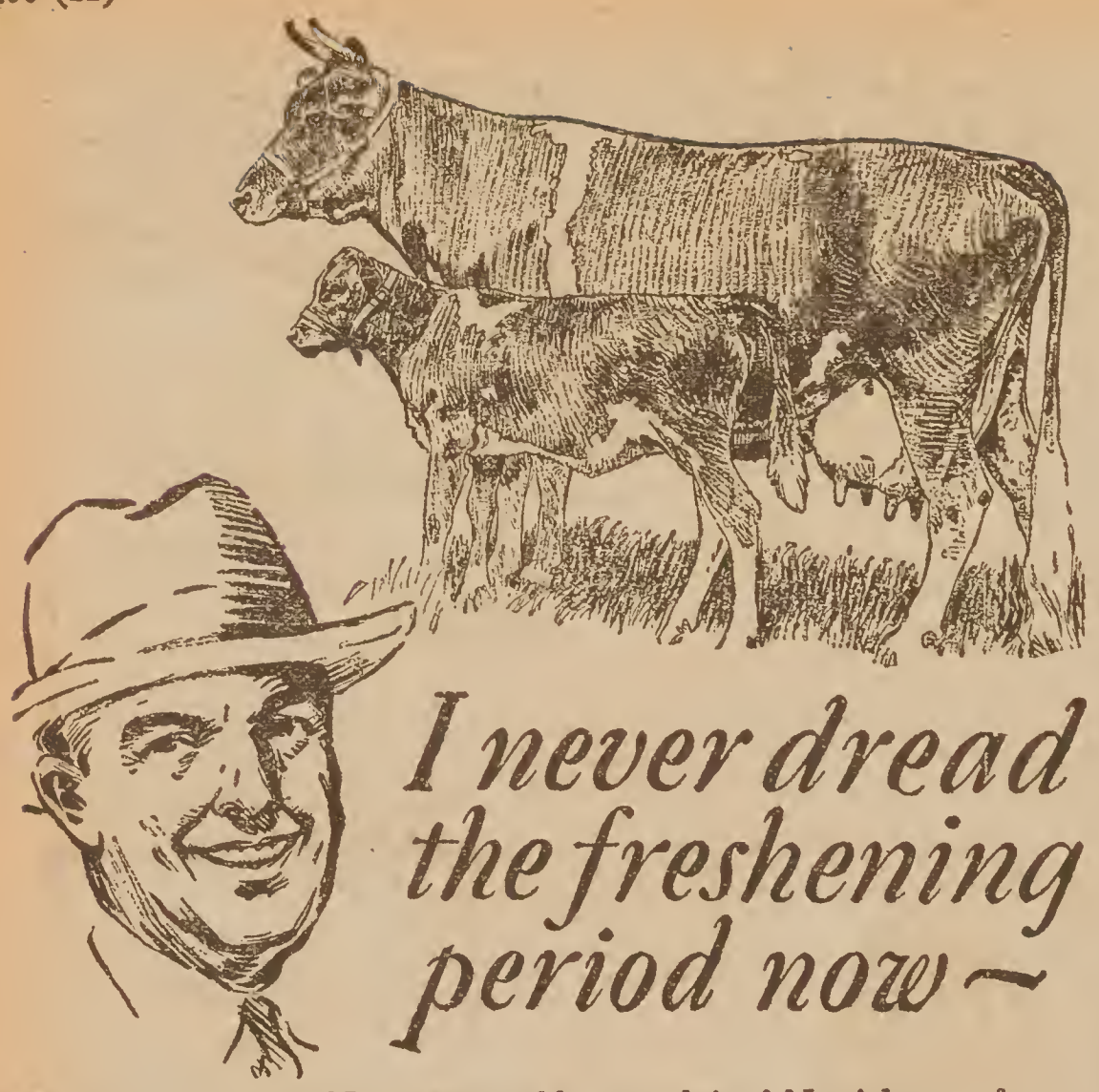
ABSORBINE does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used.

Use ABSORBINE to reduce Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections: to reduce any strain or lameness; to repair strained ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles to strengthen any part that needs it.

SEND FOR FREE HORSE BOOK "E"

Your druggist can supply you with ABSORBINE, or we will send you a bottle postpaid for $2.50. Write us if you have a case requiring special directions or about which you would like information.

W. F. Young. Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



I never dread the freshening period now—

WHAT a relief! No more troubles at calving! No sick cows from Retained Afterbirth. No losses from Barrenness due to injuries to the genital organs when lowered in vigor. No lay-off with sickness when the milk crop should be at the peak.

If you have been accustomed to leaving the health and vigor of freshening cows to chance, you know something of the troubles you can avoid by simply giving Kow-Kare two to three weeks before and after calving. The best dairymen in the country make it a regular practice—would not think of getting along without it.

Kow-Kare builds up the vigor of the digestion and the genital organs so that the unusual strain of calf-birth becomes a safe, natural process. The cow comes back to generous milk giving; the calf is a money-asset from the start. Used with unfailing results for over 30 years. A concentrated medicine that costs you nothing to use. The certain milk gain pays for it many times over.

Thousands of dairymen use Kow-Kare sparingly during winter feeding for all their cows. It helps them turn more of their heavy feeds into milk—keeps them responsive, healthy, vigorous. Kow-Kare brings back to health cows troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Try Kow-Kare once and you will not keep cows without it.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Lyndonville, Vermont

Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE

FAMOUS CONDITIONER OF MILCH COWS

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

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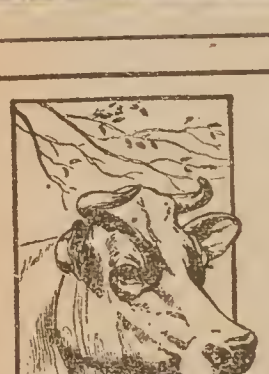

TRADED A TEAM AND WAGON FOR JERSEYS

A few years ago the Thornleys of Oregon determined to start with purebred Jerseys. Conditions made it necessary for them to trade some equipment, harness, a wagon and a team, for foundation stock.

Last month one of their young cows completed an official test with a record of 913 lbs. of fat and 18867 lbs. of milk; another produced over 850 lbs. of fat and 14513 lbs. of milk. Confidence in the Jersey was not misplaced.

Write for a free copy of JERSEY FACTS.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, Dept. E

324 W. 23d St. NEW YORK

How to Tell a Good Cow

The only way to tell a good cow is by her performanee.

The milk scale and record cards are still the only absolutely reliable means of finding out the real value of a cow. But when records are not available, certain physical points furnish a fairly good indication of a cow's milk producing ability.

The main points are:

1. Large feed capacity. (Large barrel)
2. Dairy temperament. (Wedge shaped body)
3. Well-developed udder.
4. Good blood circulation.
5. Strong constitution.

Large Feed Capacity

Milk is made out of feed. A cow can't make a lot of milk unless she has a large feed capacity, so that she can eat and digest a large quantity of milk making material. The ribs should be well sprung and far apart, the back should be wide over the lions, and there should be a great depth from chest to udder.

Dairy Temperament

The so called "wedge shaped" body is probably next in importanee. The first wedge to look for is from the side. The other wedges should be seen looking at the cow from the rear and from the above, the one at the rear having its broad side at the top and its point at the botom. The wedge from the top of the cow should have its point toward the neck.

A Good Udder

Milk is made in the udder and a cow with one or two under-developed quarters, with an udder poorly hung in the rear, or with one cutting off short in the front, is not likely to be a very good producer.

Good Blood Circulation

Milk is made by the milk glands, from material taken from the blood. A good blood circulation means a rapid and constant flow of milk making materials from the intestines throughout the body and particularly to the milk glands. The milk veins on a cow's belly are a good indication of the blood circularization. These veins should be long and crooked and run far forward from the udder. They should also be quite prominent. A well veined udder is also a good indication of good blood circulation.

Good Constitution and Health

There are many points to look for in connection with good constitution and health, but the following are particularly important. A deep chest means a good lung capacity. A smooth, glossy coat means that all of her internal organs are functioning well. A soft and pliable skin tell the same. A bright eye and wide muzzle are other good points.

Common Stock Remedies

Aloes—Cathartic, laxative or bitter tonic depending on the amount given. Requires 15-20 hours for operation. Dose—Cattle, 1-2 oz. Horses 2-8 drams. Sheep and hogs, 1-2 drams. Can be given in warm water as a drench.

Boracic acid—An antiseptic used mainly as a dry powder for a dressing for wounds. It is sometimes used internally for diarrhea in calves. Dose 10-30 grains in syrup 3 times a day.

Carbolic acid—Deoderizes and kills bacteria. Poisonous. It is used in from 2-5% solution as an antiseptic for wounds, particularly those that have pus.

Iodoform—A powder used as a dressing for wounds. May be used alone or with twice its bulk of powdered boracic acid.

Common lime—Lime water, which contains all the lime it will dissolve is frequently given for indigestion in calves.

Raw linseed oil—A laxative. Dose, cattle 2-4 pints. Horses 1-3 pints. Sheep and hogs ¼-1 pint.

Corrosive sublimate—Very poisonous. A one to one thousand solution makes a good disinfectant for barns and for surgical instruments.

Epsom salts—A saline cathartic. Dose, Cattle 1-2 pounds. Sheep and hogs, ⅛-¼ pound. Not usually given to horses. Dilute and give as a drench.

Saltpeter (Nitrate of potash) Given to stimulate kidneys. Dose, Cattle and horses, ½-2 oz. Sheep and swine, ½-2 drams. Dissolve and give as a drench.

Sweet spirit of nitre—A stimulant, is antispasmodic and increases the secretions from skin, lungs and kidneys. Do not mix with water until ready to give. Dose, Horses and cattle, 2-4 oz. Hogs, 2-4 drams.

Turpentine—Stimulant, antiseptic and

Cattle LICE

MONEY BACK PLUS 10%

If Louse Chase doesn't kill every louse.

This marvelous, new powder—discovered by a practical dairyman—kills every louse, quickly, surely—or we pay you for your trouble. No more feed waste with scrubby, sickly, vermin-infested cows. Scores of agricultural college farms and big breeders use this wonderful vermin killer. Whole herd can be treated quickly without muss or fuss—at cost of a few cents per head.

GRAYLAWN FARM LOUSE-CHASE is surely "The Final Answer to the Louse Question." No other louse killer has won such wide approval of dairy authorities.

Handy farm-size sifter top can, $1.00 at your dealers'—or by mail postpaid. Guarantee on every can.

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CATTLE BREEDERS

It is A PLEASURE to tell you about our MILKING SHORTHORNS. Come and see us or write.
M. WHITNEY BERLIN, N. Y.

Guernsey Bull Registered, yearling by Langwater AR sire. Accredited Herd. From heavy milking dam.
Get pedigree and low price
LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box A, ELVERSON, PA.

7 Guernsey Cows—BULLS from 8 to 14 months $50.
Registered; not listed
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FOR GUERNSEY heifer calves practically pure, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

WANTED YOUNG STOCK for pasture. One hundred acres. Flowing well. Cement tank.
ELMER A. SNELL, LaFARGEVILLE, N.Y.

FISHKILL FARMS

Offers

Holstein Heifer

Rich in the blood of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka

This handsome heifer calf born November 16, 1926, represents four crosses of the blood of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, the greatest son of the world's famous milk sire Colantha Johanna Lad. Her sire's dam holds a record of 30.85 pounds of butter in 7 days. Her maternal and paternal sire is Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th who has 22 A R daughters, he being by the famous Hengerveld Homestead De Kol out of Jenny Linn Colantha, a 30-pound daughter at four years of age.

For further particulars and pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., write

FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
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SWINE BREEDERS

Large Type O.I.C. PIGS SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS OF AGE. Bred from prize winning strain. Will ship on approval. Price $10.00 with pedigree. E. LAFLER, PENN YAN, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

Pigs For Sale Express charges paid to your depot. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $7 each; 8 weeks old, $7.50 each. Pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $8.50 each. We crate and ship to your Depot. These are net prices. These pigs are all bred from large stock, they are easy feeders and fast growers and will all make large hogs. Will ship and crate from 2 to 50 pigs C. O. D.
CLOVER HILL FARM.
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Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $7.00 each. All good feeding pigs. I will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval, and you can feed them a week. If not satisfactory, return pigs and I will return your money. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for crates. I have plenty of pigs for prompt delivery.
WALTER LUX
388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

Your Chance to Have a Craine Silo

at about half the cost of a new, ordinary silo.

That tilting, weakened, dilapidated silo of yours—
Have it rebuilt the Craine Way and turn loss into profit!
Every year more dairy owners order us to rebuild for them. They see an *opportunity*—just like *yours*. They get a real *Craine*—the silo that laughs at smashing storms—resists frost—keeps silage better—stands firm and straight—needs no tinkering—earns profits for *years*.
You know what a good silo means to you. Now's your chance to *have* it—and *save hundreds of dollars* at the same time!
Write to us. Tell us about your present silo. Ask for information about Craine rebuilts—how they stand up and serve others—how we rebuild—what you *get*.
Address

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SILOS
THE CRAINE LINE
THE SILOS OF GIANT STRENGTH

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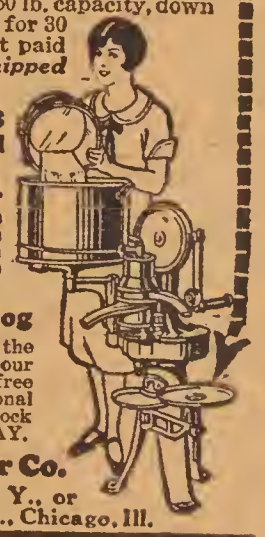
NEW *American* CREAM **SEPARATOR**

Learn all about this brand new, vastly improved Separator. Unexcelled by any in the World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. New quick-cleaning Bowl is sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes from large, easy turning 850 lb. capacity, down to one-cow size. Try one for 30 days at our risk. Freight paid both ways if returned. *Shipped from point near you.*



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Cleaner and Better Milk

CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.
CLIPPING improves the health of **CATTLE, HORSES, MULES,** etc. Use a **GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE.** Also furnished with **GROOMING ATTACHMENTS** for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

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GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO.
129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

destroys parasites both external and internal. Useful in indigestion, and bloating. Dose, Horses and cattle, 1-2 oz. Sheep and swine 1/3 oz.

Common Measurements for Medicine

Teaspoon holds about 1 dram (⅛ oz.)
Tablespoon holds about 4 drams (½ oz.)
Desert spoon holds about 2 drams
Teacup holds about 5 oz.

Note.—Home remedies are often useful but care should be used with them. Animals that are sick usually need the care of a veterinarian.

How to Stop a Self-Sucking Cow

One of the simplest and surest methods of breaking a cow of sucking herself is to put an old work bridle on her. The bit of the bridle should be divided in the middle.

This will stop the confirmed sucker. The bit will bother her for a day or two, but she will soon get used to it. This method does not interfere with the cow moving around as she desires.

Dimensions of Stalls and Pens

Kind	Box Stalls or Pens (Feet)	Tie Stalls Length (Feet)	Width (Feet)
Horse			
Single	....12x12	7*..	5
Double	....	7	9
Cattle			
Beef	.....10x12	5	8
Dairy	Average	5	(3½ with partition)
Large	.....	5½	(3 without partition)
Small	.....	4	
Sheep			
(Ewe)	.... 4x 4		
Hogs			
(Brood Sow)	..... 6x 8		

*Allow 15 feet from front of manger to back of litter alley. All floors in stalls should slope back toward gutter or drain not less than ¼ to 1/3 inch to each foot.

For cattle the gutter should be 16 inches wide, and at least 4 inches deep on alley side and 8 inches on stall side.

Labor Per Cow

Time required per day for the care of one cow:

Operation	1914 (459 cows) minutes	1915 (429 cows) minutes	Per cent of tot'l. time
Milking	16.33	16.14	57
Feeding	3.85	3.39	12
Cleaning cows	.35	.35	1½
Cleaning barn and other care of cattle	4.92	4.95	17
Care of milk and dairy utensils	2.71	.67	2
Incidental labor	.42	.67	2
Business management	.15	.15	½
Total	28.73	28.56	100

—Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 277.

Duration and Frequency of Heat in Farm Animals

	In heat for	If not impregnated heat will recur in
Mares	5-7 days*	3 to 6 week
Cows	2-3 days*	3 to 4 weeks
Ewes	2-3 days	17 to 28 days
Sows	2-4 days	21 days

*Subject to variation.

Average Birth Weight of Calves

The University of Illinois has found the average birth weight of calves of the several breeds to be as follows, depending on the sex:

BREED	WEIGHT
Jersey	60 to 62 lbs.
Guernsey	69 to 70 lbs.
Ayrshire	71 to 78 lbs.
Holstein	88 to 90 lbs.

Definitions and Terms

Line Breeding—Refers to the mating of animals that have been bred along the same blood lines. It may also be defined as the restriction of the mating and selecting of animals to a single line of descent with the purpose of improvement.

Inbreeding—Is the mating of father and daughter, mother and son, or brother and sister.

Purebred—A term denoting registered animals or animals eligible for registration.

Grade—Generally an animal sired by a purebred and out of a grade or scrub cow. It may mean, however, any animal carrying 50 per cent or more of pure blood.

Scrub—An animal carrying little or no pure blood.

Bring Summer Feeding into Your Winter Barn!

Blustery, cold days with the thermometer *way down* and feed prices *way up!* NOW is the time to buy a Unadilla and prepare against such a costly combination. The Unadilla makes and keeps a good, green, succulent, palatable silage that will take the place of grass—and put *profit* into your milk pail.

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Our water tubs, storage tanks and vats are sturdily built and attractively priced.

Early cash orders subject to liberal discounts.

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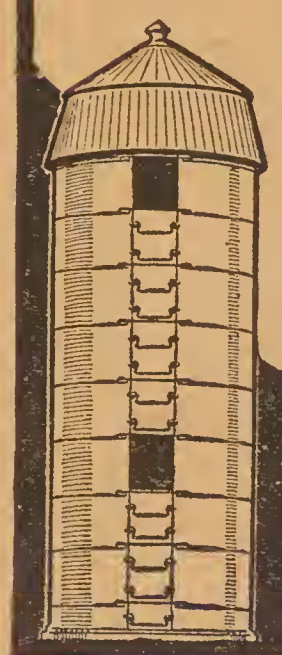
Box B Unadilla, N.Y.



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PAPEC

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"Most Trouble-free Machine a Farmer Owns"

THAT is how one user, C. A. Rogers, Harford, N. Y., describes the Papec Cutter. These features make a strong appeal to others.

"I especially like the ease and security of the adjustment of the knives to the shear plate. The third roll is great, especially on loose or crooked corn, and feeding millet or straw." . . . "It takes all the corn a man can throw off and practically does its own feeding" . . . "Noiseless and slow-running motion" . . . "Requires the least power of any filler I have knowledge of" . . . "The ¼ inch cut makes ensilage look like shelled corn." . . . "Will blow ensilage to the clouds, if necessary" . . . "It works perfectly in every way."

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MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by

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THE regular Kelly-Springfield tire is built now, as it always has been, for the man who is satisfied with nothing short of the best the market affords.

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NEW YORK

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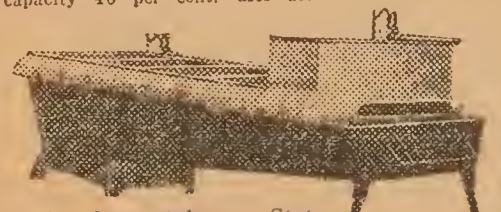

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Farm Mechanics

How to Find Size of Pulley

So many subscribers seem to have trouble in finding the proper size of pulleys for feed grinders, saw rigs, and other belt driven equipment that perhaps a few suggestions may be helpful. There is really a very simple rule based on the fact that the size and speed of driving pulley multiplied together equals the size and speed of the driven pulley multiplied together. It may be stated as follows:

To find size of driven pulley—Multiply size and speed of driving pulley together and divide by speed of driven pulley.

To find speed of driven pulley—Multiply size and speed of driving pulley together and divide by size of driven pulley.

To find size of driving pulley—Multiply size and speed of driven pulley together and divide by speed of driving pulley.

To find speed of driving pulley—Multiply size and speed of driven pulley together and divide by size of driving pulley. Pulley sizes should be inches.

Trouble Chart for Gasoline Engines

Loss of Power

IGNITION: Spark occurring too late; spark weak because of partial short circuit or battery becoming exhausted; dirty spark plugs; poor connections; dirty timer; poor or broken wiring in case of magneto; breaker points worn, oily, or out of adjustment; commutator brush dirty or oily.

FUEL: Mixture too lean or too rich: supply pipe partly clogged; inlet valve not opening sufficiently due to wear; water in gasoline; leaks around intake manifold.

MOTOR: Overheating in cylinder or bearings; gummy, inferior or insufficient oil; exhaust pipe partially clogged; governor out of adjustment; lack of compression, which may be due to worn, stuck, or broken piston rings; scored cylinder walls; leaks through and around head joints; valves sticking, worn, pitted, or not seating properly because of dirt; in cold weather engine and coolIng water too cold.

Misfiring

IGNITION: Weak batteries; poor connections; dirty timer; vibrator points pitted or dirty; dirty or cracked plugs, points of plug not properly spaced; make and break points not touching properly.

FUEL: Mixture too lean or too rich; gasoline passage partly clogged; water in gasoline.

MOTOR: Lack of compression; valves sticky or not working properly.

Pounding

IGNITION: Spark too early.

MOTOR: Red-hot carbon deposit in cylinder; loose bearings; tight piston, due to lack of oil or lack of cooling water; hot bearings; loose fly wheel; very loose piston (piston slap).

Backfiring

IGNITION: Spark too late. (If motor backfires and stops, spark may be too far advanced); short circuit on primary wire; wires to wrong plugs.

FUEL: Weak mixture; occasionally too rich mixture.

MOTOR: Leaky or stuck intake valve; red-hot carbon deposits; leaky manifold or carburetor gasket.

Explosions in exhaust pipe*

IGNITION: Irregular ignition; poor spark or very late spark.

FUEL: Mixture too lean or too rich.

Overheating

IGNITION: Spark too late, or very weak.

FUEL: Mixture too rich.

MOTOR: Insufficient lubrication; insufficient cooling water; circulation of cooling water impeded; pump not working properly; heavy carbon deposits in cylinder; water chamber coated from impure water.

Irregular Speed

IGNITION: Loose connections, or partly broken wire; vibrator points rough. pitted, or improperly adjusted.

FUEL: Supply to carburetor irregular; dirt or needle valve.

MOTOR: Governor gummy, sticky, out of adjustment or badly worn; valves sticky.

Smoke

Black smoke in exhaust indicates too rich a mixture. Bluish smoke indicates too much lubricating oil. Smoke from the crank case or open end of cylinder indicates leak past the piston; look for worn rings, rings stuck in grooves, or scoring on cylinder walls.

*Often occurs just after starting due to first charges not firing in cylinder and passing through into exhaust pipe, where burning gases from first few explosions will ignite them.

How to Care for Belts

As new belts stretch considerably during the first few days, the end of the lace used should not be cut off short until the stretch is taken out of the belts. In this way the same lacing may be used for resewing.

If the belts have become wet and shrunk, the lacings should be let out before the belts are put on, for very tight belts cause undue friction on the bearings.

When lacing a belt, cut the ends off square with the aid of a try-square.

Lay out the holes for lacing by measure, not by guess.

For canvas belts the holes should not be nearer the end than seven-eighths of an inch or nearer the edge than five-eighths of an inch.

The hinged type of lace is probably the best lace for canvas belts, because the ends of the belt are protected from fraying.

In lacing, keep the lacing as near the same tension throughout the width as possible, so that one edge will not be tighter than the other. If this is not done, the belt will not run true.

Run the flesh side of a leather belt and the seamed side of a rubber belt away from the pulley.

It is better to use two rows of holes for canvas and rubber belts, because the holes are more likely to tear out in these belts than the leather belts.

The use of a punch weakens canvas and rubber belts. Use an awl.

Do not use a pulley narrower than the belt; use one a little wider.

Do not place the tightener pulley against the tight side of belt or near the larger pulley.

Oil allowed to drip on leather belts will destroy their life.

In damp places it is not considered advisable to use canvas belts between fixed shafts or machines.

To find the length of belt required for two pulleys when the length cannot be measured directly by a tape line, add the diameter of the two pulleys together, divide the sum by 2, multiply the quotient by 3¼, and add the product of twice the distance between the centers of the two shafts.

If it can possibly be avoided, do not place connected shafts or pulleys one directly over the other. This does not apply to quarter-twist belts.

Pulleys must be in line to insure the belt running with its full width on them.

Do not attempt to soften a leather belt with lubricating oil. This will rot the belt.

On machines that are constantly stopped and started, use stronger belts than would be needed for steady power only.

Patented sticky belt dressing should be used to prevent slippage only in the working hours, when it is not economical to stop the machine to shorten the belt or to apply proper belt dressing.

How to Figure the Length of a Belt

When lacing a new belt to go over fixed pulleys or fixed shafts, the following rule should be used:

Cut the belt short, so that it will be tight. To do this, stretch a light wire over the pulleys and get the exact length the belt is to be when stretched. For each foot of wire make the belt from 1-16 inch to 3-16 inch shorter, depending on how likely the belt is to stretch. With wire 24 feet long and an average belt, then, allow 1-8 inch per foot, and thus cut the belting 3 inches shorter than the wire.

Alcohol Dilution Table for Radiators

The following table gives the proportions of water and denatured alcohol for cooling systems of various capacities, and the safe temperatures to which the mixtures may be subjected without freezing.

Total Capacity of Cooling System	Down to +20° F		Down to +10° F		Down to 0° F		Down to —10° F		Down to —20° F	
	Pints Water	Pints Alcohol	Pints Water	Pints Alcohol	Pints Water	Pints Alcohol	Pints Water	Pints Alcohol	Pints Water	Pints Alcohol
16 pints (2 gals.)	13	3	11	5	10	6	9	7	8	8
24 pints (3 gals.)	20	4	17	7	15	9	14	10	12	12
32 pints (4 gals.)	27	5	23	9	20	12	18	14	16	16
40 pints (5 gals.)	33	7	29	11	26	14	23	17	20	20
48 pints (6 gals.)	40	8	35	13	31	17	28	20	24	24
Percent of Alcohol and Water	84%	16%	73%	27%	65%	35%	58%	42%	50%	50%
Specific Gravity of Mixture	0.9805		0.9691		0.9592		0.9486		0.9345	

How to Clean a Saw

Saws which are used on farms very often unavoidably get wet, and a wet saw soon becomes rusty. If it is cleaned soon after the rust begins to appear on the blade, it may be brought to as smooth a surface as a new saw. If, however, the saw is neglected, the blade becomes rust pitted, and the pits cannot be removed, because there are depressions in the metal.

Sandpaper, emery cloth or any other substance which would leave marks on blade should not be used in cleaning a saw. Lump pumice stone and water are very satisfactory materials for cleaning saw blades. Four or five 3- or 4-inch lumps weigh a pound and cost twenty-five cents at drug stores.

To clean a saw, place it flat on a bench or some other solid support. Put a small quantity of water on the blade, rub the blade with the pumice stone until all the rust is worn off, and then wipe the blade clean with a rag. All saws, drawshaves, and other smooth tools may be cleaned in this way.

If saws are to be left unused for any length of time, they should be covered with a light coat of machine oil.

Table of Files for Filing Handsaws

(Recommended by a well known saw-manufacturing firm.)

For 3-, 3½-, and 4-point crosscut, use 7-inch regular taper.

For 4½-, 5-, and 5½-point crosscut, use 6-inch regular taper.

For 6-, 7-, 8-, and 9-point crosscut, use 4½-inch regular taper.

For 10-, 11-, and 12-point crosscut, use 5½-inch slim taper.

For 4½-, 5-, 5½-, and 6-point rip, use 4½-inch regular taper.

For 4-point rip and coarser, use 6-inch regular taper.

How to Make a Soldering Flux

Drop small pieces of metallic zinc, a few at a time, into muriatic acid until it stops bubbling. Allow to settle, pour off the clear liquid and dilute with an equal amount of water. Add a piece of sol ammoniac about the size of a walnut to ½ quart of the liquid. This flux is good for cleaning tin and most metals, with the exception of old zinc and galvanized iron.

Use clear muriatic acid as a flux for galvanized iron, but be sure to wash off the acid before soldering.

How to "Tin" a Soldering Iron

First file the point of the iron until each face is smooth and the iron has a good point. Heat to a dull red, dip into the flux already mentioned or rub in sol ammoniac then roll the point in solder. If the cleaning of the iron has been properly done the solder will coat the iron with a thin film. Wipe the iron with a cloth each time it is heated and it will remain "tinned" for some time.

How to Solder a Hole in Tin

First clean the tin around the hole with sandpaper or emery cloth, then cover the metal with flux. Heat the soldering iron which has been properly tinned. Enough solder will stick to the iron to solder the hole. Touch the point of the iron to the hole and if the metal has been properly cleaned the solder will stick and fill the hole.

Number of Nails to the Pound

3	penny	fine,	1¼	Inch 700
3	"	com.,	1¼	" 480
4	"	"	1½	" 300
6	"	"	2	" 160
8	"	"	2½	" 92
10	"	"	3	" 60
16	"	"	3½	" 32
20	"	"	4	" 24
40	"	"	5	" 14
60	"	"	6	" 8
8	"	fence,	2½	" 50
10	"	"	3	" 34

Shingles Required for a Roof

To the square foot it takes 9 if exposed four inches; 8 if exposed 4½ inches, and 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches to the weather.

Find the number of shingles required to cover a roof 38 ft. long, and the rafters on each side 14 ft. Shingles exposed 4½ inches.

28X38=1064 (sq. ft.) x8=8512 shingles. Ans.

To find the length of rafters, giving the roof *one-third* pitch: take *three-fifths* of the width of the building. If the building is 30 feet wide, they must be 18 feet long, exclusive of projection.

TONIGHT, on more than a quarter-million farms, Delco-Light will make short work of the chores.

At an early hour the lights will be snapped off at the barn and the whole family will be ready for an evening of enjoyment—an evening made free from tiresome tasks by electrically operated machinery at both house and barn—an evening made bright and cheerful by electric light wherever it's wanted.

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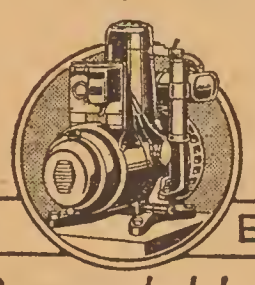

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KMTR, Los Angeles	238	WIBG, Elkins Park, Pa.	223
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KOA, Denver, Colorado	322.4	WHT, Chicago, Illinois	238
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KTAB, Oakland, California	302.7	WJAR, Providenee	305.9
KQV, Pittsburgh, Pa.	275	WJAS, Pittsburgh, Pa.	275.1
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KYW, Chicago, Illinois	535.4	WJAZ, Chicago, Illinois	329.5
WAAM, Newark, N. J.	263	WJJD, Mooseheart, Illinois	370.2
WAAT, Jersey City, N. J.	235	WJR, Detroit	516.9
WABC, New York	315.6	WJZ, Bound Brook, N. J.	454.3
WABQ, Philadelphia	261	WKBW, Buffalo, N. Y.	362.5
WADC, Akron, Ohio	258	WKRC, Cincinnati, Ohio	342.3
WAHG, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	315.6	WLIB, Chicago, Illinois	302.8
WAIU, Columbus, Ohio	283.9	WLIT, Philadelphia	394.5
WCAM, Camden, N. J.	236	WLS, Chicago, Illinois	344.6
WCAU, Philadelphia	278	WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio	422.3
WCGU, Lakewood, N. J.	350.6	WLWL, New York	384.4
WCX, Detroit, Michigan	516.9	WMAK, Lockport, N. Y.	365
WBAK, Harrisburg, Pa.	275	WMAQ, Chicago, Illinois	447.5
WBAL, Baltimore, Md.	245.8	WMBB, Chicago, Illinois	250
WBAX, Wilkes-Barre	256	WMBF, Miami Beach, Fla.	384.4
WBAP, Ft. Worth, Texas	475.9	WMBS, Harrisburg, Pa.	360
WBBM, Chicago, Illinois	226	WMC, Memphis, Tennessee	499.7
WBBR, Rossville, N. Y.	416.4	WMCA, New York	340.7
WBCM, Chicago, Illinois	266	WMSG, New York	362.8
WBZ, Springfield, Mass.	333.1	WNAC, Boston, Mass.	430.1
WCAD, Canton, N. Y.	263	WNYC, New York	526
WCAE, Pittsburgh	461.3	WOAX, Trenton, N. J.	240
WCBD, Zion, Illinois	344.6	WODA, Paterson, N. J.	390.9
WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn.	416.4	WOIA, San Antonio	394.5
WCSH, Portland, Maine	499.7	WOC, Davenport, Iowa	483.6
WDAF, Kansas City	365.6	WOK, Chicago, Illinois	217.3
WDBG, Winter Park, Fla.	240	WOKT, Rochester, N. Y.	340
WDWM, Newark, N. J.	280.2	WOO, Philadelphia	508.2
WEAF, New York	490.5	WOR, Newark, N. J.	405.2
WEAN, Providence, R. I.	367	WORD, Batavia, Illinois	275
WEAO, Columbus, Ohio	293.9	WOS, Jefferson City, Mo.	440.9
WEAR, Cleveland, Ohio	389.4	WOW, Omaha, Nebraska	526
WEBH, Chicago, Illinois	370.2	WPCH, New York	273
WEBJ, New York	273	WPG, Atlantic City, N. J.	299.8
WEEI, Boston, Mass.	348.6	WPSC, State College, Pa.	261
WEMC, Berien S., Michigan	315.6	WQAO, New York	361.2
WENR, Chicago, Illinois	266	WQJ, Chieago, Illinois	447.5
WFAA, Dallas, Texas	475.9	WRAX, Philadelphia	267.7
WFBG, Altoona, Pa.	278	WRC, Washington, D. C.	468.5
WFI, Philadelphia	394.5	WRNY, New York	374.8
WGBS, New York	315.6	WRVA, Richmond, Virginia	256
WGHP, Detroit, Michigan	270	WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio	325.9
WGCP, Newark, N. J.	252	WSB, Atlanta, Georgia	428.3
WGBU, Fulford, Florida	278	WSM, Nashville, Tennessee	482.3
WGES, Chicago, Illinois	315.6	WSWS, Chieago, Illinois	275.1
WGL, New York	442.4	WSYR, Syracuse, N. Y.	352.7
WGN, Chicago, Illinois	302.8	WTAG, Worcester, Mass.	545.1
WGR, Buffalo, N. Y.	319	WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio	389.4
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.	379.5	WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut	475.9

Farm Mechanics (*continued*)

How to Make Good Concrete

The materials used in making concrete are portland cement, sand, pebbles or crushed rock, and water. The rules for making concrete are easily understood and for uniformly successful work they must be carefully followed.

Proper Proportioning

Concrete mixtures are usually expressed as a 1:2:3 mixture, a 1:2½:4 mixture, etc. The first figure denotes the number of parts of portland cement, the second figure, the number of parts of sand and the third figure, the number of parts of pebbles or broken stone. For example, a "1:2:3 mixture" means that for each sack of cement there should be used 2 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of pebbles or crushed rock.

Accurate Measuring—Thorough Mixing

It is important that the materials be measured accurately. A platform seven feet wide and twelve feet long is large enough for two men using shovels to work upon it at one time. Such a platform should preferably be made of matched lumber so that joints will be tight. Along three sides of the platform nail strips to prevent materials from being washed or shoveled off while mixing.

At least three turnings are necessary. The mixture of gravel and cement should be uniform in color. A depression or hollow is then formed in the center of the pile and water added slowly while the materials are turned with square pointed shovels, this turning being continued until the cement, sand and pebbles have been thoroughly and uniformly combined and the desired consistency or wetness obtained throughout the mixture.

It is very important that no more water be used than necessary, as too much will reduce the strength of the concrete. Too little water will also reduce its strength and make it porous. For general use, concrete, after thorough mixing, should be wet enough to form a mass of pasty or jelly-like consistency, but never so wet as to flow easily or be soupy.

Placing Concrete in Forms

Concrete should be placed in the forms within 30 minutes after it is mixed. It should be tamped or spaded as it goes into the forms. This operation makes the concrete dense and improves the surface.

Protecting and Curing

Do not permit the newly placed concrete to dry out. Protect it from sun and drying winds for a week or ten days, otherwise the water necessary for the proper hardening will evaporate, resulting in a loss of strength. The concrete can be kept moist by occasional sprinkling.

Suitable Materials

To make good concrete, it is necessary to use proper materials. Both sand and pebbles should be clean and free from dirt or organic matter. Such substances prevent proper bond between the cement and particles of sand and pebbles or crushed rock. The material that will not pass through the ¼-inch screen is referred to as coarse aggregate. The particles of coarse aggregate may range from ¼-inch to 1½ inches or more in size, according to the nature of the work. Crushed rock or screened gravel may be used for this purpose. Bank run gravel (just as it comes from the pit) should not be used without separation. It must be screened to separate sand and pebbles, which are then recombined in proper proportion for the work at hand. Water used in mixing should be clean; if it is fit for drinking, it is suitable for use in concrete.

Some Essentials in Installing Lightning Rods

1. The rods must have sufficient conductivity; that is, they must be of proper material and size, just as a high voltage electric line is larger than the wire used in a house.

2. Proper grounding is necessary. The grounding rods must reach damp earth, which usually is at a depth of 8 to 10 feet. The best advice is not to buy rods if the printed contract does not specify such depth. Four or five feet is not safe in all soils.

3. The correct number of groundings must be installed, as well as the correct number of points. These two items vary with the shape and size of the building, but there should be at least two groundings. On the average building there are about 4 points for each grounding, but on a small building it is well to have three groundings if there are more than 6 points.

4. Since other metal equipment in a building attracts lightning just the same as the rods, such equipment must be connected with the rods. This includes, dairy stalls, haytracks, tractors, farm implements, etc.

How to Ditch with Explosives

Explosives are not practical for digging ditches for tile. This method has marked advantages from the standpoint of ease and economy for open-ditch work in muck, however, particularly through marshy land where stumps, logs, and boulders may be encountered. The explosive is placed in holes ranging from 14 inches to 4½ feet apart, depending on the method of firing used. It may be placed in single, double, or triple rows of holes and at varying depths, all depending on the width and depth of ditch desired. Two methods of firing, the propagation and the electric, are common. The choice of these depends on the nature and condition of the soil and on the particular explosive to be used.

In firing by propagation, the individual charges, which may be from 14 inches to not over 24 inches apart, are detonated by the shock of the explosion of an adjacent charge. Therefore, but one primer or detonator need be used for a series of charges. This method can be used only where the soil is saturated. Usually it works well in plastic clay, but is unsatisfactory in dry clays or in hardpan. Fifty- or sixty-per-cent straight nitroglycerine dynamite must be used, as other grades are too insensitive to be detonated by the shock from the adjacent charges.

In firing by electricity, each charge contains an electric detonator, and all charges are fired at once by an electric blasting machine. Any soils except dry sand and gravel may be blasted when this method is employed. In soil not saturated with water, the charge must be tamped.

Charges to be used. Because of the great variety of soils and the varying conditions under which blasting may be done, it is impossible to state the spacing and loading best for all conditions. The most economical charge and spacing should be determined by making several test shots. The following table will aid in laying out these tests and in roughly estimating the cost of a job. Wider ditches than those indicated in the table can be made by using more rows of charges, and greater depth may be obtained by repeated loadings.

On saturated muck, ½-stick (¼ pound) charges, spaced 18 inches apart, usually give a ditch 2 to 2½ feet deep and 3 to 3½ feet wide. This method is useful for cleaning an old ditch.

The Open Tank Treatment of Fence Posts on the Farm

FIRST.—The creosote is heated to a temperature of 180 degrees to 200 degrees Fahrenheit. The amount of preservative should be sufficient to submerge the lower 3 or 3½ feet of the posts.

Second—the posts are placed in position in the hot creosote.

Third.—A temperature as near as possible to 200 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained for from 2 to 6 hours, depending on the kind of posts being treated.

Fourth.—Enough creosote should be added to the tank once or twice during the hot bath to compensate for the absorption of the preservative in the posts. By keeping the creosote at a uniform level in the tank, the lower 3 or 3½ feet of the posts will receive a uniform treatment.

Fifth.—The fire is allowed to die down. The cooling of the creosote causes an additional penetration of the preservative into the posts. This accomplishes practically the same results as the removal of the posts from the hot bath to a cold tank of creosote. The process, however, requires a somewhat longer time due to the fact that the hot cresote cools slowly.

Sixth.— The posts are allowed to remain in the cooling creosote from 4 to 14, hours, depending on the species being treated.

Seventh. — The creosote should be kept as nearly as possible at a uniform depth during the cooling process also, in order to insure a good penetration of the portion of the post near the ground line, where decay will be most likely to gain entrance.

Eight. — The posts should be removed, the excess surface creosote drained off, and the posts piled in open piles. If the creosote has become cool enough to be only semi-liquid it should be warmed slightly, in order to liquefy, before the posts are removed.

Round posts absorb creosote more uniformly and when treated are more durable than split or sawed posts. Small posts 3 to 4 inches in diameter at top, because they require less labor and less creosote, are more economical than large posts and fully as durable.

Relative Economy of Treated and Untreated Fence Posts

	Untreated sap pine	white or post oak	Creosoted sap pine
Cost of post..	$0.05	$0.12	$0.07
Cost of treatment ..			.18
Cost of setting	.15	.15	.15
Total cost of post	.20	.27	.40
Average life of posts....	2 yrs.	6 yrs.	15 yrs.
Average yearly cost	.10	.04½	.02½
Yearly cost per mile (posts one apart)	32.00	14.40	8.00

From the above table it is apparent that while the original cost of posts in the ground is twice as great for creosoted sap pine posts as for untreated posts of the same material, the average yearly cost of the creosoted posts is only one fourth as great as that of the untreated posts.

How to Make Whitewash

Ordinary Whitewash.— This is made by slacking about 10 pounds of quicklime with two gallons of water.

The lime is placed in a pail and the water poured over it, after which the pail is covered with an old piece of carpet or cloth and allowed to stand for about an hour. With an insufficient amount of water, the lime is "scorched" and not all converted into hydrate; on the other hand, too much water retards the slacking by lowering the heat.

"Scorched" lime is generally lumpy and transparent, hence the use of the proper amount of water for slacking and an after addition of water to bring it to a brush consistency.

Whitewash for Interiors

(1) Sixty-two pounds (1 bushel) quicklime, slake with 15 gallons of water. Keep barrel covered until steam ceases to rise. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching.

(2) Two and one-half pounds rye flour, beat up in half-gallon of cold water, then add 2 gallons of boiling water.

(3) Two and one-half pounds common rock salt, dissolve in 2½ gallons of hot water.

Mix (2) and (3), then pour into (1) and stir until all is well mixed.

This is the whitewash used in large implement factories and recommended by the insurance companies. The above formula gives a product of perfect brush consistency.

Weatherproof Whitewash: (Exteriors)—For buildings, fences, etc.

(1) Sixty-two pounds (1 bushel) quicklime, slake with 12 gallons of hot water.

(2) Two pounds common table salt, 1 pound sulphate of zinc, dissolve in 2 gallons of boiling water.

(3) Two gallons skimmed milk.

Pour (2) into (1), then add the milk (3) and mix thoroughly.

Lighthouse Whitewash.—

(1) Sixty-two pounds (1 bushel) quicklime, slake with 12 gallons of hot water.

(2) Twelve pounds rock salt, dissolve in 6 gallons of boiling water.

(3) Six pounds Portland cement.

Pour (2) into (1) and then add (3).

NOTE: Alum added to a lime whitewash prevents it rubbing off. An ounce to the gallon is sufficient. Flour paste answers the same purpose, but needs zinc sulphate as a preservative.

Molasses renders the lime more soluble and causes it to penetrate the wood or plaster surface; a pint of molasses to 5 gallons of whitewash is sufficient.

Silicate of soda solution (about 35° Baumé) in the proportion of 1 to 10 of whitewash produces a fireproof cement.

A pound of cheap bar soap dissolved in a gallon of boiling water and added to about 5 gallons of thick whitewash will give it a gloss like oil paint.

Capacity of Cisterns in Barrels

Each Foot in Depth of a Circular Cistern

5 ft. in diam holds	4.66 bbls.
6 " " "	6.71 bbls.
7 " " "	9.13 bbls.
8 " " "	11.93 bbls.
9 " " "	15.10 bbls.
10 " " "	18.65 bbls.

Each Foot in Depth of a Square Cistern

5 ft. x 5 ft holds	5.92 bbls.
6 ft. x 6 ft. holds	8.54 bbls.
7 ft. x 7 ft. holds	11.63 bbls.
8 ft. x 8 ft. holds	15.19 bbls.
9 ft. x 9 ft. holds	19.39 bbls.
10 ft x 10 ft. holds	23.74 bbls.

Amount of Barbed Wire Required for Fences

Estimated number of pounds of barbed wire required to fence space or distances mentioned, with one, two or three lines of wire, based upon each pound of wire measuring one rod (16½ feet.)

	One Line Lbs.	2 Lines Lbs.	3 Lines Lbs.
1 square acre	50 2-3	101 1-3	152
1 side of a square acre	12 2-3	25 1-3	38
1 square half-acre..	36	72	108
1 square mile	1280	2560	3840
1 side of a square Mile	320	640	960
1 rod in length	1	2	3
100 rods in length..	100	200	300
100 feet in length..	6 1-16	12 1-8	18 3-16

Questions and Answers About Radio

Is there any device which will show me at a glance whether my battery needs to be charged without messing with a hydrometer?

You can purchase a storage battery with a glass "gauge" at the side, where colored floats indicate the battery's condition constantly. Still another plan is to get a set of three of the new battery testers which replace the vent caps in the cells. Each contains a float and rubber bulb at top.

* * *

How to Stop Howlng

I am troubled with a howling noise on my set. It starts faintly and then gets louder and louder into a roar. If I touch the loud speaker tip or grab hold of the detector tube it stops. How can I prevent the trouble?

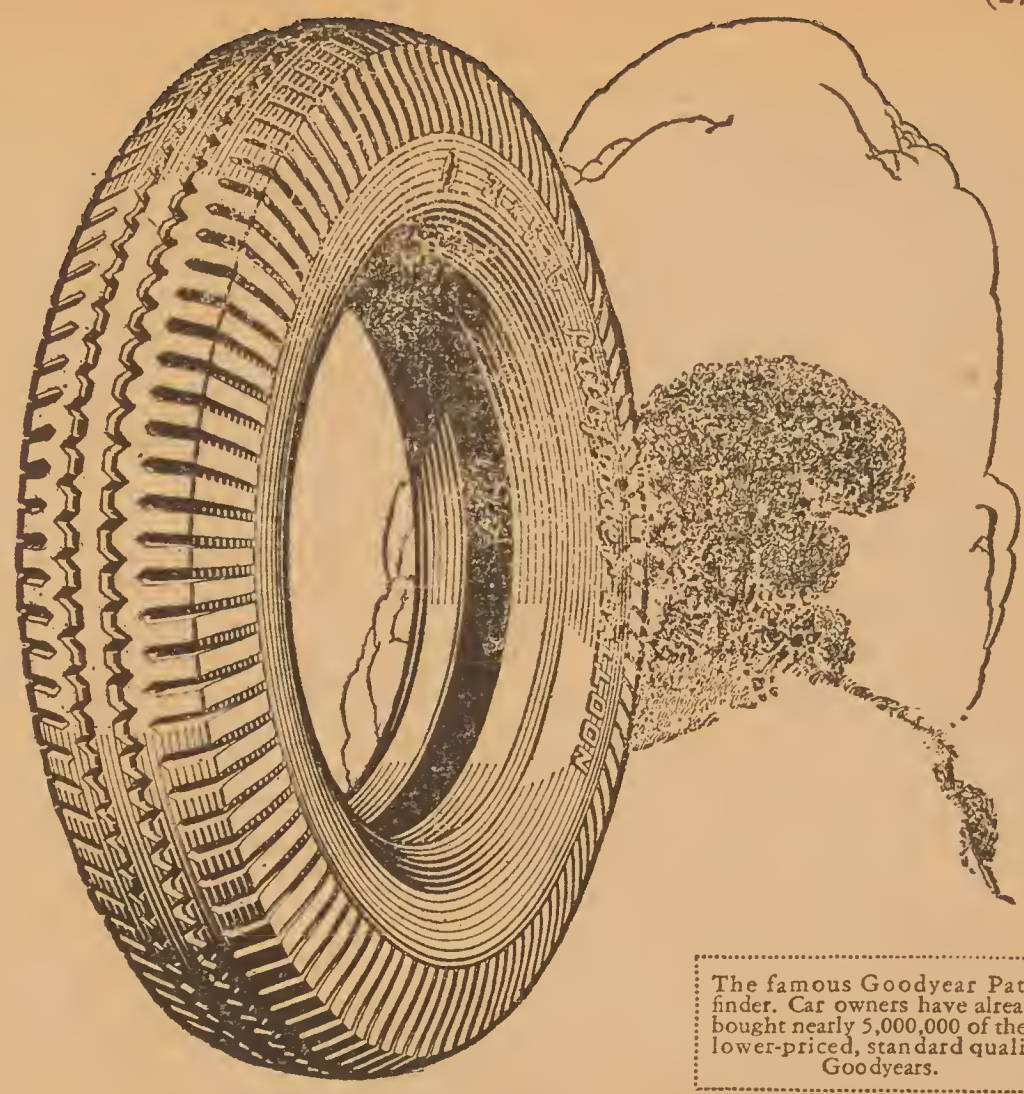
That is a "microphonie" noise. It can be stopped by closing the cabinet up tightly, separating the loud speaker and set more, putting a different tube in the detector socket and also by enclosing the detector tube in a box, metal can, etc. A heavy cardboard box that will fit over the tube and rest on the socket will probably be enough. The trouble is caused by air vibration between the wall of the tube and the speaker. The tube has loose elements, caused either by rough handling, jarring or defect in manufacture.

* * *

Storage Battery at a Distance

Does it matter how long the wires are from the set to the storage battery? I want to have my storage battery in the cellar and my set on the second floor. The connecting wires would have to be about 40 feet long.

Not if you get heavy enough wire. For the average set drawing about 1½ amperes, select well insulated wire having about a No. 12 copper wire—even heavier. Otherwise the resistance will prevent your lighting the tubes brightly enough. The distance will not affect the operation of the set, however.



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Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced Goodyear standard quality Pathfinder

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Handy Helps for the Poultryman

Breeds of Poultry

The various breeds of poultry may be divided into three general classes: egg-laying breeds, general purpose fowl, and the meat breeds.

Egg laying breeds are well represented by Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas and Andalusians.

General purpose breeds include Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Houdans, etc.

Meat birds include such as Brahmas, Cochins. Langshans, Dorkings, Cornish and Jersey Black Giants.

There is another method of classifying the more common breeds:

AMERICAN—
Plymouth Rock
Wyandotte
Rhode Island Red
Jersey Bl'k Giant
Dominiques
Buckeye
Java

MEDITERRANEAN
Leghorn
Minorca
Ancona
Andalusian
Campine
Spanish

FRENCH—
Houdon
LaFleche
Crevecoeur
Faverolles

ASIATIC—
Brahma
Cochin
Langshan

ENGLISH—
Dorking
Orpington
Cornish
Sussex
Red Cap

The Broody Hen

Put a colored leg band on every hen every time she wants to sit or goes broody. Repeaters are low producers so get rid of them.

An outside yard with plenty of green food, shade and fresh water are best for breaking up the broody hen.

If a broody hen is broken up at once she should go back to work laying in a week or ten days. For every day a hen is allowed to set, it takes about 3 days more to bring her back into production.

Feed plenty of mash and green feed, but very little grain.

Number of Hens to Be Mated with One Rooster

Breed	Hens to One Male
Leghorns	12-18
Plymouth Rocks	8-12
R. I. Reds	8-12
Wyandottes	8-12
Anconas	12-18
Orpingtons	8-12
Brahmas	8-12

For breeders use only hens that have completed one full year of laying. Naturally the best breeders to use are of trap-nested stock. However, the male is fully half the flock so spare no expense in getting the best.

What Lights Will Do

In starting the use of lights on the poultry flock, it is well to know definitely what results to expect. The use of lights is so closely linked with good stock and proper management, and especially correct feeding, that the results obtained will vary with the individual owner and individual flock.

The results of studies in this state and others warrant the following very definite conclusions:

1. Lights properly used will materially increase both the winter and yearly egg production of pullets and hens. However, lights should not be used during the winter on hens to be used for breeding purposes.

2. Hens kept for breeding purposes can be hastened back in production by limited use of lights from January 15 until March without any apparent effect on hatchability of eggs.

3. Lights make it possible to carry early hatched pullets through the first fall and winter production period with much less molting than when lights are not used.

4. Fall production of the laying flock can be maintained at a much higher plane by the use of lights from September 1 to November 1. (If birds are to be used for breeders the following spring the lights should be discontinued abruptly on November 1 and the flock thrown into a molt in order to give sufficient rest before the next hatching season.)

5. Lights properly used will materially increase the labor income per bird for the year.

6. The use of lights on culled, early molting hens to get fall and winter egg production is a questionable practice. If the culls are still on the farm October 1, and room is available, it will doubtless pay to keep them and use lights to get all the eggs possible and sell the hens at a higher price when they stop laying the following spring and summer. It is a wiser plan, however, to sell the cull hens when culled and fill the pens with good birds.

7. Lights properly used on slow maturing pullets will hasten their maturity. However, this practice involves the danger of bringing the birds into production too small.—Ohio Exp. Sta.

Hen House Hints

An abundance of fresh air is one of the most essential factors.

A dry house even if it is a little cold, is infinitely better than a warm house that is damp.

Plenty of sunlight is the best disinfectant you can have.

The houses are best situated in a high, well drained location sheltered from strong winds. If shelter is hard to get, bank the house with corn stalks during the winter months.

Have plenty of roosting space. Leghorns should have 8 inches of roost per bird. The heavier breeds need more.

Do not skimp on mash hoppers. When the hens want food do not make them fight or crowd for it.

There should be about one square foot of glass for every 15 or 20 feet of floor space, and one foot of curtain for every 10 or 12 square feet of floor.

Keep the house thoroughly disinfected to keep mites away. Waste oil drained from the crankcase of autos is good. Spray every crack and crevice thoroughly.

Keep the dropping boards and roosts clean. A thin layer of sand or ashes will be advantageous.

DAMPNESS is the forerunner of roup and other similar poultry diseases. Dampness does not come from the ground alone. The hens consume a vast amount of water and they give off a lot of moisture in their breathing processes. Therefore it is necessary to have the house WELL VENTILATED.

DRAFTS do not give the proper ventilation. They cause sickness and loss. A definite ventilating system will carry off the moisture laden air and replace it with fresh air.

LIGHT is as good a disinfectant as we have. Let a lot of it in. If the weather is bad, have drops that can be let down to protect the birds.

Southern exposure is to be desired. Protect the birds from the north, east and west.

Use plenty of litter. The litter should be absolutely free from mold, as this may cause heavy mortality.

Concrete foundations are rat proof.

Extra long houses without partitions are drafty.

Under our conditions, at least half of the front of the house can be open.

Darkened nests are to be desired. They keep clean.

Do not crowd too many birds in one house. Allow 4 square feet of floor space for every bird. Crowding may work for a while but it is like skating on thin ice.

Before you build get all of the available help possible. There are any number of sources of information to which you may turn, where you can get plans, specifications, etc.

How to Cull Hens

Culling for Present Production

	CHARACTER LAYING HEN	NON-LAYING HEN
VENT	Large, dilated, oblong, moist.	Small, contracted, round, dry.
PELVIC BONES	Flexible and wide apart	Rigid, close together.
COMB	Large, red, full, glossy	Small, pale, scaly.
WATTLES AND EAR LOBES	Prominent, soft, smooth.	Inconspicuous, rough and dry.

Judging Past Production

	LONG LAYING PERIOD	SHORT LAYING PERIOD
VENT	Bluish white.	Flesh colored.
EYELIDS	Thin and edges white	Thick, yellow tinted.
EYE	Prominent, keen, sparkling.	Listless, sunken.
EAR LOBES	Enamel white.	Yellow tinted.
BEAK	Pearly white.	Yellow tinted.
FACE	Clean cut, sunken.	Full, well-fleshed, yellowish.
SHANKS	White, flat, thin, creased	Yellow, round, smooth
PLUMAGE	Worn, soiled, lifeless, close-feathered.	Sings of molting, loose feathered.

Incubating Periods

	Days	Variation
Hen	21	19-23
Goose	32	29-34
Duck	28	27-32
Turkey	28	25-30
Guinea	28	26-31
Pigeon	17	16-19
Pheasant	24	23-25

Hatching Hints

Hatch stock that is better than your own.

Eggs for hatching should be gathered frequently and held at a uniform temperature, about 50 degrees.

Eggs held two weeks will not hatch out as vigorous chicks as eggs held for a shorter period.

The best place to operate an incubator is in a cellar that is dry and free of foreign odors.

See that the incubator is level in all directions.

The cellar should be well ventilated but avoid draft windows and doors.

Run the incubator a few days before you put the eggs in it. This will permit perfect regulation and reduce the hazards that accompanies the regulation of the machine after the eggs are in it, which often results in the loss of the whole setting. Follow the directions of the manufacturer.

Test the eggs on the 7th and 14th days.

Do not be hasty about removing chicks from the incubator.

Turn the eggs before you care for the incubator lamp. Tend to the lamp at regular hours.

If you set hens, use insect powder freely for lice.

Try them on china eggs before you put hens on valuable eggs. Sometimes a hen changes her mind.

Toe-mark the chicks. Chicks of different ages should not be mixed.

If you use the infertile eggs as chick feed, be sure you boil the infertile eggs for at least 25 minutes to avoid the spread of bacillary white diarrhea.

Baby Chick Hints

When buying hatching eggs or baby chicks, be sure that you are getting stock that is better than your own.

Run the brooder for a few days before you put the eggs in it.

Buying baby chicks eliminates the hazards of hatching, makes brooding at the right time possible, and starts you off with the number of chicks you want.

Do not feed the chicks for 36 hours.

Keep the chicks free of lice.

Confine the chicks close to the brooder for a few days by means of a wire screen, before you give them the run of the house.

Get the chicks out doors in ten days if the weather permits. Use cod liver oil to prevent leg weakness. Use some form of milk in the chick's diet.

Don't overfeed. Hungry chicks are said to be the healthiest.

Don't buy a chick feed because it is cheap.

Feed 100 Chicks Will Consume for the First Six Weeks

Week	Grain	Mash
1st	1.3 lbs.	.....
2nd	1.4 lbs.	1.4 lbs.
3rd	2.0 lbs.	2.0 lbs.
4th	2.7 lbs.	2.7 lbs.
5th	3.5 lbs.	3.5 lbs.
6th	4.1 lbs.	4.1 lbs.

Green feed, some form of milk to maintain steady growth, and cod liver oil for leg weakness at the rate of 1 pint per 100 lbs. of mash.

The Purdue Experiment Station has found that it takes slightly more than 5½ pounds of grain and about the same quantity of milk to grow White Leghorn broilers to twelve weeks of age. It took nine to ten weeks to produce a 2-pound White Rock broiler and each broiler had about 5 pounds of grain and 7 pounds of milk. These results were obtained on a four-year experiment with 1,000 chicks.

Don't skimp on feed. You can't starve profit from chickens. Feed the birds for early growth. The first gains are the cheapest.

Fattening Broilers

As soon as the cockerels can be identified, they should be separated from the pullets. To get the most out of the birds, they should be marketed in a well finished condition. To do this it is recommended that they be put on a fattening ration consisting of 60 lbs. of cornmeal and 40 lbs. of Red Dog flour, which may be moistened with semi-solid buttermilk which has been diluted to the consistency of thin cream. This mixture is fed about three times a day. When the birds begin to show a lack of appetite, that is the time they should be shipped, before they go off their feed. This usually occurs during the second week of the feeding, anywhere from eight to twelve days.

Strict attention should be given to the water supply, range and shade. It is a lot of bother, but it pays to keep the drinking fountains clean and to avoid contraction of disease.

Common Disinfectants for Hen Yard and House

Disinfectant	Strength used	Purpose	Cautions
Bichloride of mercury	1-1000	Soil, 1 gal. to each 10 sq. ft.	Never use metals. Do not allow to stand a long time in wooden containers. Do not use to disinfect albuminous material. After use on soil keep fowls off run for 1 week
	1-6000	Drinking water	Containers should be of earthenware, never metal or wood.
Unslaked lime	Sprinkled on soil	Poultry runs, filthy puddle, manure.	Sprinkle with water after placing on soil. Keep fowls off runs for 1 week.
Whitewash	Slake 4 lbs. lime with 1 qt. water and dilute to proper consistency	Interior of houses.	Use freshly prepared.
Sulfur	Burn 5 lbs. to every 1000 cu. feet of space.	Poultry houses.	House must be tight, temp. above 60 degrees, and sufficient moisture. Attacks metals therefore should not be used in incubators.
"Chlorinated lime"	20 per cent solutions.	Droppings, filthy pools, dropping boards. Wash drinking vessels. Good deodorant.	Not often used as a general disinfectant.
Crude carbolic acid	2 to 5 per cent solution	Interior of poultry houses. Incubators.	
Formaldehyde	5 per cent.	Interior of houses, coops, etc. Incubators.	Irritating to mucous membranes. Hardens the skin.
Formaldehyde gas	1½ lbs. potassium permanganate, 3 pts. formaldehyde, 1000 cu. ft.	Poultry houses.	Tight house, temp. 60 degrees or above. Sufficient moisture.

Fighting Poultry Lice and Mites

CLEAN quarters are the first essential in fighting lice and mites, which increase and are always accompanied by filth which includes droppings, bad eggs or rotting organic matter. They accumulate in corners and cracks in the walls and dropping boards. Plenty of light will help keep down the numbers of the parasites. They thrive in darkness.

When cleaning and disinfecting the house everything removable should be taken outside of the house and scraped and sprayed thoroughly. The walls, ceilings and floors should be given a thorough sweeping followed by a spraying of some form of creosote. There are any number of henhouse sprays on the market. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture coal tar products may impart an odor to the flesh of fowls and therefore they should be kept away from the odor a couple of weeks before killing.

A Home-Made Kerosene Spray

A good insecticide can be made by dissolving a half pound of laundry soap, shaved fine, in a gallon of water. The soap is first dissolved in the water and is brought to a boiling point. When the soap is dissolved and the water is still hot, remove it from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene oil. Churn the mixture violently until it becomes a creamy white emulsion. A good way to do this is to pump the mixture through a force pump back into the pail. This makes a perfect mixture.

Take three gallons of this stock mixture and add to it 10 1/3 gallons of water to make a total of 13 1/3 gallons of spray material. Use a spray pump and force the spray into all the cracks and crevices. After a week give it another dose.

Treat the Hen Herself

Sodium floride is the best substance to control lice on fowls. It is a white dry powder that will keep indefinitely in a dry place if it is in a tight bottle. It is poisonous so keep it away from all food supplies. Furthermore it irritates the nasal passage and consequently when putting it on a fowl it is best to hold the fowl on a table instead of in the lap so that the powder will not burn the skin. You can protect your nose and throat by wearing a piece of gauze or muslin as a guard.

Apply sodium floride a pinch at a time on the head, on the neck, two on the back, one under each wing, one on the breast and one below the vent. Work the powder down through the feathers into the skin.

How to Make "Cornell Powder"

Another good powder for destroying lice is known as the Cornell powder which is made by adding a quarter of a pint of crude carbolic acid in a cup to three-quarters of a pint of gasoline. Place in a shallow pan or tray 2½ pounds of plaster of paris. Add the acid and gasoline already mixed, to the plaster of paris and mix thoroughly. The whole mixture is rubbed through a wire screen on to a sheet of paper and allowed to stand a couple of hours or until thoroughly dry. Keep it away from all heat and flame. The powder should be kept in a closed can or jar so that it will retain its strength. This powder can be applied with the fingers and especially work well in under the feathers. A pinch of this powder is sufficient for each fowl.

Blue Ointment

Blue ointment is a good remedy for poultry lice. For old fowls a small portion about the size of a pea should be rubbed directly on the flesh, not under the feathers, just below the vent. Do not get any of the ointment in the vent. If blue ointment is not available, common mercuric ointment can be thoroughly mixed with an equal amount of vaseline before it is applied to the fowl. Salves are not very popular because they make the feathers very messy and rather dirty.

Call upon your farm service hardware store and they will show you a number of good commercial materials.

How to Get Rid of Rats

Powdered barium carbonate is one of the best poisons for destroying rats. It is inexpensive, odorless, and tasteless, and baits containing it are readily taken by the pests. It is slow in action, and the rats usually have an opportunity to leave the premises in search of water or return to their burrows before they die.

There are various kinds of baits that can be used, including:

(1) Meats such as Hamburg steak, liver, and bacon.

(2) Cheese.

(3) Vegetables or fruit such as sliced apple, canned corn or baked sweetpotato.

(4) Cereals, such as rolled oats, corn meal bread, etc.

The powdered barium carbonate is thoroughly mixed and worked into the soft baits, in the proportion of one part of the poison to four parts of the selected bait. Baits moistened to the consistency of soft mush are particularly acceptable to rats in dry weather.

Barium carbonate is a relatively mild poison, but the dangers from accidents cannot be overemphasized. Keep it out of the reach of children, irresponsible persons, domestic animals and fowls.

Antidotes. Give an emetic consisting of either mustard or salt dissolved in warm water. Induce vomiting by inserting the finger in the back of the throat. Follow vomiting with liberal doses of Epsom salts.

How Many Eggs Your Hens Should Lay

The following is the monthly egg-laying standard of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture and shows what your hens should be producing to be up to standard and on a paying basis. Count your hens and keep records.

Month	Eggs per hen	Month	Eggs per hen
January	10	July	16
February	12	August	13
March	19	September	7
April	21	October	6
May	20	November	8
June	18	December	10

When the Chicks Go on Range

Much of the success in the rearing of young poultry depends on having new clean range each season, with about three or four years of rotation. Nothing equals clover or alfalfa sod, with an abundance of shade.

Do not crowd the chicks in the colony houses. Crowding is as bad as poor ventilation or chilling, for they all end in the loss of birds.

Disinfect the colony houses, feed hoppers, drinking fountains, etc. There are plenty of good disinfectants on the market, or you can use mercuric bichloride at the rate of 2 oz. to 15 gal. of water, but see that the powder itself is safely guarded for it is a deadly poison.

To guard against coccidiosis and other chick diseases, give the chicks their mash, grit, and other feed in troughs or feeding platforms that can be kept clean.

Keep the colony house clean. Cleaning once a week is not too often, three times every two weeks is better. Shavings are very good on the floor, the heavier droppings working downward leaving the surface clean and dry.

Give the chicks as much direct sunlight as soon as practical. Sun shining through windows is *not* direct sunlight. Include cod liver oil in the ration until the chicks can get the benefit of the sunlight.

Good ventilation and fresh air, not by drafts, are essential.

Give the young stock every consideration, for remember, they are your future layers.

When the Pullets Mature

As the pullets reach maturity, the ration should be very gradually modified to finish them off, getting the necessary body weight to put them in producing condition. The feed should consist of more grain than mash, the mash being modified so that it contains less beef scrap than the growing ration. By no means retard their growth and development, but they should be held off production until their size and body weight are right.

When the pullets have started laying they should go into the laying house from the range, the purpose being to get them to eat more in confinement. This will have a tendency of keeping them up to weight and at the same time preventing or at least retarding a molt.

As the young birds mature and when they are still on range keep a close eye on them at night. See that they do not crowd. This will help to avoid colds. At the same time try to keep them from

Profitable Results from Feeding

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USING Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed as 35% of his growing mash, Mr. J. C. Dunn of Waterford, Conn., fed 20 cockerels for 2 months in a special test. After these birds had been dressed, picked and drawn, the 20 weighed 137 lbs. or nearly 7 lbs. apiece.

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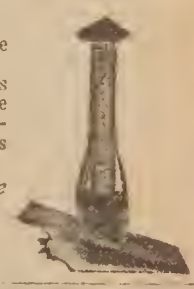

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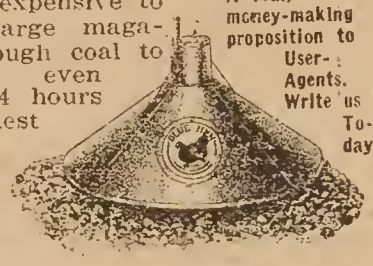
It pays for itself in the extra chicks it raises and the labor it saves you.



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When Pullets Mature

(*Continued from page 29*)

Before the birds go into the laying house, thoroughly clean and disinfect the quarters.

Do not omit a good mineral mixture.

Once the birds go on a laying ration, be very cautious about any changes lest the birds be thrown into an untimely molt.

Preserving Eggs in Water Glass

To preserve 15 dozen eggs in water glass, follow the directions given below:

(1) Clean, scald and allow to dry, a 5 gallon earthenware crock.

(2) Heat 10 to 12 quarts of water to boiling point and then allow to cool.

(3) When cool, measure out 9 quarts of water, place in crock and add one (1) quart of sodium silicate (water glass) which can be purchased at the local drug or supply store. Stir thoroughly. The solution is now ready for the eggs. They may be placed in the solution all at the same time or they may be put in from time to time. Have solution cover eggs by 2 inches. Keep in cool place.

It is very essential that only perfect eggs be so stored. Sterile eggs are to be preferred. Take the roosters away from the flock two or three weeks previous to storing eggs. Sterile eggs will not hatch and will therefore keep better.

Do not store any cracked eggs. Candle every egg you "put down". That will eliminate all stale or shrunken yolks.

By using water glass you can keep your small undesirable eggs at home and use them for cooking purposes, at the same time shipping only your better grade eggs.

Mineral Mixture for Hens

The following mineral mixture is recommended by the Connecticut College of Agriculture for hens that are on a ration that contains a high protein, boneless meat scrap or when the meat scrap is withheld.

Salt	15 lbs.
Sulphur	10 lbs.
Calcium carbonate (ground limestone)	10 lbs.
Bone meal	50 lbs.
Unleached wood ashes	5 lbs.
Charcoal	10 lbs.

Grain Rations for Laying Hens

The following are some grain rations recommended for laying hens. We use the same reservations in recommending in home mixture as in the case of baby chick feeds. It is all a matter of circumstance.

Cornell Ration

Scratch Grain
500 pounds cracked corn
200 pounds wheat
200 pounds barley
100 pounds heavy oats*

Mash Mixture
100 pounds wheat bran
100 pounds flour
100 pounds wheat middlings
100 pounds yellow corn meal
100 pounds ground heavy oats or ground barley
100 pounds meat scrap (50-55 per cent protein)
3 pounds salt

*If heavy oats (40 pounds or better) cannot be obtained, omit the oats from the scratch grain.

It must be borne in mind that in addition to the grain rations, the College recommends the use of green food, milk, clean range or mineral feeds, grit, etc.

New Jersey Ration

The New Jersey State College of Agriculture recommends the following mash grain ration for laying hens:

Laying Mash
100 lbs. corn meal
100 lbs. wheat bran
100 lbs. ground heavy oats
100 lbs. high grade middlings
100 lbs. meat scrap (50% to 55% protein)

Grain Ration for Layers
200 lbs. corn
100 lbs. wheat
100 lbs. oats (to be added during the summer time)

During the winter the ration is supplemented with a moist mash at noon, consisting of equal parts corn meal, ground rolled oats and semi-solid buttermilk. Three quarts of this mixture is fed to 100 birds. This is used in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contest at Vineland.

Farmingdale Laying Formulas

Scratch Grain
200 lbs. cracked yellow corn (use half whole corn in winter).
100 lbs. wheat

(*See opposite page*)

There IS money in CHICKS

MANY farmers have found one of their important sources of income to be from the raising of chicks. Experience has taught that to do this successfully and profitably the proper equipment, conveniences and comfort for the brood must be provided. Haphazard methods, or any old kind of housing, make it troublesome, consume too much time and seldom leave a profit.

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WRITE today for your copy of this fully illustrated fact-book. Mailed free to anyone who keeps poultry. *How to Get 200 Eggs a Year* is published and distributed by The Kerr Chickeries, Inc., producers of quality chicks for twenty years.

In the Storr's 1926-27 Contest the Kerr pen was highest (week ending December 12th) for the entire 140 entries, with an 84% lay. A Kerr pen was high pen for three consecutive weeks at the Maryland 1926-27 Contest. In the New York State Contest a Kerr Plymouth Rock was high bird of her breed, tying for first honors in the entire contest.

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Dry Mash

100 lbs. wheat bran
100 lbs. yellow corn meal (not de-germinated)
100 lbs. Red Dog flour (or a fancy grade of flour middlings)
100 lbs. ground hulled oats (feeding oatmeal or reground rolled oats may be used)
50 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal (about 22% protein, 18% or less fiber)
25 lbs. mineral mixture
15 lbs. granulated charcoal
50 lbs. high grade meat scrap (55%-60% protein)
3 lbs. powdered sulphur
3 lbs. fine feeding salt

As in the case of other institutions, there are other factors brought into the feeding practice in addition to the mere grain ration. It is recommended that the reader communicate with the various institutions for all of the literature on the subject of poultry feeding.

Feeds for Hens and Chicks

The advisability of mixing a poultry feed at home depends solely upon local conditions and environments. Frequently it is quite impossible to obtain the necessary constituents. It is a matter of record from our experiment stations that very often the ingredients vary in their analysis. Furthermore, much depends on the amount of labor a poultryman has available. There are some poultrymen who find that it pays to mix their own rations. At the same time we know of a great many large poultry plants which have given up the idea of home mixing, using the better grades of commercially mixed feeds.

The following are the mash and hard grain rations recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture:

Cornell Chick Ration

Grain Mixture No. 1

5 lbs. cracked corn (fine)
3 lbs. cracked wheat
2 lbs. pinhead oats, steel-cut oats, or oat flakes

Grain Mixture No. 2

6 lbs. cracked corn (medium)
4 lbs. wheat

Grain Mixture No. 3

500 lbs. cracked corn
200 lbs. barley
200 lbs. wheat
100 lbs. heavy oats (if heavy oats, 40 lbs. or better, cannot be obtained, omit the oats).

Mash Mixture

25 lbs. yellow corn meal
20 lbs. wheat bran
20 lbs. flour wheat middlings
10 lbs. fine ground heavy oats.*
10 lbs. fine ground meat scrap (50%-55% protein)
5 lbs. bone meal
10 lbs. dried milk products (use part buttermilk)
½ lb. fine salt

*If reground heavy oats cannot be obtained, omit them and increase the corn meal from 25 to 35 pounds.

(Start with "grain mixture 1" at three days old. Change to "mixture 2" at four to six weeks and to "mixture 3" at three months. Make changes gradually.)

New Jersey Chick Ration

The following are the rations recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J.:

Growing Mash

100 lbs. ground whole corn
100 lbs. wheat bran
100 lbs. Red Dog flour
100 lbs. ground rolled oats
50 lbs. beef scrap
25 lbs. dried buttermilk
10 lbs. oyster shell meal
5 lbs. salt
10 lbs. cod liver oil (to be added weekly)

Grain Mixture

200 lbs. finely cracked corn
100 lbs. cracked wheat

The size of the grain is increased with the age of the bird.

The chick grain and mash mixtures are used from the first feeding until the birds are ready for the laying house. The New Jersey authorities believe in keeping the young stock growing continually and at a more or less rapid pace. Furthermore, they do not believe in using a poor quality feed when a

(Continued on page 32)

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

The Famous Extra-Profit Strains

Success in the poultry business has been made more certain with my specially hardy, specially productive Hillpot Quality Chicks.

Put the same time and money on these Chicks that you would on ordinary strains and just see how much greater your profits will be.

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Buy Chicks from

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The New York State Certification standard is one of the highest in the United States.

SOME OF THE REQUIREMENTS.

1—Only high egg producers will certify.
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3—Must be up to standard weight both male and female.
4—Eggs for all incubation purposes must weigh at least 24 oz. per dozen and must be pure white or brown.

Send for free catalogue giving list of members and other valuable information.

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If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. **Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities.** Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

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THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks.

Live delivery guaranteed. Prices on:	25	We ship C. O. D. 50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS OHIO ACCREDITED

All breeders culled and banded with state bands, and state inspected.

Priced as follows,	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	$15.00	$72.50	$140.00
White and Silver Wyan. Buff Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Whites	16.00	77.50	150.00
S. C. White and Br. Leghorns, Anconas	13.00	62.50	120.00

Assorted all Varieties 10c straight. All Heavy 12c stralght.

100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid, Bank Ref.

MODERN HATCHERY, Box AA, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incuhation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.

THE BOS HATCHERY, R-2A, Zeeland, Mich.

TWO FREE BOOKS

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 26 years. *Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.*

BABY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY	POSTAGE PREPAID 25	50	100
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
SC. Bl. Minorcas	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff & Wh. Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. **Prompt shipments.**

JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

CHICKS (*Investigate before you invest*)

GET our Big Poultry Book and Baby Chick Catalog. Tells all about our fine chicks with special breeding and pedigreed males behind them. We also have utility stock for those who want their money's worth. Let us know what you want.

CATALOG IS FREE Our book gives directions for raising chicks and handling your stock. It will help you make more from your poultry plant. Write today—We can't tell the whole story here.

CO-OPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO.
Box 118 Tiro, Ohio

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and pay you better. Every flock culled for health, egg production and legbanded by O. S. University expert. White Leghorns $13, B. Rock, W. Rock, R. I. Reds $15, B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes $16, Heavy Assorted $12, W. Pekin Ducklings $30 a hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage Prepaid. Catalog Free! Order from this ad. SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, O.

BABY CHICKS

LABOOK JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD EVERY CHICK A PURE-BRED

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. **DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS.** Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. **BIG, FINE, COLOR-PLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE,** stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this **GREAT BOOK** and invest your money this season in **FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS.** The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-5 GAMBIER, OHIO

CHAMPION CHICKS ARE BEST

GET WISE

GET WISE. CHAMPION CHICKS ARE BEST because Customers report flock averages of over 225 eggs a year from our Stock. We can't tell you the whole story in this "AD" but if you will drop us a postcard we will forward one of our **BIG NEW 28 PAGE CATALOGUES.** It tells all about our wiunings at the **BIG SHOWS** and about the **POULTRY JUDGES** in charge of our Flocks. **HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED** and **ENGLISH** White Leghorns; **BARRED** and **WHITE** Rocks; **DARK BROWN** and **BUFF** Leghorns **ANCONAS** and **WHITE WYANDOTTES,** unsurpassed as layers. A post-card brings the **BIG NEW 28 PAGE CATALOGUE.** Don't delay; Do it today. Now booking orders.

NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY CO. Box A NEW LONDON, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering full Satisfaction. **WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU** in 1927. Flocks **AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.**

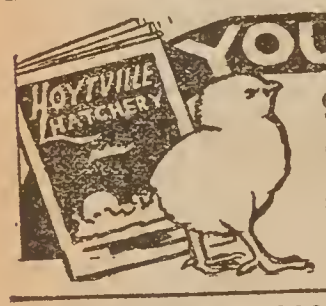
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid

	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot, Parks Red Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased **20TH CENTURY CHICKS** give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!



EVERY CHICK BUYER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HOYTVILLE CHICKS

OUR big catalog tells all about our fine, healthy baby chicks. Beautifully illustrated. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks Inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University.

GUARANTEED CHICKS Find out about our chick guarantee plan. You can't lose on our chicks!

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY BOX 10 HOYTVILLE, OHIO

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks. Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns,	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas,	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks' Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks,	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk Minorcas,	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes,	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andelusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES BOX 214 GRAMPIAN, PA.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED, POSTPAID

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$1.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred & Wh Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Qual. White Leghorns & Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandots, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Free Catalog.

Ref.—Farmer's State Bank, Dunn & Bradstreet.

NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Box R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

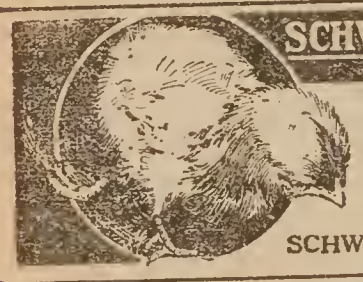
THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS



"LIVE AND LAY."

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c and up. 100%** live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS $10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Big, Active, Husky, Pure Bred chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. **Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.**

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY

Phone 3604 or 337. 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

CHICKS REDS ROCKS LEGHORNS

Hatched as good as the best from pure bred culled flocks. Reds and Barred Rocks, $15.00 a 100; Tancred Strain White Leghorns, $13.00 a 100; Black Leghorns, $12.00 a 100; heavy mixed $11.00 a 100. Special price on larger lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog or order direct.

BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM MC CLURE, P A.

Poultry Rations

(*Continued from page 21*)

pullet is three or four months old with the idea of holding her back.

Farmingdale Chick Ration

The New York State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, the home of the New York State Egg Laying Contest, recommends the following mash mixture for chicks:

Dry Mash

100 lbs. wheat bran
300 lbs. corn meal
100 lbs. Red Dog flour
100 lbs. ground hulled oats
75 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal
25 lbs. mineral mixture
15 lbs. fine charcoal
50 lbs. high grade meat scrap
3 lbs. powdered sulphur
3 lbs. fine feeding salt

At Farmingdale they do not recommend any scratch grain for the first two weeks. Semi-solid buttermilk is fed from the first feeding until the birds begin to show signs of laying.

After the chicks are 5 weeks old, germinated oats are used, using 2 parts of oats to one of milk by weight. Cod liver oil is also added to the mixture.

After the first two weeks two grain feedings a day are given, one at noon and one in the late afternoon.

Feeding Cod Liver Oil and Other Chick Feeding Helps

The use of cod-liver oil as a preventive of leg weakness is recommended especially for early and indoor brooding, when chicks do not get an abundance of direct sunshine (not through glass). Mix 1 per cent of medicinal cod-liver oil in the mash (about 1 pint to 100 pounds of mash). Do not mix more than will be used in about a week.

Infertile eggs can be used to advantage. Mix them in the moist mash at the rate of 1 egg a day to from 40 to 50 chicks.

Do not overfeed. The chickens should always be waiting and ready when the next feeding time comes.

If the chicks fill up on dry mash, do not exercise, and are not hungry for the grain feeding, remove the mash a part of the time and reduce the amount of grain.

Feed moist mash sparingly.

Feed only good-grade, wholesome feeds.

Promote health by inducing the chicks to exercise and keep busy.

Provide fine grit and oyster shell from the start.

Keep the water fresh and clean.

Make all changes gradually. This is especially true of methods of feeding.

Give grass range or plenty of green food.

Get the chicks outdoors as soon as possible.

It is advisable to change from the growing to the laying mash a week or two before moving the birds to winter quarters.

Fall Management of Pullets

The pullets must have a reserve of fat when put into winter quarters. A good practice is to feed all the grain they will consume for a month before taking them from the range.

For those pullets that are still immature, due to late hatching, slow development, or unfavorable rearing, the growing rations will need to be continued. It might even be necessary to introduce some wet mashes to hasten their development. If the short days still find them unprepared for production, the days can well be lengthened by the use of artificial illumination.—Cornell Bulletin 45.

DUCKLINGS $35; Eggs $15-100 "Duck News" Free ROY PARDEE ISLIP, L. I. N. Y.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM

Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS..... LOWEST PRICES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. **Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.**

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

Choice Breeder's Chicks

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS-Wyckoff Strain

At HATCHERY Prices

Ref. 1st National Bank of Princeton. Free circular. Charges prepaid.

BUNGALOW POULTRY FARM
C. H. Chandler, Prop.
Monmouth Junction, N. J.
Phone Plainsboro 628

	Per 100	Per 1000
March	$16	$150
April	15	140
May	14	130
June	12	110

Buy C.M.L. Chicks

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

headed by **IMPORTED MALES.** Pedigrees 285 to 314. Chicks 15c to 20c each. Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wh. Wyandots, 16c each. Jersey Bl. Giants, 28c each. Discount on large orders. Catalog giving full description of all matings and prices free. Get it today. 100% Live Delivery Guar. Prepaid.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	14.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	10.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	20.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

THOUSANDS OF CHICKS WEEKLY BEST BY TEST

For delivery after March 1 book your order

S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$13.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	$15.00 per 100
L. B. Broilers	$10.00 per 100
H. B. Broilers	$12.00 per 100

Free and 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

Can also furnish Anconas, Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Bf. Leghorns. Write

H. C. Houseworth Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHIX Thompson strain Barred Rocks, Hollywood white leghorns; bred to lay, strong, active. Free range. March Rocks, $16.00 per 100. April, $15.00 per 100. Leghorns, March and April, $14.00 per 100. 100% *Guaranteed.*

COCKERELS Barred Rocks, Thompson strain, strong, active, from a good layer, $5.00 each.

SEIBERT BROS.
Elizabethtown - - - Pa.

Hamptons Black Leghorn Chicks

THE KIND THAT LAY

The famous Hampton Black Leghorn chicks will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of **LARGE WHITE EGGS YOU EVER HAD.** Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today.

A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

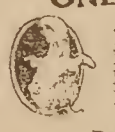
BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALDEN, N. Y.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS



For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.

LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY.
Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

JONES' BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

A Hatch every day. Prompt Shipment. Safe Arrival. Good Quality Guaranteed. Send for Price List.

A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM
Georgetown, Delaware

Where To Go For Help

ON this page are the names of organizations which have been created to serve you. When you need help on any farm production problem, any question resulting to the home, or any marketing situation or organization listed on this page.

1. Remember that at all times AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST maintains a large staff of experts and any questions referred to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will have prompt and cheerful attention entirely free of charge.

2. If your problem has to do with anything connected with the production end of your business, write your State College of Agriculture or take it up with your County Farm Bureau Agent.

3. If it is a home problem, write the Home Demonstration Agent in your county, or write the Home Economics college or Department in your state.

4. If it is a question relative to the enforcement of agricultural law, write your State Department of Agriculture or Farms and Markets.

5. If it relates to the education of your children, write your State Department of Education.

6. If you want information about any legislation, either state or national, or if you want to register your protest against any proposed legislation, write your state legislature or your representatives in Congress.

7. If you wish to buy any kind of improved implement or farm machinery, or breed of animal, or any variety of seed, or anything else, consult the advertising columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Our advertisments are guaranteed. If you do not find what you want listed among our advertisers, write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and we will help you if we can—and we usually can.

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5	L. M. Black, Jr.	27	H. J. Pratt.
6	A. L. Somers	28	Parker Corning
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9	D. J. O'Connell	31	B. H. Snell
10	Emanuel Celler	32	T. C. Sweet
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12	Samuel Dickstein	34	H. S. Tolley
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14	N. D. Perlman	36	John Taber
15	J. J. Boylan	37	G. H. Stalker
16	J. J. O'Connor	38	Meyer Jacobstein
17	Ogden L. Mills	39	A. D. Sanders
18	J. F. Carew	40	S. W. Dempsey
19	Sol Bloom	41	C. MacGregor
20	F. H. LaGuardia	42	J. M. Mead
21	R. H. Weller	43	D. A. Reed
22	A. J. Griffin		

United States Senators From New York State

U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Robert Wagner — Royal S. Copeland

New York State Senators

Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

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6	M. H. Evans
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49	L. R. Lipowicz
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	3	Rudolph Roulier
Allegany		Cassius Congdon
Broome	1	Edmund B. Jenks
	2	Forman E. Whitcomb
Cattaraugus		James W. Watson
Cayuga		Sanford G. Lyon
Chautauqua	1	Adolf F. Johnson
	2	Joseph A. McGinnies
Chemung		G. Archie Turner
Chenango		Bert Lord
Clinton		Ezra Trepanier
Columbia		Henry M. James
Cortland		Irving F. Rice
Delaware		Ralph H. Loomis
Dutchess	1	Howard N. Allen
	2	John M. Hackett
Erie	1	Charles I. Martina
	2	Henry W. Hutt
	3	Frank X. Bernhardt
	4	John J. Meegan
	5	Ansley B. Borkowski
	6	Howard W. Dickey
	7	Edmund F. Cooke
	8	Nelson W. Cheney
Essex		Fred L. Porter
Franklin		John E. Redwood
Fulton-Hamilton		Eberly Hutchinson
Genesee		Charles P. Miller
Greene		Ellis W. Bentley
Herkimer		Theodore L. Rogers
Jefferson		Alfred E. Emerson
Lewis		Clarence L. Fisher
Livingston		A. Grant Stockweather
Madison		Harold O. Whitnall
Monroe	1	Arthur T. Pammenter
	2	Harry J. McKay
	3	Cosmo A. Cilano
	4	Frederick J. Slater
	5	W. Ray Austin
Montgomery		Rufus Richtmyer
Nassau	1	Edwin W. Wallace
	2	Leonard W. Hall
Niagara	1	William Bewley
	2	Frank S. Hall
Oneida	1	Martin J. Lutz
	2	Russell G. Dunmore
	3	George J. Skinner
Onondaga	1	Horace M. Stone
	2	Willis H. Sargent
	3	Richard B. Smith
Ontario		Ralph A. Catchpole
Orange	1	DeWitt C. Dominick
	2	Alexander G. Hall
Orleans		Frank H. Lattin
Oswego		Victor C. Lewis
Otsego		Frank M. Smith
Putnam		D. Mallory Stephens
Rensselaer	1	Michael F. Breen
	2	Maurice Whitney
Rockland		Walter S. Gedney
St. Lawrence	1	Rhoda Fox Graves
	2	Walter L. Pratt
Saratoga		Burton D. Esmond
Schenectady	1	Charles W. Merriam
	2	William M. Nicoll
Schoharie		Kenneth H. Fake
Schuyler		Jacob W. Winters
Seneca		William H. VanCleef
Steuben	1	Wilson Messer
	2	Webster Edmunds
Suffolk	1	John G. Downs
	2	John Boyle, Jr.
Sullivan		Guernsey T. Cross
Tioga		Daniel P. Witter
Tompkins		James R. Robinson
Ulster		Millard Davis
Warren		Powel J. Smith
Washington		H. A. Bartholomew
Wayne		Harry A. Tellier
Westchester	1	William C. Olsen
	2	Herbert B. Shonk
	3	Milan E. Goodrich
	4	Alex'der H. Garnjost
	5	Arthur I. Miller
Wyoming		Joseph R. Hanley
Yates		Edwin C. Nutt

County Agricultural Agents

NEW YORK

COUNTY	AGENT	ADDRESS
Albany	L.	D. Kelsey, C. H., Albany
Allegany	L.	H. Claus, Belmont
Broome	M.	C. Hammond, Binghamton
Cattaraugus	C.	N. Abbey, Salamanca
Cayuga	C.	L. Messer, Jr., C. H., Auburn
Chautauqua	K.	E. Paine, Jamestown
Chemung	R.	H. Hewitt, Elmira
Chenango	K.	D. Scott, Norwich
Clinton	L.	E. Allen, Plattsburg
Columbia	A.	B. Buchholz, C. H., Hudson
Cortland	H.	L. Vaughn, Cortland
Delaware	C.	G. Bradt, Walton
Dutchess	A.	L. Shepherd, Poughkeepsie
Erie	R.	F. Fricke, 70 W. Chippewa St., Buffalo
Essex	R.	J. Clark, Westport
Franklin	C.	W. Radway, Malone
Fulton	C.	H. Fullager, Gloversville
Genesee	H.	A. Dwinell, Batavia
Greene	E.	G. Brougham, Catskill
Herkimer	B.	D. Gilbert, Herkimer
Jefferson	O.	G. Ange, Watertown
Lewis	J.	C. Otis, Lowville
Livingston	W.	C. Stokoe, Mt. Morris
Madison	D.	L. Hays, Wampsville
Monroe	E.	D. Merrill, 25 Exchange St., Rochester
Montgomery	C.	M. Austin, Fonda
Nassau	H.	C. Odell, Mineola
Niagara	L.	A. Muckle, Lockport
Oneida	G.	W. Bush, C. H., Utica
Onondaga	D.	D. Ward, C. H., Syracuse
Ontario	R.	W. Pease, Canandaigua
Orange	C.	C. Davis, Middletown
Orleans	R.	G. Palmer, Albion
Oswego	F.	B. Morris, Oswego
Otsego	H.	P. Beals, Cooperstown
Rensselaer	J.	D. King, C. H., Troy
Rockland	L.	C. Anderson, Spring Valley
St. Lawrence	S.	R. Farley, Canton
Saratoga	H.	B. Little, Saratoga Springs
Schenectady	F.	A. Norman, Schenectady
Schoharie	R.	F. Pollard, Cobleskill
Schuyler	L.	O. Bond, Watkins
Seneca	Albert	Kurdt, Romulus
Steuben	W.	S. Stempfle, Bath
Suffolk	E.	S. Foster, Riverhead
Sullivan	P.	H. Allen, Liberty
Tioga	A.	R. Blanchard, Owego
Tompkins	H.	C. Morse, Ithaca
Ulster	F.	M. Wigsten, Kingston
Warren	S.	H. Fogg, Warrensburg
Washington	C.	M. Slack, Ft. Edward
Wayne	G.	H. Brainard, Sodus
Westchester	J.	G. Curtis, White Plains
Wyoming	L.	H. Woodward, Warsaw
Yates	C.	B. Raymond, Penn Yan

*C. H. stands for Court House.

NEW JERSEY

COUNTY	AGENT	ADDRESS
Atlantic	A.	R. Eldred, C. H., Mays Landing
Bergen	W.	R. Stone, C. H., Hackensack
Burlington	C.	A. Thompson, Mt. Holly
Camden	S.	F. Foster, Haddonfield
Cape May	W.	C. Thomas, C. H. Cape May
Cumberland	D.	M. Babbitt, C. H. Bridgeton
Essex	I.	T. Francis, Caldwell
Gloucester	Geo.	E. Lamb, Woodbury
Mercer	A.	C. McLean, C. H., Trenton
Middlesex	O.	G. Bowen, New Brunswick
Monmouth	Ellwood	Douglas, C. H., Freehold
Morris	A.	H. Saxe, C. H., Morristown
Ocean	E.	H. Waite, Toms River
Passaic	H.	E. Wettyen, C. H., Paterson
Salem	R.	O. Vaughn, Salem
Somerset	H.	C. Haines, C. H., Somerville
Sussex	D.	A. Evans, C. H., Newton
Warren	Howard	Mason, C. H., Belvidere

*C. H. stands for Court House.

State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics

STATE	LOCATION
New York	Ithaca
Pennsylvania	State College
New Jersey	New Brunswick

Departments of Agriculture and Markets

STATE	LOCATION
New York	Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Albany
Pennsylvania	Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg
New Jersey	Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton

Qualifications of Voters

(*Continued from page 3*)

of the four following special qualifications is entitled to vote.

1 Owns, leases, hires, or is in the possession under a contract of purchase of, real property in such district liable to taxation for school purposes; but the occupation of real property by a person as lodger or boarder shall not entitle such person to vote. (Under the first clause person who hold a joint deed or joint lease may each vote. The clause was added by Laws of 1924, chapter 452.)

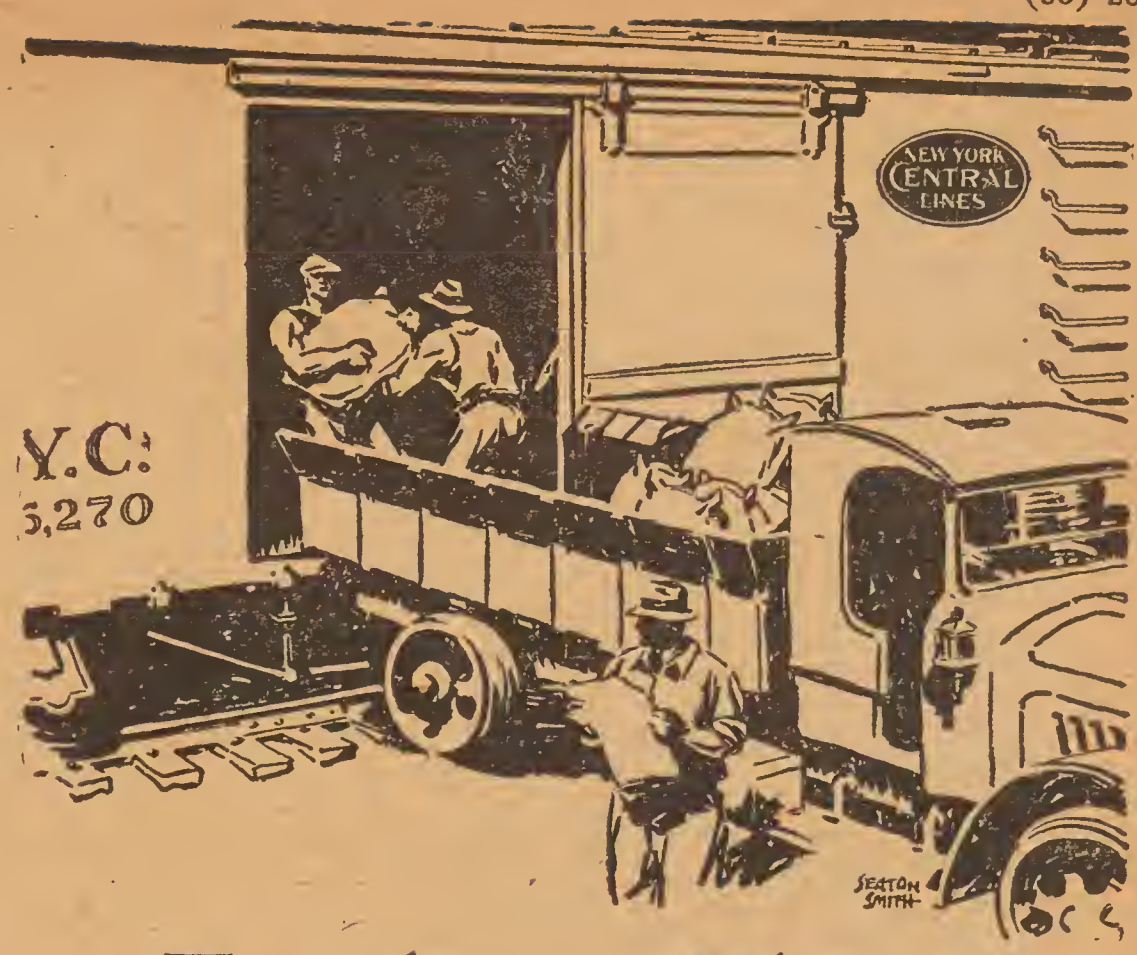
2 Is the parent of a child or children of school age, provided such child or children shall have attended the district school in the district in which the meeting is held for a period of at least eight weeks during the year preceding such school meeting. (Under this provision both father and mother may vote.)

3 Not being the parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who shall have attended the district school for a period of at least eight weeks during the year preceding such meeting. (Under this provision but *one* person may vote, namely, the head of the household.

4 Owns any personal property assessed on the last preceding assessment roll of the town exceeding $50 in value, exclusive of such as is exempt from execution. (*See* Education Law, Section 203.)

Qualified voters may vote on *any* question brought before any annual or special school meeting; *it is not essential that a person be a taxpayer to vote on propositions for raising money by tax on the district.*

Women possessing any of the above qualifications are entitled to vote.



Feeding Plants

CONTINUOUS crop production on most of the farm lands in the central and eastern parts of the United States has reduced the available supply of fertility for the best growth of crops.

In order to produce farm crops at less cost per bushel or ton, it pays to apply certain kinds of plant food in the form of prepared fertilizers. The kind of fertilizer and the amount to be used will depend upon the previous treatment of the soil, the crops produced in the past, and the crops to be grown.

Apply to your county agricultural agent, to your agricultural college, or to this Department for information regarding the best fertilizer to apply.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N.Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. — Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.

466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. — 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

What the Farm Woman Wants to Know

How to Feed Young Children.

HERE is a diet worked out by specialists for children from nine months to sixteen years old. If it is good for a sixteen-year-old,: then it certainly would be just as good for a thirty- or a forty-year-old. Best of all, it has the right amount of milk which the growing body needs.

Food for a Child 9 to 18 Months Old

6 *a. m.*: Milk.
8 *a. m.*: Orange juice
10 *a. m.*: Bottle of warm milk that has been boiled and cooled. One or two tablespoons of thoroughly cooked strained cereal with milk.
2 *p. m.*: Thin piece of crisp toast or twice baked bread, soft cooked egg yolk with bread crumbs, strained spinach or carrots, bottle of milk.

Mid-afternoon lunch: Two or three tablespoons of orange juice or other mild fruit juice.
6 *p. m.*: Cup of milk. One or two tablespoons of thoroughly cooked strained cereal with milk. A few drops of cod-liver oil may be added to each cup of warm milk.

Type of Meals for Children 18 Months to 2 Years Old

6 *a. m.*: Boiled and cooled milk.
8 *a. m.*: Orange juice or prune or apple pulp.
10 *a. m.*: Six to eight ounces of boiled and cooled milk; thin slices of hard toast; well-cooked, strained cereal or cereal jelly.
2 *p. m.*: Soft cooked egg; small serving of any mild vegetable, rubbed through a strainer; thoroughly mashed baked potato with milk added; thin slice of lightly buttered stale bread or crisp toast; four to six ounces of milk; simple dessert, such as custard or junket.
Mid-afternoon Lunch: Strained juice of an orange, or strained prune or apple pulp.
Supper: Boiled and cooled milk to drink; well-cooked cereal with top milk; thin slice of very lightly buttered stale or twice baked bread. A few drops of cod-liver oil may be added to each cup of warm milk.

Type of Meals for Children 2 to 4

Breakfast: Orange or fruit pulp (stewed fruit for those nearing fourth year); well cooked cereal with whole milk; thin slices of stale bread or crisp toast; milk.
Mid-morning Lunch: Bread and milk or fruit and milk, or graham crackers and fruit.
Dinner: Cream vegetable soup; soft-cooked egg; baked or mashed potato; finely chopped spinach or some other succulent vegetable; milk to drink, unless sufficient milk is supplied with soup; custard (unless egg is given), junket or stewed mild fruit.
Mid-afternoon Lunch: Small bowl of bread and milk or cooked fruit and milk.
Supper: Milk toast or cereal with milk; milk to drink; very simple dessert, such as junket or stewed fruit.

Type of Meals for Children 4 to 8

Breakfast: Orange; well-cooked or ready-to-eat cereal with top milk; toast and butter; milk.
Dinner: Egg or a small piece of meat; potato; vegetable other than potato, with a leafy vegetable used frequently; whole wheat bread; a simple dessert; milk.
Mid-afternoon Lunch: Whole-wheat bread and milk, or mild cooked fruit and milk.
Supper: Milk toast or cereal and milk or a cream soup; milk to drink, unless sufficient milk is supplied with toast or soup; stewed fruit; molasses cookies.

Type of Meals for Children 8 to 12

Breakfast: Fruit, stewed or fresh (oranges as often as possible); well cooked cereal or ready-prepared cereal with top milk; toast and butter, milk; egg.
Luncheon or Supper: Cream soup or a scalloped vegetable; toast, or bread and butter; milk; a simple dessert.
Mid-afternoon Lunch: (If the child is underweight or is really hungry), fruit and milk, or bread and milk.
Dinner: Meat, broiled or baked; or fish, broiled or baked; or a meat substitute; vegetable other than potato, with a leafy vegetable used frequently; whole wheat bread and butter; simple dessert.

Meals for Children 12 to 16 Years

Breakfast: Stewed or fresh fruit (oranges as often as possible); well cooked cereal or ready-prepared cereal with top milk; toast with butter; milk or cocoa; eggs.
Luncheon or Supper: A scalloped vegetable with or without cheese, or a vegetable cream soup; whole wheat bread and butter; milk or cocoa; fruit, raw or cooked.
Dinner: Meat or meat substitute; potatoes; vegetable, other than potato, with a leafy vegetable used frequently; whole wheat bread and butter; milk; a simple dessert.

—Marv Henry and Lucile Brewer in Cornell Bulletin No. 105.

Eliminate Guesswork in Baking.

In mixing breads, cakes, cookies or any food made from doughs and batters, the housekeeper should know what certain proportions of liquids, flour and leavening agents, will produce. When a new recipe is tried out, she can judge beforehand to a certain extent as to the kind of mixture it will make if she is familiar with proportions. The "by-guess-and-by-golly" method of measuring is not safe and we are giving below some tables worked out by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics which will act as a guide.

Soft wheat flour is best for cakes and pastries but if you do not have the pastry flour, follow these rules for altering the recipes:

Flour

How to substitute various types of wheat flours in quick breads, cakes, cookies and pastry. The quantities of flour recommended in Table 2 are for the soft wheat, or pastry, type. Hard-wheat flour may be substituted on the basis of seven-eighths cup for each cup of soft-wheat flour, for these quantities weigh practically the same, since the hard-wheat flour is more compact. On the same basis of weight three-fourths cup of coarse graham or seven-eighths cup of more finely ground graham flour, measured before sifting may be used in place of 1 cup of sifted pastry flour.

Cooling Drinks Quickly Made

If a few lemons and oranges are kept on hand—and they have been found to contain very important vitamins—most farm women can quickly prepare very refreshing drinks from materials usually

TIME TABLE FOR CANNING FRUITS, TOMATOES AND PICKLED BEETS

The time and methods given here have been worked out by the Bureau of Home Economics for certain foods which are considered to be safely canned by the water-bath method. Time quoted in minutes at right of column is for pint or quart jars. For one-half gallon jars add 5 minutes to the time quoted for pints or quarts.

Product	Method of Treatment before Processing	Pint & Quart Glass Jars.
Apples.	Slice, quarter, or halve, then pack in containers and cover with boiling sirup.	15
	Or boil whole in sirup, or bake as for serving, and cover with sirup, and pack hot.	5
	Or pack hot in form of apple sauce.	5
Apricots...	Same as peaches.	
Blackberries, Blueberries, Dewberries, Huckleberries, Raspberries	Pack in containers. Fill with boiling hot, medium sirup.	20
	Or precook and pack hot.	5
Cherries...	Pack in containers, cover with boiling sirups, using thick sirup for sour cherries, and medium for sweet.	25
	Or remove pits, add sugar as desired, bring to boil, and pack.	5
Currants.	Same as berries.	
Gooseberries	Pack in containers. Fill with boiling hot, thick sirup.	20
	Or prepare sauce, using sugar as desired. Fill hot.	5
Peaches	Scald, dip into cold water and peel. Cut into size desired, removing pits. Fill containers, then add sirup of desired consistency, in which one cracked peach pit for every quart of sirup has been boiled.	25
Pears..	Pare and cook for 4 to 8 minutes in boiling medium sirup. Pack hot in containers and fill with the boiling sirup.	20
Pineapples.	Peel, core, remove eyes. Cut into convenient cross sections. Pack in containers. Fill with boiling thin sirup.	30
Plums.	Prick. Fill in containers. Cover with boiling medium sirup.	20
	Or bring to boil, using sugar as desired. Fill hot into containers.	5
Rhubarb	Cut in half-inch lengths. Add one-fourth as much sugar as rhubarb by measure. Bake until tender in covered baking dish. Pack in hot containers.	5
	Or pack uncooked with boiling sirup.	20
Strawberries	To each quart add 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of water. Boil slowly for 15 minutes. Let stand overnight in the kettle. Reheat to boiling. Fill containers hot.	5
Tomatoes..	Scald and peel. Pack whole or cut in pieces. Cover with hot tomato juice. Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart.	45
Pickled beets.	Precook, peel, and slice in containers. Cover with mixture of vinegar and sugar, boiling hot.	30

(*U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin* 181)

TIME TABLE FOR CANNING NON-ACID VEGETABLES WITH THE PRESSURE CANNER

Pack vegetables boiling hot into jars, add 1 teaspoon salt per quart of vegetables and 2 teaspoons sugar, if desired, to corn. Place jars or cans in hot canner as soon as they are filled. The Bureau recommends the pressure canner for non-acid vegetables because of spoilage difficulties and the risk of poisoning from occasional contamination with botulinus bacteria when the water-bath method is used for these vegetables. Time quoted is for quart jars. For pint jars subtract five minutes from the processing period.

The pressure is the same for pints as for quarts.

Product	Method of Treatment before Processing	Quart Glass Jars.
Asparagus...	Tie in uniform bunbles, place in saucepan with boiling water over lower tough portion, cover tightly, boil 4 to 5 minutes, and pack hot into containers. Or cut in half-inch lengths, bring to boil in water to cover, and pack into hot containers.	40 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Beans, string.	Heat to boiling with water to cover. Pack hot into containers.	40 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Beans, Lima.	Can only young and tender, beans, using method suggested for peas.	60 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Baby beets.	Can only young tender beets. Scald in boiling water or steam until the skins slip easily. Skin and pack hot into containers.	40 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Corn...	Cut off without precooking. Add half as much boiling water as corn by weight, heat to boiling, and pack hot into containers.	80 min. 15 lbs. 250° F.
Greens, Including spinach	Steam or heat in covered vessel until completely wilted, using just enough water to prevent burning. Pack hot into containers, taking care that the material is not packed too solidly and that there is liquid to cover.	90 min. 10 lbs. 240° F
Okra...	Can only young, tender pods. Cover with water and bring to boil. Pack hot into containers.	40 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Peas, green..	Use only tender young peas. Bring to boil with water to cover and pack hot into containers.	50 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.
Peas, black-eyed..	Same as Lima beans.	
Sweet potatoes....	Boil or steam until skins slip off readily. Peel quickly and pack into hot containers.	60 to 70 min. 10 lbs. 240° F.

—*U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.*

Table 2—*Proportions for quick breads, cakes, cookies and pastry*

	Liquid (usually milk)	Flour (sifted soft wheat)	Fat*	Eggs	Baking powder	Sugar	Salt	Flavoring
Pop-Overs	1 cup	1 cup	1 to 2 teaspoons	1 to 1½			1-3 teaspoon	
Waffles	1 cup	1 1-3 cups	2 tablespoons	1 to 2	2 teaspoons	1 tablespoon	½ teaspoon	
Griddle cakes	1 cup	1½ cups	1 to 2 tablespoons	1	2 teaspoons	0 to 1 tablespoon	½ teaspoon	
Fritter batter: No. 1 cover	1 cup	1¼ cups	1 teaspoon	1	1 teaspoon		1-3 teaspoon	
No. 2 binding	1 cup	1¾ cups	1 tablespoon	1	2 teaspoons		½ teaspoon	
Muffins .	1 cup	2 cups	2 to 4 tablespoons	1	2 teaspoons	1 to 2 tablespoons	½ teaspoon	
Cottage pudding	1 cup	2 1-3 cups	¼ to 1-3 cup	1	3 teaspoons	2-3 cup	¼ teaspoon	½ teaspoon P. c.
Foundation cake	1 cup	3 cups	½ cup	2. to 3	4 teaspoons	1½ cups	¼ tea spoon	
Baking-powder biscuit	1 cup	3 cups	4 to 6 tablespoons		4 teaspoons		1 teaspoon	
Pastry	about 2½ table spoons water	1½ cups	5½ to 7 tablespoons				1 teaspoon	

Proportions for three types of butter cakes

Ingredients	Plain cake	Foundation cake	Rich cake
Milk	1⅛ cups	1 cup	1 cup
Flour (soft wheat)	3 cups	3 cups	3 cups
Fat*	1-3 cup	½ cup	1 cup
Eggs	1	2 to 3	4
Baking powder	5 teaspoons	4 teaspoons	4 teaspoons
Sugar	1¼ cups	1½ cups	2 cups
Salt	¼ teaspoon	¼ teaspoon	¼ teaspoon
Flavoring	½ teaspoon	½ teaspoon	½ teaspoon

*These proportions are for fat containing no water. If butter or other fat containing water is used, about 3 tablespoons more for each cup of fat should be allowed.

Proportions for sponge cakes

Ingredients	Sponge cake	Sunshine cake	Angel food
Flour (soft wheat)	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup
Eggs	1 cup (4 or 5 eggs)	1 cup (6 whites and 3 yolks)	1 cup whites (8 fairly large)
Sugar	1 cup	1 to 1¼ cups	1 to 1½ cups
Salt	½ teaspoon	½ teaspoon	½ teaspoon
Flavoring and acid	3 teaspoons lemon juice ½ lemon rind grated	1 teaspoon flavoring 1 teaspoon cream of tartar	1 teaspoon flavoring 1 teaspoon cream of tartar

to be found on the cellar shelves or in the cupboard.

MILK SHAKE—to each 1½ cups milk allow one beaten egg, sugar to taste (about 1 teaspoon) and a dash of nutmeg. Shake thoroughly in a fruit jar. If chocolate flavor is desired, omit sugar, and use 1½ tablespoons of chocolate syrup instead.

RED FRUIT PUNCH—Use juice from canned red cherries or from strawberries. Add enough lemon juice for tartness and enough of the cherries or berries so that each glass has two or three pieces of fruit. A small amount of pineapple juice blends well with this combination. Do not have it too sweet.

CURRANT JELLY PUNCH—Gradually pour 2 cups boiling water over 1 cup currant jelly beaten to a froth. Add ½ cup sugar and 3 tablespoons lemon juice and chill thoroughly. If charged water is available add one quart of it just before serving. If not available use plain water instead. Try this with grape jelly if your supply of grape juice is gone.

TEA PUNCH—1 cup tea, 1 cup grape juice, 1 quart water, ½ cup lemon juice, ½ cup orange juice, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup shredded pineapple. Mix, let stand 3 or 4 hours and chill.

Suggestions for Curtains

For **Glass Curtains:** Bastiste, Canton linen, China silk, cheesecloth, chiffon, cross-barred muslin, dish toweling, dotted swiss, eyelet embroidery, fish net, georgette, grenadine, handkerchief linen, lawn, marquisette, madras, maline, mull, net, organdie, pineapple cloth, rayon and cotton gauzes, scrim, tarlantan, theatrical gauze and voile.

For **Glass Curtains Arranged to Draw:** Casement cloth, gingham, gauze (heavy), habutai silk, Japanese crepe, pongee, soisette, silk and cotton mixtures, Shantung, taffeta.

For **Draperies:** Arras, armure, burlap, brocade, casement cloth, challie, chambray, chintz, corduroy, cotton flannel, cretonne, damasks (silk and cotton), denim, English print, gingham, glazed chintz, homespun, Japanese crepe, mohair casement cloth, mohair velvets, Monk's cloth, oilcloth, poplin, printed linen, silk or cotton, rayon novelty fabric, rep, Russian crash, sateen, satin, Shantung, silk, toile de jouy, terry cloth, tapestry, taffeta and velours.

—Bureau of Home Economics.

How to Remove Stains

To remove all unknown stains, grass and mildew, wash the stain in cold water.

To remove chocolate with cream, cocoa with cream, cream gravies, cream, scorch, sewing machine grease and tea with cream, wash with cold water and soap; any trace of stain may be removed with warm water and soap.

To remove blood and mucus, mucus, mucus and pus, soak in cold water to which salt has been added, 1 cup of salt to 8 quarts of water, then wash in warm water and soap.

To remove blood, punch, sugars, and syrups, wash in warm water until the stain disappears.

To remove grease, meat juice and perspiration, wash in warm water and soap, or use magnesium, chalk, starch or meals—not flours.

To remove indelible pencil, stove blacking, tan shoe polish, tar, and wagon grease, put lard on stain, rub well into the grease spot; wash with soap and warm water. Repeat until removed.

To remove bluing, clear coffee, clear tea, and fruit, spread stain over bowl; pour boiling water through the stain from a height.

To remove old stains of chocolate, cocoa, coffee, and tea, moisten with cold water; cover with borax, and let stand a few minutes; rinse with boiling water.

To remove ink and iron rust, use dilute acids (lemon juice, sour milk, cream of tartar, rhubarb, pineapple, hydrochloric and oxalic acids. Use food acids direct without dilution; dilute hydrochloric and oxalic acid, with equal quantities of water). Apply the acid, let stand a few seconds, rinse with warm water; continue until stain disappears, then wash with soap and water.

To remove ink and stubborn stains, use dilute acids (see paragraph above) and Javelle water. Apply the acid, then follow with Javelle, finally rinse with hot water and soap.

To remove old stains and stubborn stains, use dilute oxalic acid (as above) and potassium permanganate. Apply a few drops of potassium permanganate, rinse with warm water, then apply oxalic acid. Repeat until stain disappears and finally wash with soap and water.

Before beginning to work on the stain, find out if possible: What kind of fabric is stained, and what is the stain. If the fabric is colored one must decide which is least objectionable, the stain, or the resulting color or lack of color which may come from the action of the chemical used to remove the stain. Try the stain remover on a sample of fabric or on some underseam to see the effect.

In using chemicals one should know that alkalies, like soda, potash, ammonia, and strong soaps, yellow and destroy wools and silks. Dilute acids, such as half-strength oxalic, citric, and hydrochloric, may be used on wools and silks.

Dilute acids and alkalies may be used on cottons and linens.

Cold water will remove many stains and is, therefore, the first thing to try, especially if the stain is unknown. The worker must realize that it takes time, and that several short applications are better than one continuous one. If any reagent has been used, except chloroform or gasoline, which always quickly evaporates, wash out with soap and water or a very abundant use of water. This will stop further work of the chemical and possible formation of holes.—*L. Ray Balderston's Housewifery.*

Equipment for Home Laundry

Washing: Washtubs, washboards, washing machine, wringer, boiler and clothes stock, soap dish.

Starching: Saucepan, or double boiler of enamel ware or aluminum, strainer, large pan, or pail of enameled ware or aluminum, measuring cup and spoons.

Drying and Sprinkling: Clothesline, clothespins, clothes props, curtain stretchers, sprinkler.

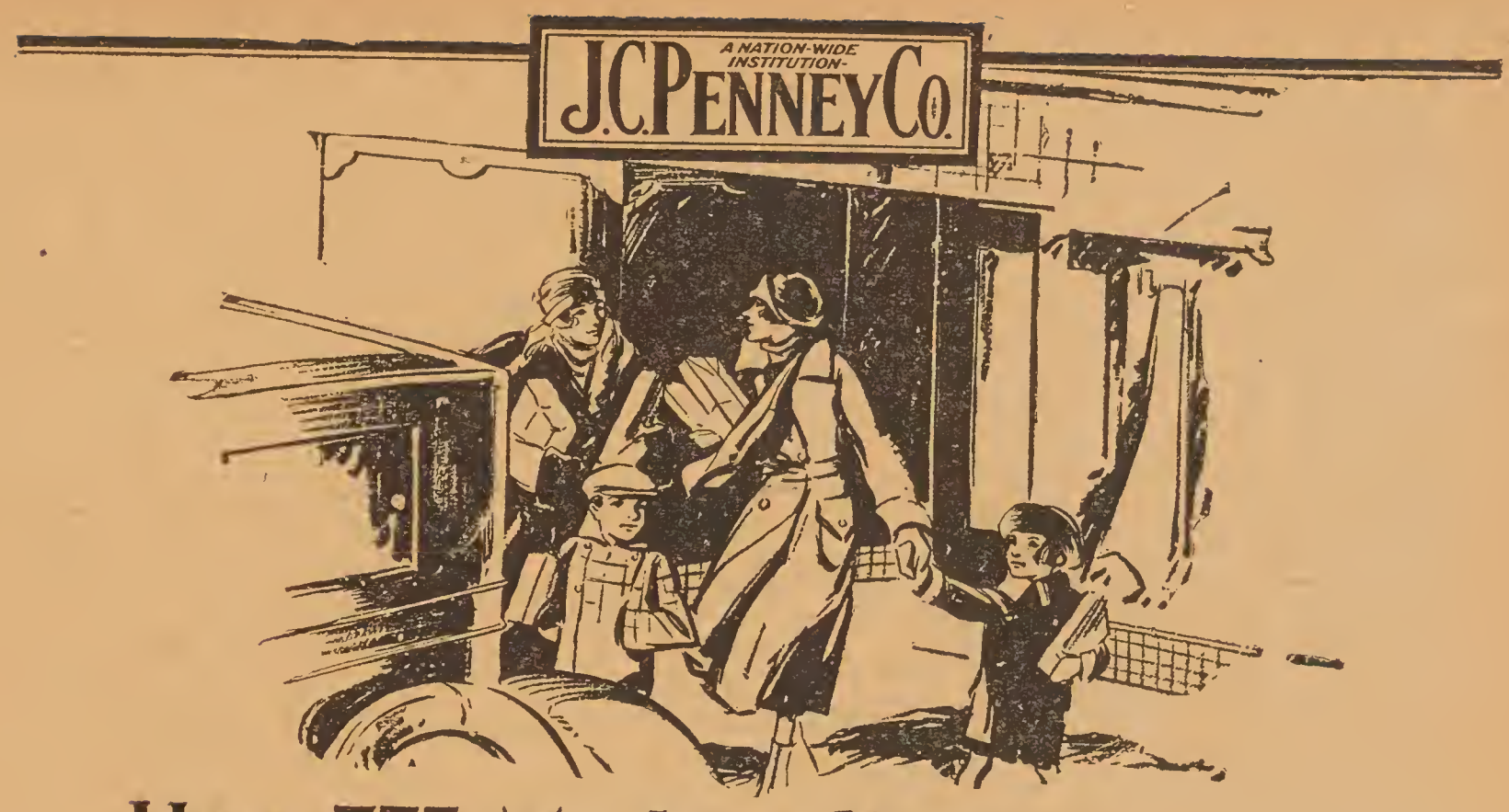
Ironing: Irons, iron rest, ironing-board, ironing table, ironing machine, sleeve board, clothes rack.

Miscellaneous: Clothes basket, pail or bucket, galvanized iron, dipper, scrubbing brush.

Supplies for Home Laundry

(Including bleaching agents, some stain removers and common necessities).

Alcohol (denatured), alum, ammonia, beeswax, blue, borax, chloride of lime, hydrochloric acid, Javelle water, lime water, paraffin or white candle ends, potassium permanganate, oxalic acid, sal soda, salt, soap, starch, tea and turpentine. Chloroform, ether and such chemicals purchased as needed for special recipes.



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—savings that illustrate the earning power of your money at our Stores.

Spring Coats and Dresses for women and misses, in an array of newest styles; your choice at only . . . $14.75

449 Full Fashioned Hosiery for women and misses—made of silk with fibre thread for strength; reinforced heel and toe. Pair 98¢

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If you have visited the J. C. Penney Company Store nearest your home—if you have enjoyed the pleasures of Personal Selection—if you have examined quality, studied styles and compared values—you must realize that the great savings effected by our Co-operative Buying Power *are passed on to YOU!*

Since 1902, when the first J. C. Penney Company Store was opened, savings from intelligent buying have always been reflected in our low prices. To-day, in our 25th year, this world's greatest chain of department stores is a monument to clear-thinking Americans who appreciate our purposeful effort to lessen shopping burdens for the farm family and to supply real Value for every shopping dollar.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-
J.C.PENNEY Co. INC.

Colds

Millions end them at once

There is a way to stop a cold, check the fever, open the bowels and tone the system—all at once. Results come in 24 hours. The way is so efficient that we paid $1,000,000 for it. It is so well-proved that millions now employ it. That way is HILL'S—the perfect remedy for colds. Get it now. Take it tonight and the cold will end tomorrow. Don't trust a lesser help.

Be Sure It's HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE Price 30c

Get Red Box with Portrait

Basketry Materials 65-Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

Famous Old Recipe for Cough Syrup

Easily and cheaply made at home, but it beats them all for quick results.

Thousands of housewives have found how to save two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough preparations, by using this well-known old recipe for making cough syrup. It is simple and cheap but it has no equal for results. It gives immediate relief, usually stopping an ordinary cough in 24 hours or less.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. pour it into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. If you prefer, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, keeps perfectly, and lasts a family a long time.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it acts, penetrating through every air passage of the throat and lungs—loosens and raises the phlegm, soothes and heals the membranes, and gradually but surely the annoying throat tickle and dreaded cough disappear entirely. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness or bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, known the world over for its healing effect on membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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New Fashion Book

In the attractive daytime frock illustrated, you are ready for housework and ready to meet visitors. It's just one of the many shown in our Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine.

This book shows styles for all occasions and for the kiddies as well as you. Also it contains dressmaking hints, an article on Beauty by an expert, an article on the right and wrong thing in dress, etc. It's a book every reader should have. Send 12 cents for your copy today. Address Fashion Dept.,

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

Clothing the Family

The Baby's Clothes

The following list includes all the garments that it is necessary for any young infant to have for the first few weeks of life; later, if a more elaborate outfit is desired, other garments may be added:

Three abdominal bands, 6 to 8 inches wide and 20 inches long, soft flannel strips, unhemmed.

Three shirts, size 2, wool and cotton or wool and silk, not all wool.

Four flannel skirts, "Gertrude" style.

Three nightgowns or wrappers of outing flannel, buttoned in front.

Eight white slips.

Three knit bands, with shoulder straps, part wool.

At least four dozen diapers.

Cloak.

Cap.

Carriage blanket of crocheted or knitted wool.

Three pairs of socks, if in summer; three pairs of long white merino stockings, if the weather is cold.

Nursery Equipment

The essential articles for the baby's nursery are a comfortable bed and the things that will be needed in his toilet. The following list will be found to include the essential items:

An old soft blanket.
Four dozen safety pins of different sizes.
Some old soft towels.
Soft wash cloths.
Hot water bag, with flannel cover.
Talcum powder.
Castile soap.
Olive oil.
Two ounces of boric acid.

A crib. If desired, a clothes basket makes a good bed. A basket or box that may readily be moved about is a great convenience. The mattress for any sort of bed may be made from table felting, which, when folded a few times, makes a very soft, smooth bed and has the great advantage over the ordinary mattress that it may be washed and boiled and dried in the sun.

Additional Conveniences

Below is a list of additional articles that will be found convenient in the care of the baby:

Bathtub, tin, galvanized-iron ware or rubber.

Drying frames for shirts and stockings.

Bath apron of turkish toweling or outing flannel.

A low chair, without arms.

Baby scales.

A low screen, to protect the baby while it is being bathed.

A low table on which to bathe and dress the baby.

—*U. S. Children's Bureau Pub. No.* 4.

To Freshen Old Hats

Frequent brushing adds to the appearance and life of a hat.

If a black straw becomes dusty and gray, brush it thoroughly then rub with a piece of flannel which has been slightly oiled with vaseline. After it has been cleaned in this way give it a coat of white shellac and the straw will look like new. If the hat is out of shape it can be dampened and pressed with a warm iron before the shellac is applied.

Colored straws or white ones which have become dark may be made like new by coloring with an oil paint thinned to the right shade and consistency with gasoline. This must be applied as quickly as possible after mixing since the gasoline evaporates so quickly.

A velour hat which has become spotted with rain and dust, can be renovated by holding over steam and brushing with a good bristle hat brush.

Velvet can be renovated in the same way as the velour. The best way to steam velvet in the piece is to put a wet cloth over a hot iron and draw the back of the velvet across the steaming cloth until well steamed, then remove the cloth and dry the velvet by drawing the back over the hot iron.

Flowers can be steam and straightened, then touched up with water color paint or oil paint and gasoline and made to do service for hat trimming a second season.

Ribbon is sometimes worth using a second time but sponging and pressing are likely to take the stiffness out and leave it soft so that it can only be used for draping or making soft rosettes.

—*Pennsylvania State College Bull.* 78

When You "Dye"

White or light shades will take almost any color. Dark colors cannot be dyed a lighter shade nor can certain colors be changed into other colors without bleaching or "stripping" the original color.

Best results are obtained by dyeing a darker shade of the same color. Follow carefully instructions given on package, especially as to quantities. Careful rinsing helps to leave a clear color. Black is the most difficult color to obtain. Checked or figured material is almost impossible to cover evenly with any dye.

Things to remember when combining colors:

Almost any known shade may be obtained by combinations of the primary colors, yellow, red, blue.

Red plus blue equals violet.
Red plus yellow equals orange.
Yellow plus blue equals green.
Red plus blue plus yellow equals gray.
When dyeing over other colors:
Red over yellow produces scarlet.
Red over blue produces purple.
Red over brown produces reddish brown.
Red over orange produces light red.
Red over purple produces reddish purple.
Blue over red produces purple.
Blue over yellow produces green.
Blue over brown produces dull blue.
Blue over purple produces bluish purple.
Blue over green produces bottle green.
Yellow over red produces scarlet.
Yellow over blue produces green.
Yellow over brown produces golden brown.
Yellow over purple produces greenish brown.
Yellow over green produces light green.
Yellow over orange produces yellow orange.
Brown over purple produces chocolate.
Brown over orange produces yellowish shade of dark brown.
Brown over green produces dull greenish brown.
Orange over purple produces light reddish brown.
Orange over brown produces tobacco brown.
Orange over green produces yellowish green.
Green over orange produces myrtle green.
Green over purple produces dull dark green.
Green over brown produces olive green.
Purple over green produces dull dark purple.
Purple over brown produces very dark red brown.
Purple over orange produces light dull purple.
Pink over light blue produces lavender.
Pink over light yellow produces shell pink.
Pink over light orange produces coral pink.

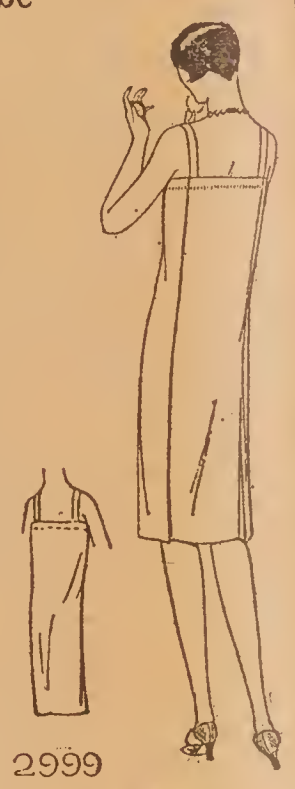
Never attempt to dye pongee or wild silk a jet black, as this is an impossibility. The best color that can be obtained on this kind of material is a blue-black.

A Household Repair Kit

A well-stocked repair kit should be a part of the equipment of every household. It should be placed in a convenient location and should contain: hammer, screw driver, plane, pliers, awl, oil can, soldering outfit, knife sharpener, twine, shears, and such tacks, nails, screws, hooks, and wire as are most often in demand.

Patterns for the Family Wardrobe

Boy's combination suit **pattern 2766** *comes at just the right time for the home dressmaker to lay in a supply of summer underclothing for the little folks. It cuts in sizes* 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 *and* 12 *years. The* 4*-year size requires* 1¼ *yards of* 36*-inch material.* **Price 13c.**



Women's and girl's slip **pattern 2999** *is ideal for the new slender frocks. Inverted plaits at the back below the waistline provide walking room. The slip cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 2½ *yards of* 40*-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

Dress **pattern 2970** *has the smart features which are being shown in spring models of silk, the bloused waist and plaited front. The neck at the back has tucks giving it a very becoming touch. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3½ *yards of* 40*-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

Coat dress **pattern 2996** *gives the atmosphere of smart simplicity so necessary to the all-purpose frock. The becoming vestee of contrasting material is being widely used just now. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3½ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ⅝ *yards of* 18*-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose the correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for one of our new Spring Fashion books and address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Health and Beauty Hints

Care of the Skin

Wash daily with neutral milk soap which does not cause the skin to smart. If the atmosphere is sooty, take especial pains to get the soap rubbed into the pores of the skin. A soft brush may be useful for this purpose.

Rinse with warm water, then with cold water to close the pores. A brisk rub with a piece of ice placed in a soft cloth will tone up muscles of face and neck and will reduce enlarged pores.

Apply a good face cream once a day, especially in winter. For a skin which tends to oiliness use a greaseless cream. A good lotion for oily skin is boric acid and glycerine in equal parts, with a few drops of camphor.

For pimples look first to the diet to see that an abundance of fresh vegetables and fruits are used and avoid the fatty foods or excessive use of meats or candy. See that the bowels are kept open and that the body gets plenty of exercise and fresh air. Then apply the rule of absolute cleanliness to the skin, scrubbing gently with a cloth or soft brush. Boil or disinfect the cloth or brush after each use to prevent re-infection. If pimples must be opened, do so with a needle sterilized by passing through a flame. Press out gently the contents of the pimple and apply boracic acid two or three times a day to the eruption. Boils or carbuncles should have a doctor's attention.

Care of Nails

The nails are also growths of the skin and are affected by general health, though not to so great an extent as the hair. Well-kept nails indicate good personal care, and are essential to a good appearance. The nails, even of a person who does hard manual work may be kept in good condition by regular attention.

The cuticle around the nails should be pressed down daily so that the little white half-moon at the base will show and hangnails thus be prevented. A soft orange stick or a toothpick may be used for this purpose. The nails should be trimmed in a curve, following the shape of the ends of the fingers and a little longer than the fingers. If they have a tendency to break, pure white vaseline rubbed on them once a day will make them less brittle.

The nails should be kept clean by removing the dirt with a soft, pointed stick and scrubbing with a nail brush. A little white powder or paste placed under the nail after cleaning tends to keep it clean and gives a good appearance. This powder may be talcum, or prepared chalk, or a paste especially prepared for this purpose. Small emery boards are inexpensive and may be used on the sides of the nails to remove rough edges.

Care of the Hands

The hands are touching objects of all kinds almost constantly. An analysis of the deposit on the hands and nails shows many dangerous kinds of germs, especially those causing boils and infections. In order to prevent transfer of disease germs through the hands, the following precautions should be taken:

Wash the hands thoroughly before handling food or drink and after going to the toilet.

Keep the hands and fingers away from the nose, mouth and face.

Do not bite the nails.

Do not break the skin by scratching it with the nails.

Prevent redness and roughness by the same careful skin treatment used for the face.

Do not waste energy by useless, aimless movements of the hands or fingers. Body poise is shown in controlling the hands.

Care of the Feet

Proper care includes correctly fitted shoes, which support the foot without confining it in any way; well-fitting stockings, which are longer than the foot but which fit without wrinkles; a daily bath, followed by massage, so that the blood capillaries of the toes may move freely and good circulation be maintained in the legs; careful attention to the toenails, which should be trimmed round, a little longer than the end of the toe, and kept clean by means of a stiff brush and a soft, orangewood stick. A good astringent powder used between the toes and a clean pair of stockings each day will contribute a great deal toward foot comfort.

Characteristics of a good shoe:

1. The inner line from heel to toe should be nearly straight. Some feet curve outward and some inward, but most natural feet show this straight inner line from toe to heel.

2. The front part of the shoe should be as wide as the foot it is to fit, and the shoe should be ¾ inch longer than the foot.

3. The heel should not be over 1½ inches in height, and as broad at the bottom as the human heel itself.

4. The arch of the shoe should be as high as the arch of the foot, and should be flexible. Very low heels sometimes cause a strain over the arch of the foot, in which case they should be avoided by adults.

5. The shoe should fit closely around the arch and the instep and loosely over the toes.—*Ellen A. Reynolds Health and Personal Appearance, Cornell Bulletin* 119.

Poisons and Their Antidotes

(Poisons for which an emetic is always given first. The treatment is in addition to an emetic.)

Alcohol—In any form—rum, gin, whiskey, proof spirits, etc., also methyl alcohol.

Symptoms—Giddiness, swaying of body, inability to stand. Face flushed, eyes red, skin clammy, weak pulse, may be convulsions and unconsciousness.

Treatment—Hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia. Try to arouse, but if weak do not exhaust by making walk. Dash cold water on face and chest. When somewhat recovered, wrap warmly and put to bed.

Arsenic—Found in rat poisons, vermin killer, Paris green, Fowler's solution. Sometimes in tinned fruits and beer.

Symptoms—Severe pain in stomach; purging; severe cramps in legs, vomiting, dryness of throat, cold sweats, profound shock.

Treatment — Much lukewarm water. Magnesia in large quantity or dialyzed iron in ½ ounce doses. repeated. Beaten-up eggs or castor oil and stimulants. Warmth and rubbing. If rat poison has been taken, treat as for poisoning by arsenic.

Carbon Monoxide—It is in blast and coke furnaces and foundries; in leaky furnaces or chimneys; about gas stoves without flue connections.

The exhaust gases of gasoline automobiles contain from 4 to 12 per cent of carbon monoxide.

Symptoms—Carbon monoxide exerts its extremely dangerous action on the body by displacing oxygen from its combination with hemoglobin, the coloring matter of the blood which normally absorbs oxygen from the air in the lungs and delivers it to the different tissues of the body.

Treatment—1. Administer oxygen as quickly as possible and in as pure form as is obtainable, preferably from a cylinder of oxygen through an inhaler mask. 2. Remove patient from atmosphere containing carbon monoxide. 3. If breathing is feeble, at once start artificial respiration by the prone posture method. 4. Keep the victim flat, quiet and warm. 5. Afterward, give plenty of rest.

Lead—Sugar of lead, lead paint, white lead.

Symptoms—Throat dry; metallic taste with much thirst, colic in abdomen, cramps in legs, cold sweat; sometimes paralysis of legs and convulsions.

Treatment—½-ounce Epsom salts in tumber of water. Stimulants and soothing liquids.

Opium—Laudanum, morphine, paregoric, some soothing syrups and cough mixtures.

Symptoms—Drowsiness, finally unconsciousness; pulse full at first, then weak; breathing full and slow at first, gradually slower and shallow; pinhead pupils; face flushed, then purple.

Treatment—May have difficulty in getting emetic to work; plenty of strong coffee. Try to arouse by speaking loudly and threatening, but do not exhaust by compelling to walk, etc. Stimulants and artificial respiration.

Phosphorus—In matches, phosphorus paste in many rat poisons and vermin killers. often with arsenic.

Symptoms—Severe pain in stomach, vomiting. Skin is dark and may have odor of phosphorus. Bleeding from nose, bloody purging. Convulsions.

Treatment—Epsom salts, ½-ounce in tumbler of water, or magnesia. Stimulants. Soothing liquid best. Milk. Avoid fats and oils.

Ptomaine—Poisoning by decayed meat, fish, milk or ice cream.

Symptoms—Nausea, vomiting, purging. Skin cold and clammy. Pulse weak. Severe pain in abdomen, cramps, great prostration and weakness. Often eruption on skin.

Treatment—Purgative, castor oil or Epsom salts. Teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, and repeat.

POISONOUS MUSHROOMS OR TOADSTOOLS AND FUNGI

Symptoms—Vomiting, purging, and watery diarrhea. Discharges, sometimes accompanied by blood. Pulse slow and strong at first but later weak and rapid. Saliva and sweat pour out. Dizziness and blindness; some cases convulsions and stupor.

Treatment—Give emetic at once and send for physician, who will administer sulphate of atropin, hypodermically in most cases.

Strychnine-Nux Vomica—Strychnine is frequently used on meat to poison animals, and in some vermin killers.

Symptoms—Convulsions, very severe, alternating with cramps, affecting all muscles of body. Back is bowed up by spasms of muscles. Jaws are locked. Spasm of muscles is so great that it prevents breathing, so face becomes dusky.

Treatment—Powdered charcoal, if possible, in large quantity. Follow with another emetic. Absolute quiet, so as not to bring on convulsions.

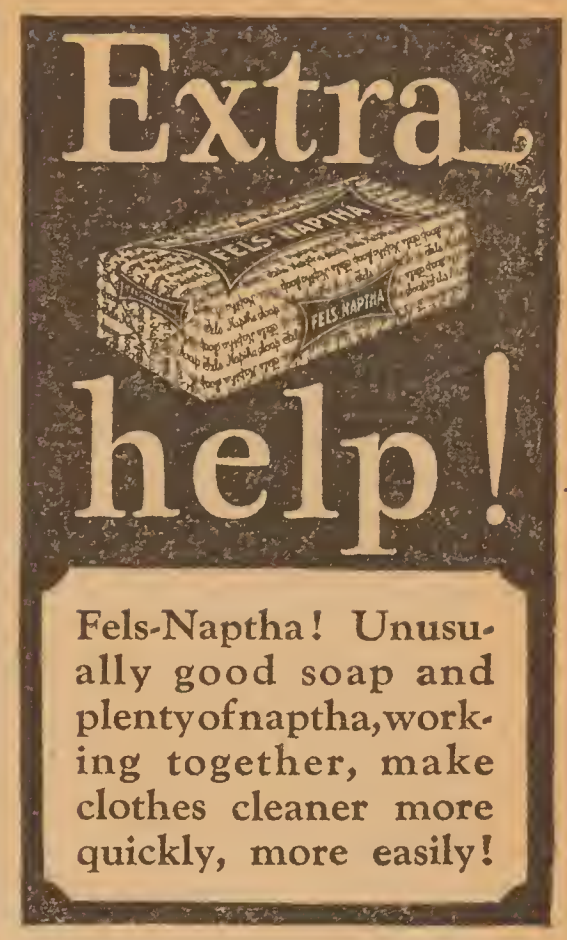
(Poisons for which an emetic should not be given first.)

Mercury—Corrosive sublimate, antiseptic tablets. Other salts of mercury much less commonly used.

Symptoms—Corrosive sublimate is very irritating, so when taken turns mouth, lips and tongue white. Mouth is swollen and tongue is shrivelled; always metallic taste in mouth. Pain in abdomen. Nausea and vomiting mucus and blood, bloody purging, cold, clammy skin, great prostration, and convulsions.

Treatment—First, give white of egg or whole egg beaten up; flour and water, but not so good. Emetics, soothing liquids, and stimulants.

(Poisons for which an emetic should never be given.)



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THIS way of cooking meats will give them a new taste thrill that will delight your family. *Before cooking*, spread a layer of Gulden's Mustard over both sides of the meat. Then put on the fire or in the oven. The lively mustard taste and the delicate spices of Gulden's will spread through every particle of the meat, adding a wonderful, appetite-arousing flavor. Use it to enliven gravies and vegetables.

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BIG, strong, healthy Baby Chicks—Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island High quality, reasonable prices. Write for free catalog and price list. PORTLAND HATCHERY, 500 West Walnut Street, Portland, Indiana.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT eggs for hatching, from selected breeders. Write for particulars. H. LURENA HELLINGS, Titusville, N. J. R. No. 1.

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LEGHORN CHICKS—Giant Heavyweight Large Type, Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large-sized pure white eggs. Give you either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains. Extra discount offer. Free price list. Telegraph for price and quick shipping date. FARM SERVICE, Route A-2, Tyrone, Pa.

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BABY CHICKS, Cornell Pedigreed Leghorn stock exclusively. Also Dark Strain Rhode Island Reds. CLARENCE HUCKLE, Clyde, N. Y.

QUALITY Baby Chicks—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Giants, 14c up. QUALITY HATCHERY, Elkview, Penna.

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IF YOU KEEP COWS or HENS you should certainly write for our valuable book on Building, Equiping, Remodeling or Ventilating a Poultry House, Cow Barn, Horse Barn, or Hog House, free to you. JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. 794 Elmira, New York.

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IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get our paper, The Earth; free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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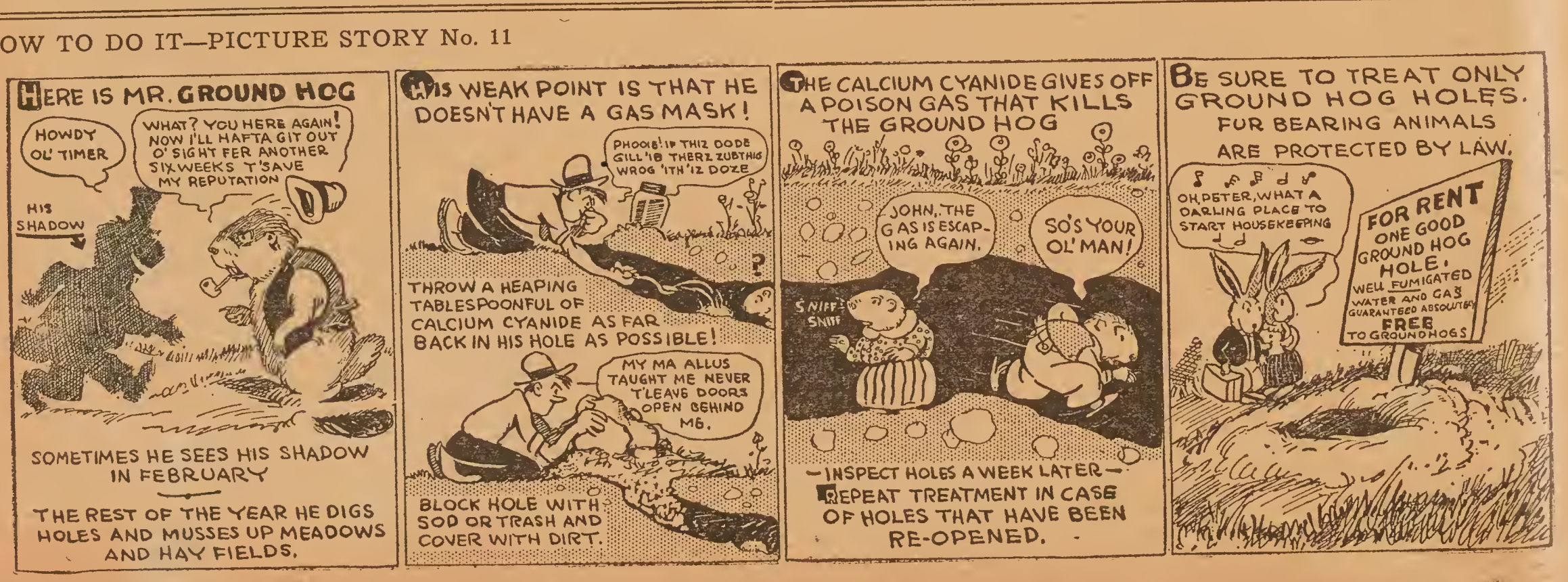

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National Electric Light Assn. .. New York City
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Phillips & Clark Stone Co. ..... Geneva, N. Y.
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Sherwin Williams Co. ..... Cleveland, Ohio

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U. S. Rubber Co. ..... New York City

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Dairy Assn. ..... Lyndonville, Vt.
De Laval Separator Co. ..... New York City
Drew Line Co. ..... Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
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General Laboratories ..... Madison, Wis.
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James Manufacturing Co. .. Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
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Pine Tree Milking Machine Co. .. Chicago, Ill.
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Spohn Medical Co. ..... Goshen, Ind.
Troy Chemical Co. ..... Binghamton, N. Y.
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Vermont Machine Co. ..... Bellows Falls, Vt.
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Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau .... New York City
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Spear & Co. ..... Pittsburgh, Pa.
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W. Atlee Burpee Co. ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MARCH 12, 1927

1927

Why the President Vetoed the Farm Bill

Would Fix Prices, Increase Surplus and Injure Most Farmers

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Because of its great importance, we are giving you on this page the most important parts of President Coolidge's message vetoing the Farm Relief Bill. No farmer can give this an unprejudiced reading without agreeing with us that Mr. Coolidge has rendered a real service to agriculture by this veto.*

No one knows better than we how badly agriculture needs help, but it is hard to see how wise men can fool themselves into believing that a bill that had so many holes in it as this one did could be of any real help. We have stated time and again that it was a price fixing measure thinly disguised and if it worked at all would surely in time pile up a surplus and thus make for more trouble in the end, than it cured. More than this, as the President so well points out, it was a selfish bill, designed to help only a comparatively small number of farmers. All other farmers, and especially dairymen and poultrymen, would be badly hurt if the bill had been put into operation. Possibly all of the agitation and work to find some help for agriculture will result finally in a practical measure that will bring some real relief.

President Coolidge

THE conditions which Senate Bill 4808 is designed to remedy have been, and still are, unsatisfactory in many cases. No one can deny that the prices of many farm products have been out of line with the general price level for several years. No one could fail to want every proper step taken to assure to agriculture a just and secure place in our economic scheme. Reasonable and constructive legislation to that end would be thoroughly justified and would have the hearty support of all who have the interests of the Nation at heart. The difficulty with this particular measure is that it is not framed to aid farmers as a whole, and it is, furthermore, calculated to injure rather than promote the general public welfare.

It is axiomatic that progress is made through building on the good foundations that already exist. For many years—indeed, from before the day of modern agricultural science—balanced and diversified farming has been regarded by thoughtful farmers and scientists as the safeguard of our agriculture. The bill under consideration throws this aside as of no consequence. It says in effect that all the agricultural scientists and all the thinking farmers of the last 50 years are wrong, that what we ought to do is not to encourage diversified agriculture but instead put a premium on one-crop farming.

Measure Shows Discrimination

The measure discriminates definitely against products which make up what has been universally considered a program of safe farming. The bill upholds as ideals of American farming the men who grow cotton, corn, rice, swine, tobacco, or wheat, and nothing else. These are to be given special favors at the expense of the farmer who has toiled for years to build up a constructive farming enterprise to include a variety of crops and livestock that shall, so far as possible, be safe, and keep the soil, the farmer's chief asset, fertile and productive.

The bill singles out a few products, chiefly sectional, and proposes to raise the prices of those regardless of the fact that thousands of other farmers would be directly penalized. If this is a true farm-relief measure, why does it leave out the producers of beef cattle, sheep, dairy products, poultry products, potatoes, hay, fruit, vegetables, oats, barley, rye, flax and the other important agricultural lines? So far as the farmers as a whole are concerned, this measure is not for them. It is for certain groups of farmers in certain sections of the country. Can it be thought that such legislation could have the sanction of the rank and file of the Nation's farmers?

This measure provides specifically for the payment by the Federal Board of all losses, costs, and charges of packers, millers, cotton spinners, or other processors who are operating under contract with the Board. It contemplates that the packers may be commissioned by the Government to buy hogs enough to create a near scarcity in this country, slaughter the hogs, sell the pork products abroad at a loss, and have their losses, costs, and charges made good out of the pockets of farm taxpayers. The millers would be similarly commissioned to operate in wheat or corn and have their losses, costs, and charges paid by farm taxpayers.

Inefficiency Rewarded

It is roughly estimated that in this country there are 4,000 millers, over 1,000 meat-packing plants, and about 1,000 actual spinners. No one can say definitely after reading this bill whether each of these concerns would be entitled to receive a contract with the Government. Certainly no independent concern could continue in business without one. Each of the agencies holding a contract—the efficient and inefficient alike—would be reimbursed for all their losses, costs, and charges.

It seems almost incredible that the producers of hogs, corn, wheat, rice,

(*Continued on page 9*)

PLANTING TIME FOR POLITICAL-DIRT FARMERS

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Is the young man who chooses farming as a life work making a mistake?
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Is prohibition under present conditions a damage rather than a benefit?

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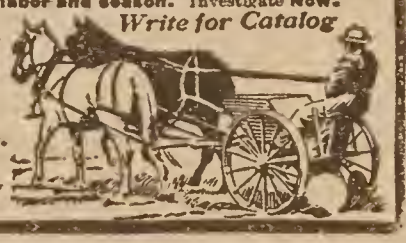

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What Shall We Grow This Year?

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

THE export market for apples continued excellent up to mid-February, although reports since that time indicate a slight weakening. The following from the report of the Department of Agriculture fruit specialist in Europe is the most encouraging news the apple grower has had in a long time. "Rhode Island Greenings from New York once more topped the (British) market but at levels slightly below those prevailing last week, A 2½ sizes ranging from $6.81 to $7.30 as against $6.81 to $7.79 the week before. New York Baldwins topped the market at $6.57 to $9.25 per barrel (in Copenhagen). The Liverpool price for this variety on the preceding day was $5.47 to $6.33."

M. C. Burritt.

Apple Movement Heavy

Domestic markets for apples also advanced steadily during the fore part of February. The best cold storage Baldwins touched $3.75 a barrel to the grower. Ben Davis reached $4.00 and Greenings $4.15. The movement of Eastern apples has been exceptionally heavy averaging more than 200 acres a day. This heavy movement is probably responsible as much as anything for a slight slowing down of both domestic and export markets during the third week in February. These good reports are encouraging to apple growers both because they indicate good prices, and because they mean that the New York pack seems to be better this year and that it is standing up in foreign markets.

What Shall We Grow This Year?

We are rapidly nearing the time when some decisions must be definitely made as to what we will grow during the coming year. It is going to be difficult for many of us to decide. The past two seasons have so upset rotations because of heavy rainfall interfering with regular plantings, and prices have so discouraged us with some crops and encouraged us with others that it is hard to know just what is best to do.

The fact that the wheat acreage is again below normal probably means a spring grain seeding above the average. As last year, it is likely that the sowing of barley will be large again. On account of the labor problem—fewer hired men and these at somewhat higher wages—the hay acreage will have a tendency to increase, because men will of necessity have to reduce the cultivated area. Livestock will undoubtedly be increased which will call for more hay and pasture.

Need for Organization of Canners

As was pointed out in American Agriculturist for January 15 what cultivated crops to grow this year is really the important problem and the hardest one to decide. Instead of an increase in the price of canning crops which both costs of productions and consumer demand would seem to warrant, canners have generally dropped prices—tomatoes one to two dollars per ton, peas five dollars and corn five to ten dollars. What encouragement can growers find to increase their acreage of these crops? Only the necessity for a cash crop income from some source will secure any acreage. As I have remarked before, there is no cooperative organization which could be of more advantage to Western New York farmers than an efficiently managed cooperative bargaining organization for canning crops. This is as true as it was before the failure of the old Canning Crops Association.

It looks as if the bean acreage in this

(*Continued on page* 8)

Service Bureau Takes On Another Job

What The American Agriculturist Service Bureau Sign Means To You

NO one can ride anywhere in the great territory where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST circulates without seeing thousands of signs posted on the farmsteads which reads:

MEMBER
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
SERVICE BUREAU

In literally hundreds of communities one can go through the whole neighborhood and find these signs on every farm. When you stop to think that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers now comprise more than half of all the farmers in the entire New York State and a great proportion also in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, you can see why there are so many Service Bureau signs posted.

Signs Mean Service

What do these signs mean? The answer is just what they say: SERVICE. Many thousands of our readers know from experience that the Service Bureau sign stands for real help. Not a week goes by that we do not answer hundreds of letters giving information, straightening out misunderstandings, and collecting sums of money for our subscribers through the Service Bureau. In fact, the work is growing so rapidly that it is necessary for us to increase constantly the help and funds to run the Bureau. You will be interested to know that Fred W. Ohm, for many years Associate Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has been appointed Manager of the Service Bureau, and I. V. Frank, also for years connected with the successful work of the Bureau, has been made Assistant Manager.

The purpose of this article is to tell you again what the work is that the Service Bureau can do for you and what the sign means that you have posted on your farm, AND ESPECIALLY TO ANNOUNCE ANOTHER BIG ADDITIONAL HELP WHICH THE SERVICE BUREAU HAS JUST STARTED.

Chicken Thieves Cause Loss

Complaints have been coming constantly to us from readers who have suffered losses from that old pest, the chicken thief. These cries for help have been so numerous of late that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has decided to offer through the Service Bureau $1,000 in cash, divided into ten awards of $100 each, for evidence which will lead to the arrest and conviction and imprisonment of any thief who steals poultry from any farm on which an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign is posted at the time of the theft. To get the award the witness must be willing to cooperate with the authorities and appear if necessary in court to give his testimony. If such evidence and cooperation on any particular case are offered by more than one person, the $100 will be divided equally among those whose evidence and cooperation are found necessary to obtain the arrest, conviction and imprisonment.

To obtain the reward in any one of these ten cases, the witness must notify the Manager of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau immediately after the theft is committed and must send the full detailed facts about the stealing. As soon as this information is received, the Service Bureau will notify the local officers in the county and town where the crime took place and also the State police, and will take such other steps as might seem wise to aid the authorities in securing a conviction.

As we have explained in articles in other issues, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation has done and is doing a splendid work in helping to bring to justice, thieves of all kinds of farm property. We wish all of our readers were members of the Farm Bureau and would put themselves into position to use this protective service of the Federation. There is, however, so much of this petty thieving going on and farmers are suffering such continuous losses from the same that there is need of bringing every agency possible to bear upon the situation to cooperate with the Farm Bureau Federation to stop farmers' losses through thieving.

$1,000 Rewards to Help Clean Up the Chicken Thieves

AS explained by the article on this page, American Agriculturist will pay ten awards of $100 each for evidence which will lead to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of any thief who steals poultry from any farm on which an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign is posted at the time of the theft. To get the award the witness must be willing to cooperate with the authorities and appear if necessary in court to give his testimony. If such evidence and cooperation on any particular case are offered by more than one person, the $100 will be divided equally among those whose evidence and cooperation are found necessary to obtain the conviction and imprisonment.

To obtain the award in any one of these ten cases, the one submitting the evidence must notify the Manager of the American Agriculturist Service Bureau immediately after the stealing takes place and must give to the Service Bureau full and detailed facts covering the theft. As soon as the information is received, the Service Bureau will notify the local officers where the crime was committed, and the State police, and will take such other steps as may seem wise to aid the authorities in securing a conviction.

The Federation's work provides protection for all kinds of farm property while the offer of our Service Bureau applies only for the present to poultry thieves. Our offer covers not only New York but all of the other surrounding states in which we have circulation.

In addition to this new service which we have just explained, we again call the attention of our subscribers to the regular work of the Service Bureau. In the first place, it serves as a protection against fraud of all kinds. For instance, every year we expose fradulent schemes and swindles of every kind and description, which saves our readers hundreds of thousands of dollars. As soon as anyone reports to us the operation of any scheme which does not seem right, we make a very careful investigation and if it is not right, report it to the authorities and expose it in our columns with the result that we have put dozens of swindlers out of business in our territory.

What the Service Bureau Does

The Service Bureau work provides general protection from losses from fraudulent stocks and bonds, the sale of merchandise that is not honestly represented, "buy back" enterprises, where the dealer sells animals of various kinds promising to buy back the offspring at exorbitant prices with no idea of every keeping the promise. We expose dozens of various kinds of home work schemes, so-called song and poem publishers, eye glass specialists, patent medicine sharks, fraudulent puzzle and real estate schemes, and others too numerous to mention.

Then in our regular service, we have a staff of trained men who will answer, or obtain for you the answer, on any question of crop, animal or general farm practice. These farm letters are not strictly within our Service Bureau, but are a part of the work AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gladly does for its subscribers. Our staff includes experts in radio, marketing, finance, law, farm engineering, and veterinary, so there are few questions that can come up in your lives or your business that we will not be able to give you some help on.

Investigate Before Investing

The Bureau handles a heavy mail from subscribers asking for adjustments and to straighten out misunderstandings with mail order houses, express companies, and railroad freight departments. We especially urge you to write our Service Bureau for financial advice before making investments of hard earned savings. Adjustments are made involving hundreds of dollars for our subscribers, but we are not a collection agency and cannot collect personal claims or debts of that nature.

Also, there are certain restrictions on advice that our lawyer may give you. Such legal advice must apply to general questions of law only. A person seeking legal advice on a specific state of facts and upon things of a personal nature must himself of necessity tell a lawyer personally all of the facts. Unless the lawyer knows everything regarding the question, he is not able to give a satisfactory answer. As it is impossible to get complete knowledge of personal and local situations by mail, we must, in order to protect our subscribers, refuse to answer such legal questions. We are able, however, to furnish legal opinions on general matters such as information affecting farm property, farm business, distribution, etc., fencing laws, law in regard to keeping milk cans clean, hunting and game laws. In fact, it is impossible to set down within the space of one article all of the ways in which our Service Bureau may be of assistance to you.

Let Us Help You

If you have an important problem that is bothering you or some question, which is not too old, sit down and write all of the facts and send them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau. That is what the Bureau is for, and that is why you have the Service Bureau sign posted. Anything that we can do for you is yours for the asking.

Use Caution in Ordering Seed From Traveling Salesmen

EVERY spring farmers in New York State suffer considerable loss due to the purchase of farm seed from solicitors who travel from house to house. In many cases this seed is put on the market by unknown companies. It is higher in price than good quality seeds which can be purchased from a reliable seed house and often the resulting crop is not true to variety name and often the seed is unsuited to the locality in which it is used. Recommendations are made that farmers buy seed only from reliable seed houses and that they insist that it is sold subject to all the provisions of the New York State Seed Law. If you want to be sure of the seeds and perhaps save the loss of a whole season's work, buy your seeds from advertisers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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VOL. 119 March 12, 1927 No. 11

A Thought For the Week

I do the very best I know how; the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out alright, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

* * *

WELL, how did you like the Reference Number? If you have any suggestions as to how we can make it better for next year, we would certainly be pleased to have them. As we look it over and see the immense amount of detail and information that any farmer must have to succeed in his business, we are impressed again with the fact that farming today is a profession or trade requiring as much or more skill, training, education and experience as any business in the world.

* * *

A RECENT decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upholds the State of New York in refusing to recognize the registry certificates of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as proof of pure breeding in the payment of tuberculosis indemnities.

We repeat our previous warning to our readers to have nothing to do with this Holstein-Friesian Registry Association.

* * *

ON Page 3 is the announcement of $1000 in rewards to be paid to those who help us clean up the chicken thieves. There is hardly a farm that has not lost a valuable part of its flock time and again because of thefts. Of late, this kind of sneak thieving seems to be on the increase and our Publisher, working through the Service Bureau, is going to do what he can to stop it.

* * *

THE National Grange has been working for some time to get the nation to set aside an Agricultural Day. It is hoped that the present Congress will enact a law during this session for an Agricultural Day on the first Thursday of October. The bill ought to pass. Such a day would help to emphasize the importance of agriculture, and it needs such emphasis.

* * *

THE annual report of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, which serves farmers of this section, shows that applications from farmers for first mortgages for 1926 totaled 3,330, amounting to $13,787,200. Of this amount, 58.5 per cent were from New York and New Jersey and 41.5 per cent from the New England states. The bank now has in force about 16,000 loans to farmers, totaling approximately $46,000,000. Pennsylvania and Maryland are served by the Federal Bank at Baltimore, Maryland.

* * *

MANY farmers sell their hogs on foot and buy ham, bacon, and lard at two and three times the price they receive for the live animal. In fact, one of the troubles of agriculture today is that farm families follow this practice of selling at wholesale and buying at retail to the extent that they are nearly as dependent on the stores as any other consumers. How far we have departed from the ways of our fathers!

* * *

WE would remind those who think that liming to make clover and alfalfa grow is a new farm practice that Benjamin Franklin believed in it a century and a half ago. On a field where he had sowed lime, the great philosopher, writer and statesman erected a sign which read: "This field has been plastered." Some claim that the sign read: "Land plaster used here."

In any case, the result was the same and the sign showed that he believed in liming of some kind for legumes and by erecting a sign he showed that he believed in extension work in agriculture.

* * *

FARMERS should be allowed when they wish to pay their taxes in two installments. In most cities, one-half of the yearly taxes are paid early in the spring and the other on the first of July. In this way the drain does not come upon the finances all at one time and the taxpayer has a longer use of one-half of his tax money.

Good Fertilizer Is Low in Price

THE New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva has pointed out some interesting facts about the fertilizer industry. They state that in 1926 commercial fertilizers contained a higher percentage of plant food than at any time in the fertilizer industry and that there were more high grade and fewer low grade mixtures on the market than ever before. They also point out that last year's price was more favorable than any since the pre-war days. Although the ton costs of fertilizer were considerably higher than in many years past, the cost of one pound of plant food in 1926 was only 8 per cent above pre war cost.

Good Work By Grange Lecturers

IT is hard to properly estimate the splendid work that the Granges are doing for the economic and especially for the social life of nearly every community in which they are organized. We have constant evidence of this in the fine letters and Grange programs that are brought to our attention through the Grange Lecturers' Program Contest conducted by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. A portion of one of these interesting letters reads as follows:

"We have a large Grange of over 500 members containing splendid talent and a heavier type of program than usual seems to have been especially well taken this year. The call is for more debates on live local questions which I am arranging at this time. I find that our young men will prepare and debate with others when it would be very difficult to get them on their feet to speak otherwise. I believe it is the contest spirit that helps. * * * *

"We have found special programs, as the 'Electric' program on September 10th and the 'Cooperative' program of April 10th, when all sides of a subject applicable to local conditions were discussed is better than to have it by piecemeal when much repetition is necessary and much less of the subject grasped by the members.

"As lecturer, I have tried to cooperate with all other local agricultural or community interests in our programs and to make them interestingly instructive rather than pleasing only for the time being, and I have been very well gratified with the results as a worth while effort for the time given.

"I hope I can add something even in a small way, in exchange for the many splendid suggestions and helps I have received from the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST throughout our long association.—O. F. R."

While on this subject, we might again call attention of Grangers and lecturers to the several outlines for debates, mock trial, and other program material which we have on hand. We will be glad to furnish any of this material free of charge to any Grange lecturer or any other individual or organization interested in this kind of community service.

New York Should Have a State Enforcement Act

NEW YORK STATE has a very serious situation on its hands because of the increasing amount of bootlegging, liquor running, and law breaking in hundreds of fine old rural communities, much of which is due to the fact that the Empire State is nullifying and defying the United States Constitution by refusing to keep on its books a State enforcement law. Ask any officer or anyone else familiar with conditions why bootlegging and liquor running flourish right under the officers' noses, and they will tell you straight from the shoulder that they are powerless because they have no State enforcement law to back them up. They have no authority. We have talked with district attorneys, county judges and sheriffs and have found them all ready and willing to do something, but there is nothing they can do because they are State and local and not Federal officers and in order to act they themselves would have to break the law.

Is it not about time to put an end to this absurd situation? How much longer are the steady, law abiding citizens, particularly in the rural districts, going to stand by and see the principles of good government that have cost our fathers so much to establish continue to be flouted and dragged in the mud? No matter what your personal feeling may be in regard to the wisdom of prohibition, there is no decent citizen but who wishes to see the law enforced while it is part of the constitution. No one can say either that prohibition has had a fair chance in this State when there is no one to enforce it but a few scattered Federal officers and over-crowded Federal courts. In the Mullin-Gage Act, local officers had a State law with teeth in it which gave them power to act. Since its repeal, liquor crimes have increased by leaps and bounds.

We must have a State enforcement act back again. Will you work with us to get it? Farmer sentiment is almost unanimous for law enforcement, but they have been inclined to let the matter drift. Bring this problem up in your Grange and in every other possible place for discussion that you may crystallize your demand and make a united fight for a State enforcement act.

Eastman's Chestnuts

I THINK I have mentioned before in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the influence that the *Youth's Companion* has had for generations on young rural America. One of the writers in the "Companion" is C. A. Stevens, who has written stories of the "Old Squire's Farm" down in Maine which have appeared in the "Companion" ever since I can remember.

I went down to Portland, Maine, to speak at a farmers' club last night and I told the folks there that it seemed almost like coming back home, although I had never been in Maine before, because I had read for so long Stevens' "Old Squire's Farm" stories.

When I had finished, one of the older men present told me the following story which, he said, appeared in a recent issue of *Youth's Companion*:

A city man hired out on a farm and on the first morning he was called at 4 A. M. for breakfast. He got up and started down the road, but the farmer hailed him:

"Hey! Get your breakfast before going to work."

"Breakfast nothing!" shouted the city man. "I ain't looking for breakfast, I'M LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO STAY ALL NIGHT!"

News From the Publisher's Farm

ADVANCED Registry Certificates have just been received from the Holstein Friesian Association for two more daughters of "Old Dutch." C. S. F. Lady Inka Loney at 5 years 1 month 10 days made 16,642 pounds of milk and 702.75 pounds of butter in 365 days in Class "B". Fishkill Fayne Colantha Inka at 3 years 1 month 1 day made 16,607 pounds of milk and 689.70 pounds of butter in 365 days in Class "C". At present we have three daughters of Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th on test: Fishkill Alken Ormsby DeKol, born January 23, 1924, is out of a heifer which I originally bought from Prof. Warren of Cornell. This heifer freshened on January 31, 1927, and gave birth to a bull calf. She is milking 70 lbs. a day and is testing 3.9% butterfat. At this rate she ought to make around 24 pounds of butter for the week. She is receiving 19 pounds of grain a day.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Fishkill Inka Lady DeKol born April 10, 1924, is out of Lady Inka Colantha Maid, a daughter of "Old Dutch". She freshened on Feb. 11, 1927, and gave birth to a heifer calf. This heifer is milking 60 pounds a day and testing 3.8% of butterfat. She is receiving 17 pounds of grain a day and is producing at the rate of 20 lbs. of butter for the week.

The third heifer that is on test is Fishkill Inka Aaggie DeKol, born April 25, 1924. On Feb. 17, 1927, she gave birth to a bull calf and started off by giving us 50 pounds of milk testing 4.2% butterfat. She is eating 15 pounds of grain a day and is also going at a 20 pound clip. I will tell you in the March 26th issue exactly what records these heifers made. It looks now as though the daughters of Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th are going to be as good as the daughters of "Old Dutch" and that they are going to test higher in butterfat.

* * *

DURING the last few weeks you may have noticed that I have been running advertisements in the classified columns of this paper for a couple of men. Through the classified column I have been able to hire the men that I wanted for the farm. However, I have had more trouble this Spring to find the right men than ever before in the twelve years that I have been farming. Not only has it been difficult to get men, but I find myself paying considerably higher wages than ever before. It seems to me that the man who hires out today is far better off than the farmer whom he works for. This is the hey-day for the hired man. With wages and taxes higher than they have ever been before, it certainly is going to be hard to make both ends meet this year. I must continue to look for special markets for my products at special prices.

* * *

WHY is it that in most counties in the state of New York, the county government has no budget and gives no information to the taxpayers as to the expenditures and revenue of the county for the year? I think that every taxpayer is entitled to a receipt showing on the back what the county receipts and expenditures are for the year. I do not believe that one farmer in a thousand knows how much money his county received from the state treasury and where that money was spent. I know that I am among those who do not know, but I am going to try to find out at least what happens where I live in Dutchess County. I think that if other farmers in the state would do likewise, we might be able to call a halt to the constantly rising expenditures by our county governments.

* * *

LAST Fall I went into the chicken business to the extent of buying 100 pullets. I have found my poultry business sufficiently profitable and interesting to decide that I would expand it to the extent of contracting for 2400 baby chicks from Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley, N. Y. If the rule of thumb that it takes three baby chicks to make one good laying hen is correct we ought to have 800 good pullets this summer. The 100 pullets which I bought last November are laying between 52 and 56 eggs a day. We send these eggs to customers in the city by mail and charge them 60c a dozen for the eggs. We pay the postage going and they pay the postage on the return empty boxes. I do not know whether I will be able to continue to sell the eggs at these prices when I have 40 dozen a day instead of 4 dozen —but time will tell.

* * *

LAST week at the invitation of Director H. B. Knapp, I spent a day at the Farmingdale Agricultural School. I was very much impressed with the faculty and the students. I think that Farmingdale is to be congratulated in having Mr. Knapp as Director. In walking around the school grounds, I visited the machinery laboratory and watched 20 or 30 farmers from Long Island, who were there for a two day short course in Tractor Mechanics.

It is surprising what good results Prof. Lee gets out of his egg-laying contests when you see the condition of the buildings and equipment. New York State is certainly prosperous enough that they can afford to give Farmingdale enough money to properly equip it for a modern up-to-date egg-laying contest. I was sufficiently well impressed with what I saw at Farmingdale that I hired a young man, who will graduate in April, to come and take charge of my poultry.

* * *

"OLD Ironsides" James Cruze's Paramount Production, is a moving picture well worth seeing. It is exciting, humorous and historical. When you see this picture you take a trip into the Mediterranean and see the "Old Constitution" fight the pirates and storm the Fort of Tunis. My two sons, Henry and Robert, saw this picture and were thrilled by it.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Worth Memorizing

Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or plants a flower,
Or trains a tree, is more than all.

—Whittier.

Visits With the Editor

YOU may remember that in a recent issue I told the story in one of these "Visits with the Editor" of the "down and out" newspaper man who asked me for help. I suggested that we would be glad to have letters giving the experiences of our readers in trying to help those in need. So many answered that we have more than enough to fill an entire paper of interesting stories right out of real life experiences. I wish we could print them all for I have enjoyed reading every one of them.

E. R. Eastman

After looking over these letters, I am again impressed with the fact that farm people are among the most generous and hospitable folks in the world. It certainly takes a lot of bitter experience to dull their faith in the fundamental goodness of mankind. It would be hard to find a neighborhood where subscription papers are not passed from one to several times a year to help a neighbor who from fire, sickness or other misfortune is in real need of help.

Tramps and wanderers are nuisances and sometimes dangerous, but there are few farmers who will turn a man away from their doors hungry. They know that there is always the chance that they may fail to help the one in ten who is really deserving.

Here are some of the letters giving the experiences of our readers in helping others. I am sure you will enjoy reading them as I have.

* * *

The Old Stranger at the Gate

IN response to your request for experiences in being charitable, I am sending mine.

We were getting ready to go to town one evening when an old man appeared at our door and asked for a night's lodging. It was during the World War and people had been warned against harboring strangers.

The man was more ill, more tired and weaker than I realized. I sent him on to a neighbor's house and have this to my credit; I watched and saw him admitted by my warm-hearted neighbor before I left home.

Back of my denial was the memory of a time soon after we started housekeeping. One night we kept a half-witted fellow who left as mementos several parasites commonly known by shorter name than their scientific cognomen-pediculus corporalis. While I was disinfecting the bed my husband proclaimed to all present that I should not wash a bed again for a tramp. We never refuse food for the needy, though the shiftless do not find us easy.

The one to whom we denied help was a nice old fellow, residing in a near by city, just a dear old unwanted father, and trying to earn his living at a trade he really understood. I shall never forget his words and I had rather help many unworthy ones in the Name of Him who blesses a cup of cold water than to deny aid to one in need.

* * *

"Bread Upon the Waters"

SOMEHOW I've always felt that it does come back, sometime, in some form. Mr. Eastman's recent little story of the man to whom he made a loan reminds me of a somewhat similar case. About twenty years ago a young couple came from an Eastern city to our neighborhood for a visit. They were rather careless of money value and squandered what they should have saved to return to their city home with, so wrote to a relative to close their flat (their rent had been paid a few weeks in advance but was again due) and put their furniture in storage. Then they proceeded to work to save enough for another start, or at least a return to their home.

Somehow they could not keep money, how-

(*Continued on page* 8)

Love of Country

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said:
"This is my own, my native land?"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

—Sir Walter Scott.

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Hudson Valley Fruit Growers Discuss Apple Grading At Poughkeepsie

THE Eastern meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society was held at Poughkeepsie on February 23, 24 and 25. Mr. J. G. Case of Sodus, President of the Society, in his annual address emphasized the necessity of improvement in the product of New York State fruit growers. Mr. Case read a letter from his father, Mr. B. J. Case, who was formerly President of the State Horticultural Society. Mr. Case commented upon the Rochester meeting and agreed thoroughly with the ideas about the necessity of improvement of quality which were expressed there.

In addition to the talks given at the meeting and discussions of topics interesting to fruit growers, an extensive exhibit, open to the public, was held in the armory. The Germantown cold storage plant had a booth which attracted much attention because of the high quality of the fruit. An exhibit of special interest was that of J. Weaver & Son, who showed a number of plates of grapes which had been in cold storage since last fall. One of the features of the exhibit was that of the Geneva Experiment Station, which consisted of boxes of selected fruit showing a large number of varieties. Other exhibits were those of commercial firms and consisted of sprays, dusts, packing containers, fertilizers, tilling machinery, grading machinery, etc.

Commissioner Pyrke Talks on Grading

The demonstration of the average quality of apples put in cold storage which was given at Rochester was repeated at Poughkeepsie. A number of barrels, which were taken from cold storage, were opened and graded. The results were similar to those at Rochester. No instance was found where defects were less than ten per cent.

One of the principal talks of the meeting—because of the fact that it concerned something of vital interest to fruit growers at the present time—was given by Commissioner Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. A resolution had been passed previously by the meeting asking that the State appropriate at least $10,000 to enforce the apple grading law. Commissioner Pyrke stated that in his opinion the troubles of the fruit growers could never be entirely solved by any law.

Commissioner Pyrke spoke at some length regarding the change in the grading law which has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Witter. This bill would substitute the present United States grades for the present New York State apple grades. This change is in line with the recommendation of a committee of the Society appointed at Sodus last summer. While it is admitted that theoretically United States grade No. 1 is slightly below New York standard A grade, it is believed that the adoption of the United States grades will improve rather than harm the quality. At the present time either of the grades is legal.

Hudson Valley Fruit Committee Appointed

A. L. Shepherd, Manager of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau, announced that the special committee appointed as a result of the fruit conference in January 25 is now complete. The Committee is composed of K. B. Lewis of Dutchess County, Russell Ten Broock of Columbia County, W. Y. Velie of Ulster County, R. Baillie of Rockland County, and Marion Albright of Green County. Paul Judson, Second Vice-president of the Society and chairman of the Hudson Valley Fruit Conference gave a report suggesting methods by which growers might improve their industry. This report contains many of the suggestions talked about at Rochester, one of the principal recommendations being that the growers center their efforts on a smaller number of varieties.

Professor Leland Spencer of the Col-

(*Continued on page* 19)

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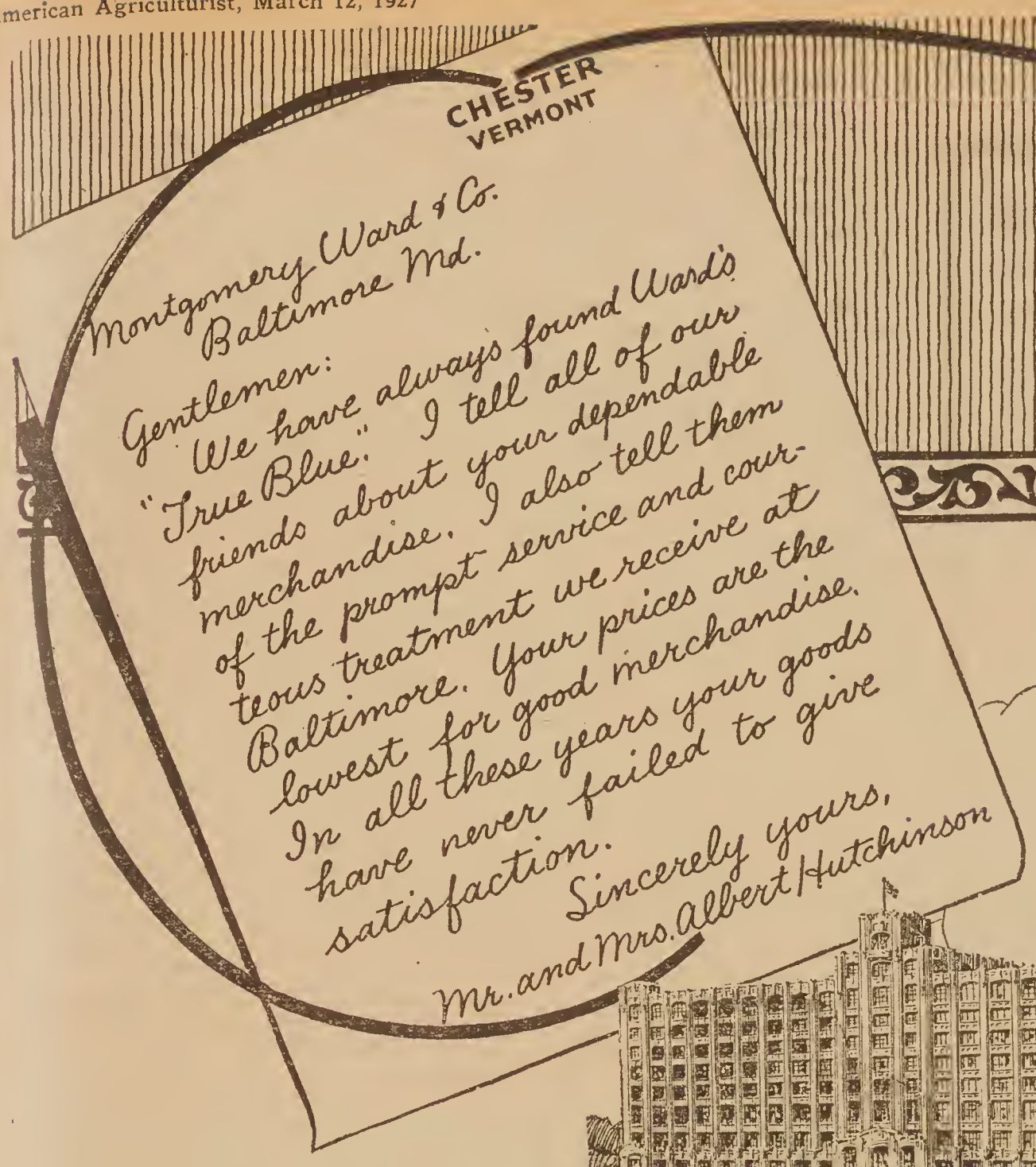

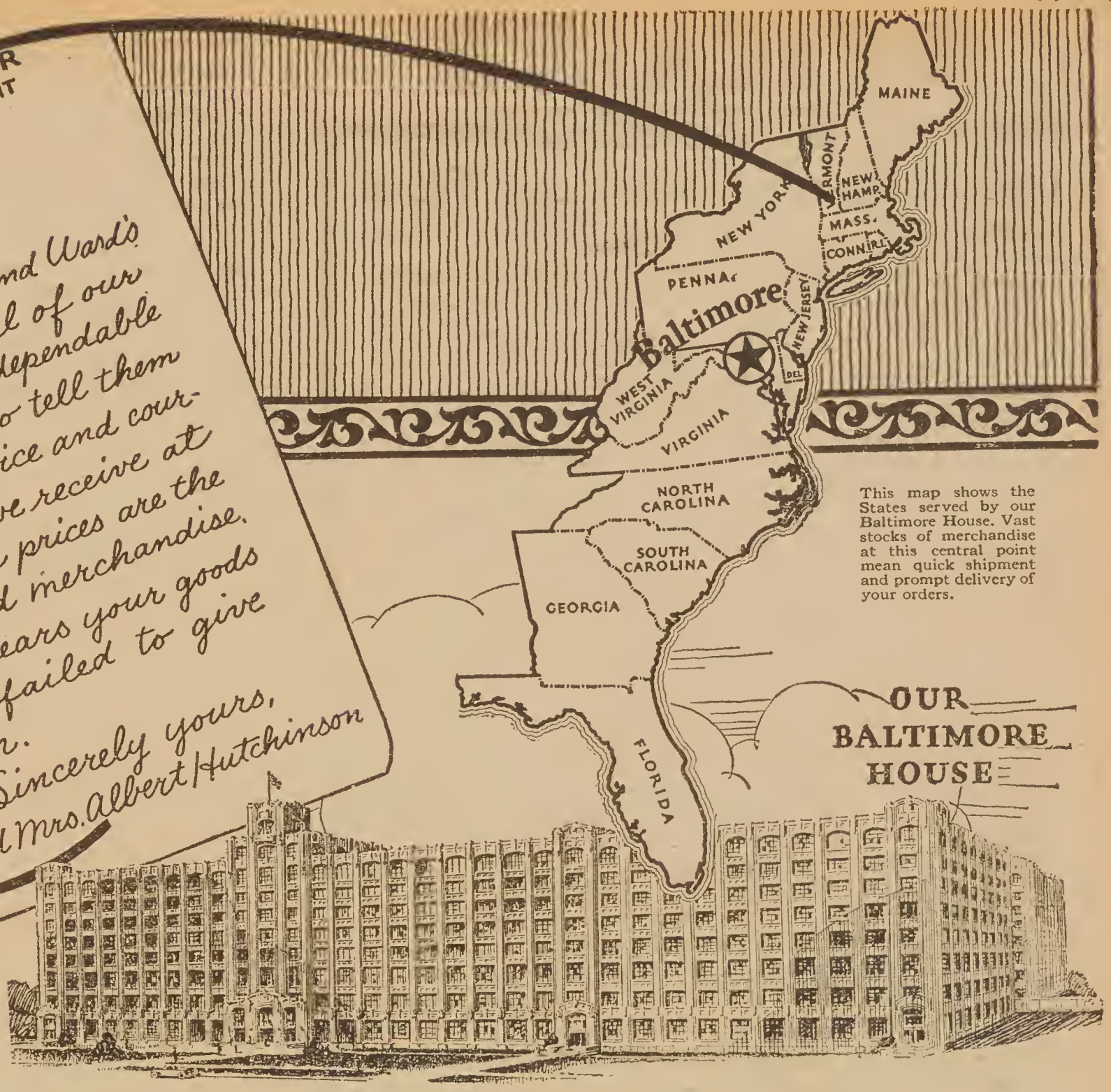

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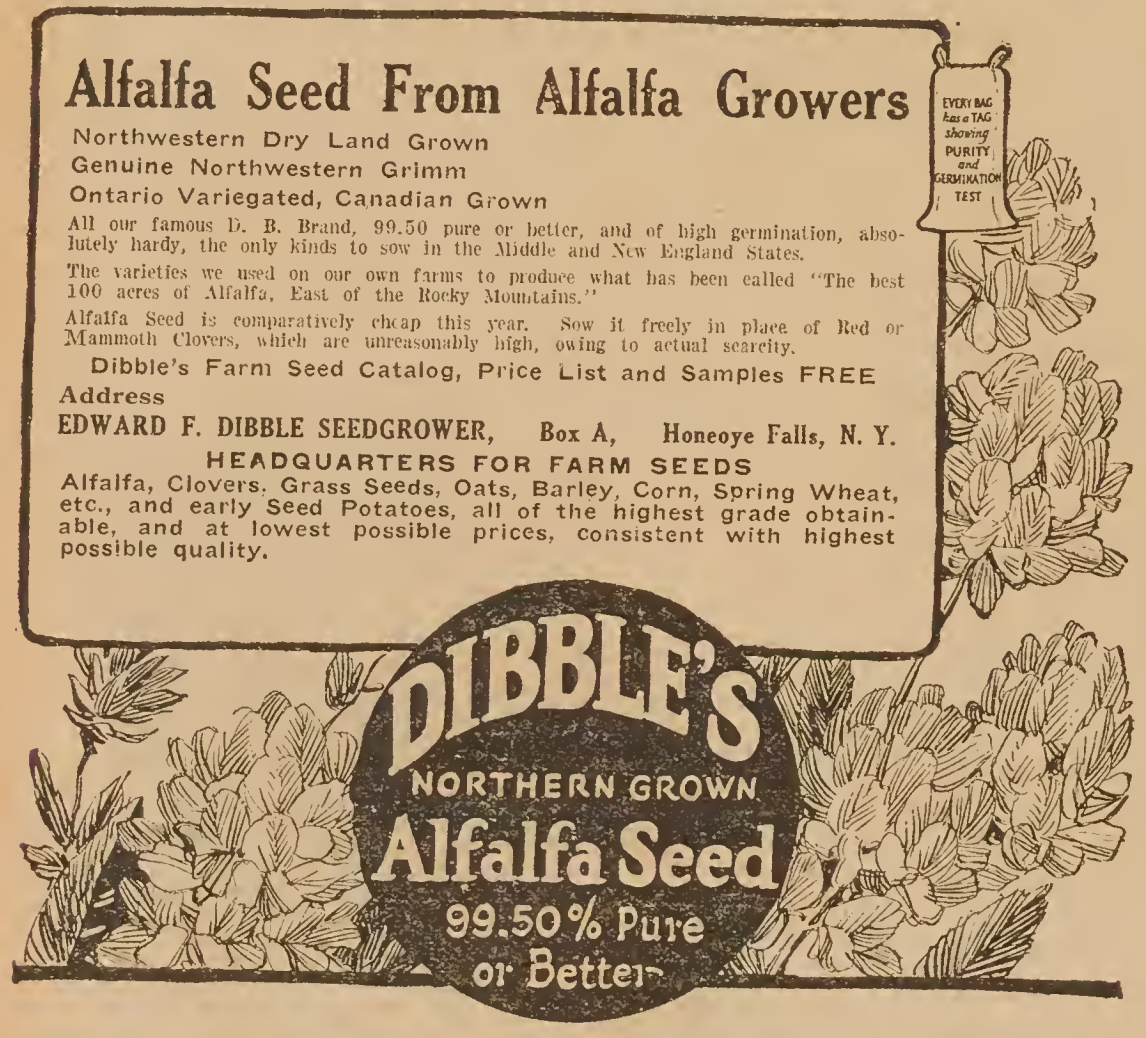

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PORTLAND - MAINE

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page* 5)

ever, and after several months became discouraged and one day the young man told my father how hard a struggle they were having and how they longed to get back East. They were then undergoing the rigors of a winter in Northern New York and if anything would make a person ambitious that should!—It reminds me now of the story of the ant and the grasshopper. My father never wasted money—most farmers twenty years ago could not, any more than they can now—but though he felt it was wasting money then, he, after telling my mother about the young people, went to them and loaned them the funds they needed. He could not afford to do so either.

They promised faithfully to repay him, and from then until two years after his death none of us heard a word from them. Then one day the man came to see us and brought my mother the money he had borrowed and paid the interest, too, for the time he had kept it—about ten or twelve years.

So I have always believed since then that one does not lose by helping the unfortunate. Some way the help comes back. Probably there are numerous exceptions but they help prove the rule.

* * *

A Long Time to Get Back

SOME years ago early in apple harvest one night a strong, active man came in the door yard and asked for work. I needed help and as he seemed to be a worthy member of the rolling class who claimed to travel through a cycle of picking seasons from Florida oranges by way of Jersey berries, Western New York hops, peach, apples, etc., I hired him. It was too late to begin work so he needed a couple of meals and a night's lodging before any work could be done.

After breakfast next morning he remarked that he was wearing the best suit of clothes that he owned and would like a little time to go back to Rochester for his work clothes which he had left in a lodging house there. Furthermore, I would have to advance him several dollars earfare to and from. I told him I was not in the habit of advancing money to strangers, that he had better wait until he had worked a few days. He said he did not like to spoil his clothes which were in very good condition and that he would be back on the job before night.

He seemed so thoroughly honest and anxious to get back to work that I finally weakened (I'll say) and advanced him the money he needed. That's really the end of the story for I have never seen him since. I'll not say that I am completely cured but this incident has made me a little more wary of the seemingly innocent out-of-luckers.

* * *

I Would Do It Again

IN February, 1919, the week following my discharge from the army I was journeying from Westfield to Jamestown in Chautauqua Co. in my old flivver. It was bitterly cold and very windy. Soon after starting I overtook an old man in a light shabby overcoat bending his tall spare form against the wind, moving slowly along the road ahead of me. I stopped and offered him a ride. He gladly accepted and as we went on he told me that a few days previous the home of his daughter, with whom he lived in Akron, Ohio, had been destroyed together with all their belongings, by fire. They had no insurance. This daughter was a widow with four small children and they had no place to go except to his son in Pennsylvania. What money they had was sufficient only to pay the carfare of his daughter and the children, consequently she had gone on by rail and he was attempting to make the journey on foot. He was 72 years old.

When we reached Jamestown he thanked me kindly and prepared to renew his journey. Then it flashed through my mind, "if this were my father would I not be grateful to whomever might befriend him?" So I called him back and told him I would get him a square meal before he went on. How his poor old face lighted up at that. As he ate he said it was his first real meal in two days. Again he made ready to go on. I asked him how much the fare would be to his destination and he said, "five dollars".

At that time five dollars meant much to me but with my health and strength as compared with his feeble state I was indeed rich. And again the thought, "If this were my own father?" I handed him five dollars. He straightened up as if a great burden had slipped from his shoulders. He thanked me and blessed me again and again. Then he wanted my name and address and promised over and over that he would return the five dollars as soon as he reached his son's place.

Of course I never heard from him again but I still think he was sincere and intended to do what he had promised. Perhaps the hunger and exposure of that trip was too much for his three score and twelve years.

As it is, I have no regrets for my part of the incident but had I done otherwise I am sure they would follow me through the years. So I say, "I would do it again."

* * *

Does Confidence Pay?

SEVERAL years ago there lived in this community a man both hated and feared by many. He was not only lazy but a thief and very mean at times.

One night he asked lodging of one of our neighbors who refused to let him stay there. The next morning the neighbor's wife's clothes which had hung on the line all night were slashed into strips. Of course they well knew the doer but had no way to prove it.

A short time later he stopped at a farm near here and asked if he might help about the chores to pay for his board. The old lady and her two brothers who lived there took him in, trusted him, and let him stay as long as he wished, although the neighbors feared for the lives of the three old people. Even though they kept all their earnings about the place (did not believe in banks), after he had left, they could not find a single thing he had stolen. Why not? He certainly must have felt their perfect confidence in him and he kept true to that faith.

What Shall We Grow This Year?

(*Continued from page* 2)

section would be considerably reduced as a result of the experience of the last two years. I have lost entirely 22 acres of good beans in the last two years and I have had enough of this crop for the present. But what shall I substitute? Aside from canning crops and a few limited special crops, nothing remains but cabbage and potatoes. I anticipate that many growers will arrive at this same alternative and together with the good returns from these two crops during the last two years, will result in a *considerably increased acreage of cabbage and potatoes.* The present low price of these crops to growers who stored them may discourage some. Potatoes are now selling from 75 to 90 cents per bushel and cabbage is being loaded at as low as six and seven dollars per ton.

Since some decision must be made in this dilemma, mine is for a still further increase in the acreage of alfalfa—this is in accord with the policy inaugurated last season—cabbage as the major cultivated crop, with a small acreage yet to be determined which will either be some canning crop or a special market crop such as cauliflower.

Vegetables for All the Season

Give the Garden Land a Good Fitting

By FRED W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

EVERY morning the sun seems to be getting higher. Our young daughter remarked only the other day, "Daddy, the sun is coming up out of the woods and only a little while ago it was way down over the corn lot." It means that the time is almost upon us to start active reparations for outdoor work. There is manure to be spread, plowing to be done, followed by a thorough harrowing.

FRED. W. OHM

I really believe that one of the reasons why some gardens are not so productive is because they do not get enough soil preparation. The usual plan is to plow it, scratch it a little with a harrow and make it ready for the vegetables. The plowing is all right but usually the "scratching", harrowing and working, is insufficient.

Most Gardens Not Properly Fitted

For fitting the land for the seeder, I do not believe there is another quite equal to a finishing harrow such as a Meeker or Acme. This is a very simple piece of equipment. It merely consists of four rows of small discs, set closely together in a frame, two in front and two in the rear. In the middle is a smoothing board. When the harrow goes over the garden it leaves it in about as desirable a condition as you would want. This kind of harrow is considered almost indispensable in truck garden sections.

* * *

The other day a party asked me if it was possible and practical to transplant beets. Transplanting beets is certainly a possibility. I have done it a great many times. Whether it is practical or not depends upon the circumstances. If a man has an abundance of room and has seed on hand, there is some question as to its advisability. Others whose facilities are very limited may find that it will actually pay. The seedlings will stand transplanting. Of course the tops must be cut back to reduce the leaf area and the very tips of the roots can be very well pruned off.

* * *

Although I have already made the suggestion in a previous issue that it is advisable to make plans ahead of time I am going to repeat it. It is not always wise to fill up the garden at the very outset. Planting too much of one kind is going to cause a temporary surplus. There is hardly a farmer these days who is not intimately acquainted with surplus and what it means. The farm wife particularly will feel the effect of the surplus, especially if she has to can all of the vegetables just as soon as they are ready. Usually the peas and beans need attention just at a time that other housework is very pressing. They will not wait and everything else must go by the boards until the canning job is done. It is a great deal better to put in a more limited quantity and have the canning job proceed with a few jars today and a few tomorrow. Some may disagree with this and claim that it draws out the canning period too long. There is a lot of truth to this. However, it may eliminate the heavy pressure that comes all at once. Another disadvantage in heavy single plantings is that, for a few days, you eat enough of one kind of vegetable to make you sick of them. Plantings every 10 days keep things coming in good succession. There are enough different varieties to plan a perfect succession from the earliest to the late.

Why the President Vetoed the Farm Bill

(Continued from page 1)

tobacco, and cotton should be offered a scheme of legislative relief in which the only persons who are guaranteed a profit are the exporters, packers, millers, cotton spinners, and other processors.

Delegates Taxing Power

Clearly this legislation involves governmental fixing of prices. It gives the proposed Federal Board almost unlimited authority to fix prices on the designated commodities. This is price fixing, furthermore, on some of the Nation's basic foods and materials. Nothing is more certain than that such price fixing would upset the normal exchange relationships existing in the open market and that it would finally have to be extended to cover a multitude of other goods and services. Government price fixing, once started, has alike no justice and no end. It is an economic folly which this country has every right to be spared.

This legislation proposes, in effect, that Congress shall delegate to a Federal Farm Board, nominated by farmers, the power to fix and collect a tax, called an equalization fee, on certain products produced by those farmers. That certainly contemplates a remarkable delegation of the taxing power. The purpose of that tax, it may be repeated, is to pay the losses incurred in the disposition of the surplus products in order to raise the price on that portion of the products consumed by our own people.

This so-called equalization fee is not a tax for purposes of revenue in the accepted sense. It is a tax for the special benefit of particular groups. As a direct tax on certain of the vital necessaries of life it represents the most vicious form of taxation. Its real effect is an employment of the coercive powers of Government to the end that certain special groups of farmers and processors may profit temporarily at the expense of other farmers and of the community at large.

The chief objection to the bill is that it would not benefit the farmer. Whatever may be the temporary influence of arbitrary interference, no one can deny that in the long run prices will be governed by the law of supply and demand. To expect to increase prices and then to maintain them on a higher level by means of a plan which must of necessity increase production while decreasing consumption, is to fly in the face of an economic law as well established as any law of nature. Experience shows that high prices in any given year mean greater acreage the next year. This does not necessarily mean a larger crop the following year, because adverse weather conditions may produce a smaller crop on a larger scale, but in the long run a constantly increasing acreage must of necessity mean a larger average crop.

High Prices Increase Production

Under the stimulus of high prices, the cotton acreage increased by 17,000,000 acres in the last five years. Under the proposed plan, as prices are driven up irresistibly by the artificial demand created by the purchases of the board, the millions of farmers, each acting independently, with no assurance that self-restraint on his part in the common interest will be accompanied by a like restraint on the part of millions of other individuals scattered over this immense country, will do just what anyone else would do under the circumstances, plant and grow all they can in order to take full advantage of a situation which they fear is only temporary. This was, of course, recognized by the authors of the measure; and they proposed originally to offset this tendency by means of the equalization fee to be paid by each producer. But in the present bill the equalization fee is to be paid by only part of the producers.

(Continued on page 13)

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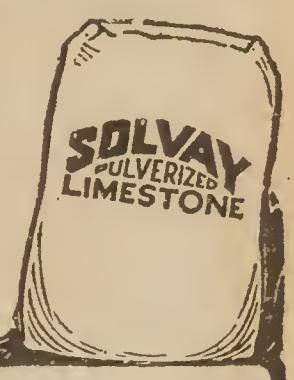

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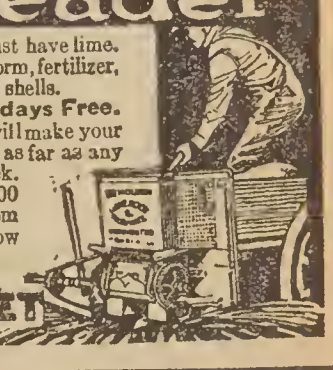

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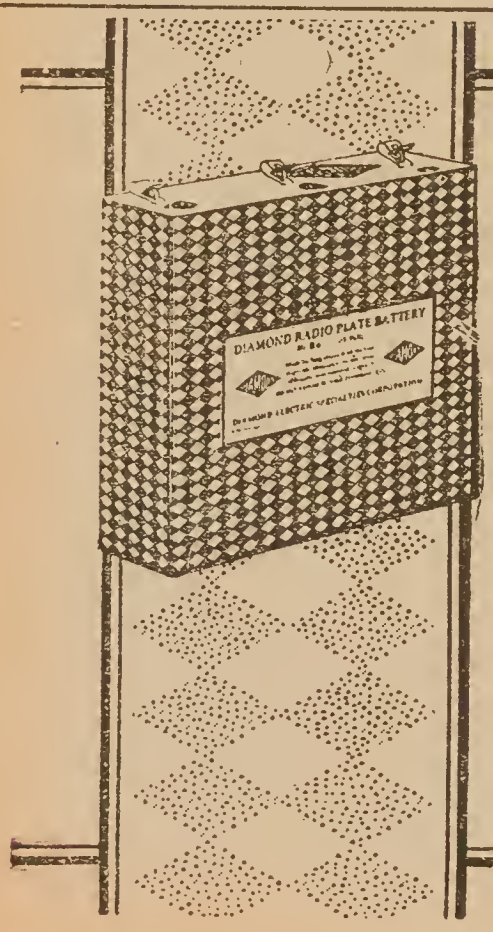

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Ventilation and Milk Quality

A Plow Handle Talk

By H. E. COOK

MORE and more I am impressed with the necessity of fresh air for dairy cows producing milk for human consumption. I do not believe the term "fresh air" is very well understood. Only when the effect of clean constantly changing fresh air can be detected in the milk by taste does there come to us an extra commercial value.

H. E. COOK

We have kept cows under this good ventilation system for nearly twenty-five years, half of this time for the production of certified milk and the clean fine flavor has been outstanding and very noticeable but the cause has been credited to general production requirements of certified and we expected the results we obtained. During this winter we have been making a quantity of grade A of higher bacterial count and minus some of the extra care given to certified in order to furnish our nearby customers with the two grades of milk, and our customers old and young have found out by taste that our grade A is different. One seven year old after only one day of use said "Mamma it don't seem possible that I can taste so much difference between the milk we have been buying and this new milk."

Milk Has Better Taste

There is no doubt in my mind that ventilation is partly responsible for the difference in taste which this boy so quickly noticed. Another case was where a mother said shortly after changing to our milk "I'll have to double my order for the children drink more now". I am addressing this story first to those who are distributing milk to towns and city people where the daily contact between the producer and consumer is close and the ups and downs are easily and quickly measured so much for the value of fresh air on the quality of the product.

Not a word as to what is meant by fresh air. It is the intake and out go of air every minute during the twenty-four hours of the day uniformly distributed through the stable and drawn out from every square foot of air space. Opening doors and windows when the attendant feels like it will not do, nor will muslin nailed over open windows give a change equal to the demand. Even if there is some value when first put on, dirt very quickly gathers on the cloth and is then no better than a board.

Flues Must be Tight

We must have flues that are tight against air leakage and also against cooling of the warm air and the condensation of moisture contained in this air as it goes up through the flues from stable to the air outside where the moisture is condensed in the form of vapor. Air may go out through a few openings equal to one square foot of flue surface under damper control to each five cows. In order to equal the circulation as wind pressure changes.

The best way to build these flues is with matched lumber each side of a wall stuffed with dry shavings about three inches thick although straw packed will do.

My experience and observation has been that air currents will form imperfectly in northern sections unless the air currents are kept warm from the stable to air outside.

Insulate Side Walls

Another feature of ventilation not usually reckoned with is faulty loose construction of side walls, outside air and stable air will pass in and out depending upon wind pressure and not upon control and perhaps what is worse unless the side wall is insulated in some manner and the best way is the cheapest way and the cheapest way is the best way, as just suggested for building flue side walls. Boarding inside and outside of timbers or studs and filled with shavings or straw. The inside of this stable wall is then kept warm and so condensation takes place either inside or outside. Don't let us forget that the stable air has moisture in it due to the elimination of moisture from the animal, lungs and skin, about 11 lbs. from each cow per day, and if this moisture comes against the cold surface mentioned the moisture will come out and form drops of watter. Because of the attempt on the part of the animal life to warm the air to a point where this water will evaporate, the temperature will be lowered and our animals are constantly surrounded by cool damp air.

Animals Harmed by Cold, Damp Air

Some one long ago said that cold damp air was death to animal life and it is always the result. Animal life will stand cold air if it is dry. I can show you good stables ruined by ignoring these fundamental principles of physics and the average barn builder does not know how to construct properly a good working air current system and because of this ignorance the "king system" is called faulty. The one thing to keep in mind is the working of a stove. The stove like the barn must be tight, with the incoming and outgoing air going through flues under control.

Indemnity Paid After Quarantine

"Where a township has 90% of the cattle tested is a dairyman who has failed to test required to pay for the testing and does he get the usual indemnity or must he suffer the loss himself?"

WE referred this question to Mr. Faulder of the Department of Farms and Markets who has replied as follows:

"The tuberculin testing of a herd that has been placed under quarantine under section 76 of the Farms and Markets law can be done free of charge and indemnity, both State and Federal, is paid in case reactors are revealed."

Cause of Streaked Butter

Won't you please tell me what makes streaks through my butter. I can't seem to get rid of it. I try so hard. Perhaps you can help me. I want to sell butter.
—M. M. D., New York.

INVARIABLY mottled butter results from an improper incorporation of the salt. The mottles result from undissolved salt and wherever there is undissolved granular salt present, the moisture seems to be attracted to that portion of the butter and the color is deepened at that particular place. The mottled effect does not alter the quality of the butter in any way, but it is one of the peculiar whims of the trade that they want uniformity in color. In overcoming this condition, we would recommend that you work your butter more thoroughly. Possibly you are not using as good a quality dairy salt as you might. There are other causes that are responsible for this. Sometimes in the early spring when cows are changed from dry feed to grass, mottles are more prevalent, due to the presence of a higher percentage of low melting fat in the butter. This defect may be overcome by churning at a slightly lower temperature. In some creameries, this is overcome thro gh the working of the butter by first incorporating the salt and allowing it to stand for an hour; later completing the job with a more thorough working.

Thorough Cooling Helps

Danish farmers mix the salt thoroughly with the butter on a worktable. The butter is then cut up into rolls and placed in a tank of water held in a temperature of about 60° Fahrenheit, being permitted to stand there for two hours. The butter

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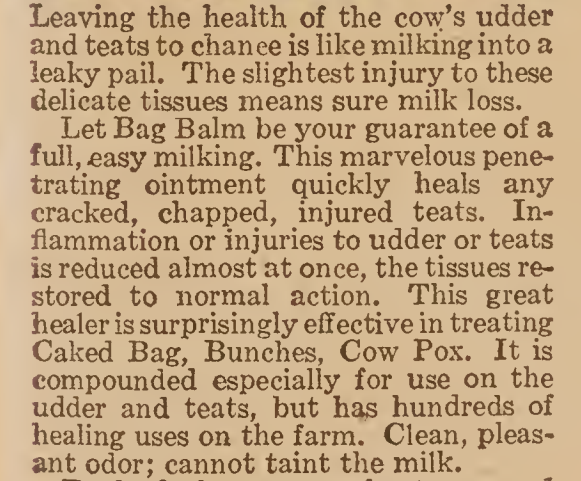

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is then removed and worked thoroughly, having attained a uniform temperature throughout.

Another cause of mottles consists in the overloading of the churn. Part of the butter falls over the rolls instead of through them; also washing the butter with very cold water chills the surface granules but not the interior.

In preventing mottles it is usually recommended to have the cream at the right temperature for churning; also the wash-water should be of the right temperature; use a good quality of salt that will dissolve readily; do not make too large a churning; thorough working will usually climinate streaks.

Using Cull Beans for Feeding

"I have a quantity of good, dry, hard beans. They are stained and not saleable. Could I grind these and feed with other feed to horses and hogs and would they hurt the cows? They are free from mold."

ACCORDING to the Animal Husbandry Department of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca:

"Cull beans may be fed to stock if they are not seriously diseased, but they should be free from stones and should be ground instead of cooked. They contain about 18.8 per cent of digestible nutrients and may form 15 to 25 per cent of a grain mixture for dairy cattle.

"A suggested dairy mixture containing ground beans includes 200 pounds of corn or barley, 400 pounds of bran or oats, 200 pounds of ground beans or gluten feed, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 100 pounds of oil meal. In large amounts beans are too laxative for cattle and they are unpalatable also.

"For older cattle, larger amounts may be fed than to younger ones, and for fattening they serve the same purpose as any high-protein feed. Best results are usually obtained by mixing the ground beans in an amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent with some other low protein feeds."

The principal use that is made of cull beans is to feed sheep and hogs. They are commonly cooked before they are fed to hogs. They are not usually advised as feed for horses. One authority recommends a ration for hogs of two parts of cooked beans, two parts of wheat middlings and three parts of corn meal.

How to Prevent Growth of Horns

The best time to dehorn a calf is when it is less than a month old. Clip the hair off the button, and rub with caustic potash until the spot, which should be almost as big as a dime, is red. Don't rub until it bleeds. If the calf is old enough so the horns are out a little way, run around the base of the horn with the caustic potash until it is scared white. If the horn is still loose, so it can be moved back and forth with the skin, the horns will drop out with about one application.

Eight Reasons Why Cream Tests Vary

The eight reasons given below are limited to the making of cream from hand separators.

1. **Regulation of Cream Screw or Skim Milk Screw.** Most separators have a device called a cream screw or skim milk screw which can be regulated to give cream of any desired richness.

2. **Speed of Machine.** The faster the bowl revolves the richer the cream. The slower the bowl revolves, the thinner the cream. Follow the rules for operation of the machine.

3. **Temperature of Milk.** The temperature of milk should be as near 90 degrees Fahrenheit as possible when separated.

4. **Rate of Inflow of Milk.** The faster the milk flows in, the thinner the cream will be and vice versa.

5. **Richness of Milk.** Milk, rich in butterfat, will yield a richer cream than thin milk.

6. **Cleanliness of Milk and Separa-**

(*Continued on page* 12)

A Decided Preference

For De Laval Separators and Milkers by Members of Cow Testing Associations

IN the United States there are approximately 22,000 members of cow testing associations — the most progressive group of dairymen in the country.

Each cow testing association is in charge of a competent tester who weighs, tests and records the milk from each cow, and frequently tests the skim-milk from the cream separators of the members. The testers know exactly what each separator does and are in an ideal position to observe the work of milking machines.

Reports recently received from approximately 29% of all the cow testers in the United States show that of all the members using cream separators and milkers

60.2% use De Laval Separators
29.5% use De Laval Milkers

A remarkable showing, not only on separators but on milkers as well, in view of the fact that most of these De Laval Milkers have been put in use within the past six years.

The reasons for the greater use and popularity of De Laval Separators and Milkers are simple. The Babcock Test proves the De Laval Separator skims cleaner. Years of use prove it gives longer and better service. The milk scale and production records prove the De Laval Milker milks better. The watch proves it milks in less time.

In the long run De Laval Separators and Milkers are by far the most economical. They pay for themselves. See your De Laval Agent or write the nearest office below for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK 165 Broadway
CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd.
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For Sale BULL CALVES, sired by Dellwood Defender whose dam has an official record of 15,274.9 lbs. of milk, and 832.23 lbs. of butterfat. From Advanced Registry dams. Prices from $100 to $200 each.
Accredited Herd
GIRDLE RIDGE FARMS, Katonah, N. Y.

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Guernsey Bull Registered, yearling by Langwater AR Sire. Accredited Herd. From heavy milking dam.
Get pedigree and low price
LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box A, ELVERSON, PA.

OFF GOES $50
At Auction
as they do it in
CHINA

In China an auction sale is conducted exactly opposite to our method. The auctioneer sets a selling price. If no one will buy at that figure, he starts his bidding downward until he eventually finds a buyer.

We Are Going to Conduct a Chinese Auction of one of our young bulls

FISHKILL DEKOL COLANTHA MAY
Rich in the Blood of Holstein Record-breakers

During the month of February the selling price of this fine young Holstein bull was $350 cash f.o.b. He is still unsold. On March 1 the price was $300. That will be the price for March. If unsold on April 1 the price will be again reduced $50 and so on, the price will be reduced $50 monthly until sold.

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION
Dutchess County, N. Y.

Our Bull Calf was Junior Champion Milking Shorthorn at the 1925 International at Chicago. M. WHITNEY, BERLIN, N. Y.

WANTED YOUNG STOCK for pasture. One hundred acres. Flowing well. Cement tank.
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FOR GUERNSEY heifer calves practically pure, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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Lee M. Royer, Mgr., Coopersburg, Pa.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
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Tel. Wob. 1415

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Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $7.00 each. All good feeding pigs. I will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval, and you can feed them a week. If not satisfactory, return pigs and I will return your money. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for crates. I have plenty of pigs for prompt delivery.
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Pigs For Sale Express charges paid to your depot. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $7 each; 8 weeks old, $7.50 each. Pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $8.50 each. We crate and ship to your Depot. These are net prices. These pigs are all bred from large stock, they are easy feeders and fast growers and will all make large hogs. Will ship and crate from 2 to 50 pigs C. O. D.
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and in addition brings that condition and bloom so essential to high production and quick gain—then that's different.

It becomes just a matter of putting in one dollar and drawing out two. And that's no exaggeration—we leave it to successful feeders and marketing specialists who tell their experience in the books shown herewith.

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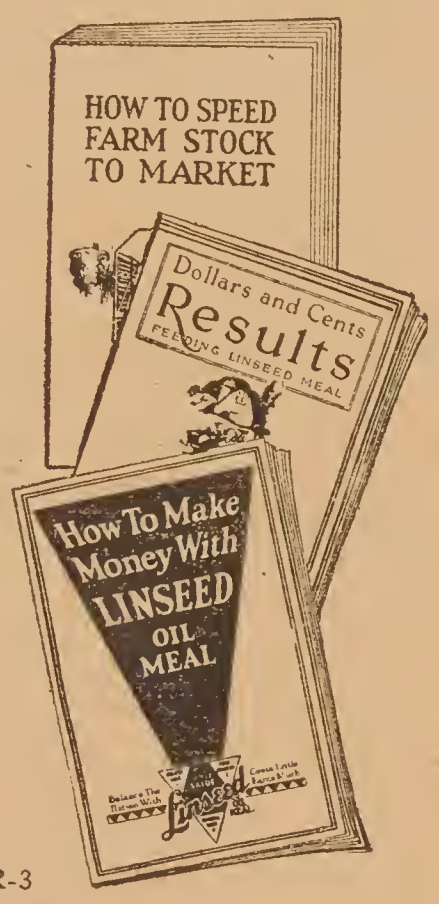

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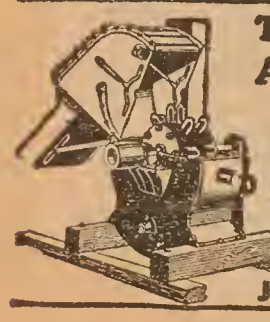

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See the Humdinger at work on your farm without cost to you. Prove to your own satisfaction it's the best, fastest, most economical mill made. 4 sizes—7 H.P. to 30 H.P. *Ask about our easy payment plan.*

Heavy steel construction. Practically unbreakable. Lifetime service. No burrs, knives, gears nor rolls to dull or break. No heat, no friction. Does not heat grain. Grinds any hay, roughage, or grain—fine as wanted. No breakdowns. Always dependable. Lowest grinding cost. Unequalled as grinder—feed saver—money maker. Feeding booklet—literature—FREE. Stock in principal cities. Infringements prosecuted.

J. B. SEDBERRY Inc., 200 Hickory Street, Utica, N. Y

(*Continued from page* 11)

tor. Dirt or foreign matter in milk clogs up the machine and there is sure to be a variation in the test. The bowl should be washed each time after being used.

7. **Amount of Water or Skim Milk Used to Flush the Bowl.** The more water or skim milk used in flushing the bowl the thinner will be the cream.

8. **Variation of Machine.** If the separator is not set level on a solid foundation, there will be vibration and a consequent variation in the test.

How to Treat Scours

Every year scours claims the lives of more calves than all other calf ailments put together. There are two kinds of scours; white scours, which is a germ disease, and ordinary scours, which is a digestive disorder.

White scours can usually be prevented by disinfecting the navel cord of the calf as suggested above, and keeping the feeding buckets and the pen clean. White scours is catching. When a calf shows signs of either kind of scours, take it away from the others.

Scours, digestional disorder, is usually caused by (1) over feeding; (2) irregular feeding; (3) sudden change in feeding; (4) feeding cold milk or gruel; (5) dirty or sour feeding buckets or dirty quarters.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1336, from the United States Department of Agriculture, recommends one teaspoonful of blood meal at a feed. This is a good remedy. The reason Calf Chow has been used to cure scours so many times with such good results, is that it contains blood flour. A Calf Chow calf seldom gets the scours.

Another remedy is to cut down to one-half or one-third the normal feed of milk or gruel, and give one-half a tea cup full of paraffin oil. If this can not be obtained, give raw linseed oil or castor oil. The paraffin oil, which can be obtained at almost any drug store, is better, as it does not have so much of a purging effect on the calf. If the case is very bad, add a few drops of turpentine to the oil. Give oil once a day until the calf is well.

Another good remedy is to give the calf two raw eggs twice a day until it gets better. Be sure to cut down a lot on its milk or gruel feed when you do this, because it gets a lot of food value from the eggs.

Important Correction in the Reference Number

Due to the last minute rush in the composing room when getting out our Annual Reference Number an error was made in the headings on two tables on page three which gives figures about New York and New Jersey Agriculture. The table headed "Farm Facts About New York State Agriculture" gives the figures for New Jersey and the table headed "Farm Facts About New Jersey Agriculture" gives the figures for New York state.

Composition of Dairy Products

Cream.—Cream is composed of the same products as milk, but the water content is much lower and the fat much higher. Cream may contain anywhere from 10 to 70 parts of butterfat.

Butter.—Butter, in a general way, is made up as follows: Fat 82.5 parts, water 14.0 parts, salt 2.5 parts, and curd 1.0 parts.

Cheese.—Ordinary store cheese is made up about as follows: Water 36.5 parts, butterfat 34.0 parts, proteins 24.0 parts, salt 5.5 parts.

Cottage Creese.—Cottage cheese made from skimmed milk with about one pound of 50 per cent cream added to each 100 pounds of milk is made up about as follows:

Water 72.8 parts, butterfat 3.7 parts, protein 18.3 parts, sugar, acid and salt 5.5 parts in about equal proportions. If cottage cheese is made from whole milk, the main difference is that the water content will be lower and the fat higher and the protein practically the same or slightly lower.

Ice Cream.—The composition of ice cream varies with the fat content and other ingredients used. The following may be taken as a fair average for about the extreme requirments as to fat contents required by different state laws: No. 1—Fat 8 parts, protein 4 parts, sugar 21 parts, water 66 parts, ice 1 part. No. 2—Fat 14 parts, protein 2.2 parts, sugar 20 parts, water 63 parts, ice .8 part.

Why Pay More?

IMPROVED model is greatest milking machine value on the market. Only quantity production makes such prices possible. Expertly designed. Highest quality throughout. Heavy pressed seamless aluminum pails. New Departure ball bearings. Easily cleaned. Cows like it and give more milk.

J. P. Johansen of Iowa, one of the hundreds of happy users says, "I am milking 20 cows and have 3 single units and cannot praise your machine too much."

Send for Booklet No. 48

showing models for every purpose; single, double, double single, double double, etc. Agents: Still some open territory. Write for attractive proposition.

Myers-Sherman Company
213-15 N. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

New Improved **Fords Milker** **$90** *Single Unit* Complete *Electric or Gas Engine*

SPECIAL LOW PRICES
FOR ORDERS *Now*
BUY NOW—PAY LATER

Made of copper-content **ROSSMETAL** galvanized

Easy erection. Permanent and tight. No shrinking or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. **Secure wonderful booklet—"What Users Say."**

Agents wanted.

Check items which interest you and write for catalog.

Ross Cutter & Silo Co.
341 Warder St., Springfield, O.

Makers of Metal Hog Houses — Brooder Houses — Silos — Cribs — Bins — Cutters — Roughage Mills.

$5 *Send no money for this* **Milker**
Just pay $5 **AFTER Free Trial**

—then 8 mo. to pay

Yes sir, pay us nothing on this wonderful new type *portable* milker until AFTER thorough trial on **YOUR OWN cows.** Gas engine, electric motor or hand operated—your choice on free trial. So wonderfully simple! So easy to clean! So easy on the cows—and so easy for the dairyman to use! No pails, no pulsator, no pipelines. Yes, this milker **solves** the dairyman's problem. **And portable!** Just wheel it in and start milking! Now—right now (only in territories where we have no salesman or agent) free trial, **rockbottom price direct,** 8 months to pay. No money down—not a cent of installation expense. Try it and you'll **know** whether or not this is the milker for you. **Catalog Free**

Burton Page Co. 400 North Michigan Avenue Dept. 4503 Chicago, Illinois

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Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powdr-paint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to A. L. Rice, Inc., Manufacturers, 134 North St., Adams, N. Y., and a trial package will be mailed to you free, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

ECONOMY SILOS

Made absolutely permanent by our patented **Storm-proof Anchor System.** Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. 507-B Frederick, Md.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

Why the President Vetoed the Farm Bill

(*Continued from page 9*)

On the other hand, higher prices will make a decreased consumption. From 1917 to 1925 the per capita consumption of pork increased from 55 pounds to 86.3 pounds, but in the following year, when the price of pork rose by $3.60 a hundred and the price of beef rose only 40 cents a hundred, the per capita consumption of pork fell off almost nine pounds. It is not inconceivable that the consumers would rebel at an arbitrarily high price and deliberately reduce their consumption of that particular product, especially as uncontrolled substitutes would always be available. The truth is that there is no such thing as effective partial control. To have effective control, we would have to have control of not only one food product but of all substitutes.

Would Increase Surplus

Increased production on the one hand, coupled with decreased domestic consumption on the other, would mean an increased exportable surplus to be dumped on the world market. This in turn would mean a constantly decreasing world price until the point was reached where the world price was sufficiently low so that, even though increased by our tariff duties, commodities would flow into this country in large quantities.

A board of 12 men are granted almost unlimited control of the agricultural industry and cannot only fix the price which the producers of five commodities shall receive for their goods, but can also fix the price which the consumers of the country shall pay for these commodities. * * * * * *

Difficult to Collect Fees

The administrative difficulties involved are sufficient to wreck the plan. * * *

This is even more apparent when we take into consideration the problem of administering the collection of the equalization fee. The Bureau states that the fee will have to be collected either from the processors or the transportation companies, and dismisses as impracticable collections at the point of sale. In case of transportation companies it points out the enormous difficulties of collecting the fee in view of the possibility of shipping commodities by unregistered vehicles. In so far as processors are concerned, it estimates the number at 6,632, without considering the number of factories engaged in the business of canning corn or manufacturing products other than millers. Some conception of the magnitude of the task may be had when we consider that if the wheat, the corn, and the cotton crops had been under operation in the year 1925, collection would have been required from an aggregate of 16,034,466,679 units. The Bureau states that it will be impossible to collect the equalization fee in full.

Would Not Control Over-Production

The bill will not succeed in providing a practical method of controlling the agricultural surplus, which lies at the heart of the whole problem. In the matter of controlling output, the farmer is at a disadvantage as compared with the manufacturer. The latter is better able to gauge his market, and in the face of falling prices can reduce production. The farmer, on the other hand, must operate over a longer period of time in producing his crops and is subject to weather conditions and disturbances in world markets which can never be known in advance. In trying to find a solution for this fundamental problem of the surplus, the present bill offers no constructive suggestion. It seeks merely to increase the prices paid by the consumer, with the inevitable result of stimulating production on the part of the farmer and decreasing consumption on the part of the public. It ignores the fact that production is curbed only by decreased, not increased, prices. In the end the equalization fee and the entire machinery provided by the bill under consideration will merely aggravate conditions which are the cause of the farmer's present distress.

We must be careful in trying to help the farmer not to jeopardize the whole agricultural industry by subjecting it to the tyranny of bureaucratic regulation and control. That is what the present bill will do. But, aside from all this, no man can foresee what the effect on our economic life will be of disrupting the long-established and delicately adjusted channels of commerce. That it will be far-reaching is undeniable, nor is it beyond the range of possibility that the present bill, if enacted into law, will threaten the very basis of our national prosperity, through dislocation, the slowing up of industry, and the disruption of the farmer's home market, which absorbs 90 per cent of his products. * * *

The silence of the majority report on this phase of the subject, in view of its wide circulation in the farming communities of the country, can be only because the proponents of the bill are unwilling that the farmers of the nation shall laern that it is proposed that the equalization fee principle shall be utilized to assure to the packers what they have not been able to gain for themselves—a certain profit from every year's operation. * * *

A Detriment to the Farmers Themselves

The bill would impose the burden of its support to a large degree upon farmers who would not benefit by it. The products embraced in the plan are only about one-third of the total American farm production. The farmers who grow these commodities are themselves large consumers of them, and every farmer consumes some of them. There are several million farmers who do not produce any of the designated products, or very little of them, and they must pay the premiums upon the products designated in the bill. In some commodities such as corn and mill feed the farmers are practically the sole consumers. It is proposed to increase the price of corn and mill feed to American farmers, and therefore the costs to the dairy and cattle feeding industries whose products are omitted from the bill. Beyond this, it means that by dumping of American feeds abroad at lower prices than those charged under this plan to the American swine, cattle and dairy farmer, we should be directly subsidizing foreign production of pork, dairy, beef and other animal products in competition with our own farmers in the markets of the world. We shall send cheap cotton abroad and sell high cotton at home.

No Limitations on Bill

The effect of this plan will be continuously to stimulate American production and to pile up increasing surpluses beyond the world demand. We are already overproducing. It has been claimed that the plan would only be used in the emergency of occasional surplus which unduly depresses the price. No such limitations are placed in the bill. But on the other hand the definition of surplus is the "surplus over domestic requirements" and as we have had such a surplus in most of the commodities covered in the bill for 50 years and will have for years to come it means continuous action. It is said that by the automatic increase of the equalization fee to meet the increasing losses on enlarged dumping of increasing surplus that there would be restraint on production. This can prove effective only after so great an increase in production as will greatly enlarge our exports on all the commodities except cotton. With such increased surpluses dumped from the United States on to foreign markets the world prices will be broken down and with them American prices upon which the premium is based will likewise be lowered to the point of complete disaster to American farmers. It is impossible to see how this bill can work.

Foreign Countries Would Retaliate

Several of our foreign markets have agriculture of their own to protect and they have laws in force which may be applied to dumping and we may expect reprisals from them against dumping agricultural products which will even more diminish our foreign markets.

(*Continued on page 20*)

Keeping Cows in milking trim

YOUR cows may be of the best dairy type, you may be giving them good feed, the best of care—but unless you keep them in milking trim they will not give you maximum milk production.

Heavy milk production depends upon four all-important factors: Health, Appetite, Digestion and Elimination.

Regardless of the goodness of her feed, unless your cow's system is kept in a healthy, vigorous condition, every organ functioning properly, so that she can assimilate and get the good of her ration, she cannot give you the extra pounds of milk which add so materially to your profits and may mean the difference between debit and credit on her page in your dairy ledger.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic puts —and keeps—cows in milking trim

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is exactly what a cow needs to give her that measure of health which enables her to give the maximum returns for her feed—to keep her at the top of milk production.

It contains nux vomica, that finest of all nerve tonics, the dairyman's favorite remedy. Its bitter tonics give cows good appetite and good digestion. It contains diuretics to keep the kidneys active and laxatives to regulate the bowels—to give cows good elimination. Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic provides the correct proportion of those valuable minerals, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, lacking in the feed, which are so necessary in reproduction, for body maintenance and for milk production.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic promotes the natural, healthy functioning of every organ of the cow's body and maintains the proper normal balance between what she takes into her system and what she gives out.

One cow owner's experience

After a recent verified test conducted among a high-grade dairy herd, in which cows given Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic showed an increase of more than nine gallons per month per cow over a like period of time with same feed and care when they were not given it, the dairyman said:

"I would continue to feed Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, regardless of the gain, because my cows show a decided improvement in health, appetite, general condition, and I am assured that the continued use of it will avoid any milk slump and will keep my cows up to the top of milk production for the entire milking period."

Try it on this unconditional guarantee

Go to your dealer and get sufficient Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your cows 30 days. Feed according to directions, give it a fair trial. At the end of 30 days, if you have not seen a satisfactory increase in the milk flow, better appetite and better condition of your cows; if there is any question in your mind as to whether the Tonic has paid you and paid you well, return the empty containers to your dealer. He will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse him.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Improved

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the March prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.40	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 League price for March, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.90.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The February surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER BREAKS SHARPLY

CREAMERY SALTED	Mar. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 2 1926
Higher than extra	..50½-51	53½-54	46½-47
Extra (92 sc)	50 -	53 -	46 -
84-91 score	..47½-49½	48½-52½	41½-45½
Lower G'ds	.46 -47	46 -48	40½-41

The butter market broke rather sharply at the close of the week ending February 26. Trade during the early part of the week had been very good. The holiday on the 22nd was responsible for heavy buying before that day and there was good buying on the 23rd. However, on the 24th, although prices did not change, there was an undertone of weakness that was unmistakable. On the 25th, the smoke changed to fire and down went prices. Stocks had accumulated and in view of slow inquiry and practically no buying interest, a pressure to sell developed. First hand receivers and operators proceeded to search for a satisfactory trading level at which the buyers might take hold. This finally developed at 51c. In addition to the weakness in the market caused by the freer supplies of fancy fresh qualities, there was a sympathetic reaction due to the weakness reported in the Chicago market.

The weakness continued over the weekend. Big chain store buyers withdrew and the regular trade took on only enough stock to supply their current needs. Buyers on all sides have been very cautious and when a report came out on Mar. 1, that street stocks were almost 10,000 tubs heavier than the previous week, the cautious attitude was replaced by a decidedly weaker feeling and prices slipped another cent on creamery extras.

CHEESE A SHADE EASIER

STATE FLATS	Mar. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 2, 1926
Fresh Fancy	-24	-24	———
Fresh Av'ge	.22-23	22-23	———
Held Av'ge	.27-28	27-28	27½-29
Held Av'ge	.26-26½	26-26½	26 -27

The cheese market is just a shade easier than it was a week ago, although quotations give no such indication. Held cheese has been quite firm. Nevertheless, trade has not been particularly good and some business has been done at a fraction below last week's quotations. This slight flutter may be traced to the fact that although our cold storage holdings are below those of last year, nevertheless the out of storage movement is lagging considerably behind the 1926 movement, which is taken by some as an indication, of a slowing up in the consuming market.

As an indication that the sentiment is not too strong, the few lots of fresh state cheese that are arriving are selling quickly, receivers being disposed to meet buyers freely.

FANCY EGGS HELD FIRM

NEARBY WHITE	Mar. 1	Feb. 23	1926 Mar. 2,
Selected Extras	..33-34	33-34	38-39
Average Extras	...30-32	31-32	37-
Extra Firsts	.....29-29¾	30-30½	36-36½
Firsts	.....28-28½	29-29½	35-35½
Gathered	.....27-29½	27-30½	34-36½
Pullets	26-	26-	33-34
BROWNS Fancy	29-31	30-31	34-36

The egg market as far as fancys are concerned has held quite firm since our last report. Closely selected extras are still selling on the same level. There has been an unmistakable strength in evidence on these better qualities with no disposition to give ground. At the same time buyers have apparently been perfectly willing to meet the situation.

On the lower classifications, there has been another slight reduction. Receivers in the market report that a great many of the nearby shipments show unmistakable signs of selections for incubators. Consequently some marks that have been selling in the highest classification are now down into a lower grade.

The egg market as a whole has strengthened slightly. There is not the same weakness in evidence that we have had for the previous two or three weeks. Pacific Coast stock bolstered first. On some classifications the western goods were selling above par with nearbys, consequently some buyers turned to the nearbys and this resulted in a better clearance of stock with the consequent strengthening of prices.

When we compare the market with that of a year ago, things do not look quite so rosy. Not only is the market about five cents below that of a year ago on better qualities but the medium grades which by far make up the bulk of nearby shipments show a greater difference. Without a doubt the very springlike weather that we have been having has been responsible for the marked increase in receipts over last year and consequently the lower prices.

Fortunately our consuming market is holding up very well. During the last week in February there was a disposition on the part of some of the operators to hazard slight accumulations rather than permit the market to go farther downward. Undoubtedly the free movement of stocks into distributing channels was responsible for this attitude.

LIVE POULTRY HIGHER

FOWLS	Mar. 1	Feb. 23	Mar. 2 1926
Colored	-33	31-32	35-36
Leghorns	.33-	31-32	-35
BROILERS Colored	.45-50	45-50	40-60
CAPONS	.33-35	33-35	45-48
TURKEYS	.25-30	25-30	40-45
DUCKS, Nearby	-30	-30	33-34
GEESE	———	-25	23-24
RABBITS	.32-35	28-32	28-30

The live poultry market has moved to a higher level since our last report. The fowl market is entirely in the sellers' favor due to rather limited supplies of fancy stock. On top of this the demand has been extremely good of late. In some quarters there has been a shortage that bordered on acute and some buyers found it difficult to obtain enough stock to meet their trade needs. Leghorn fowls have been selling more freely than the heavier colored stock. As a matter of fact some real fancy Leghorns have been selling at a premium.

The broiler market is not quite as strong as the fowl but at that young stock has been selling very well. Plymouth Rocks naturally are topping the market at 55c with other breeds including Reds at 50c. At this writing there was some apprehension felt because of reports of heavier shipments to come forward on the 3rd and 4th.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Mar. 1	Feb. 23	Last Year
Wheat, May	.1.40¾	1.39½	1.58⅜
Corn, May	.78⅛	.75⅞	.77¼
Oats, May	.46⅞	.44	.40⅛
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat. No. 2 Red	..1.50¾	1.50¾	1.88⅜
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.89⅞	.90⅜	.89½
Oats, No. 2	.54½	.53½	.49½
FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Feb. 26	Feb. 19	Feb. 27 1926
Gr'd Oats	.32.00	32.00	29.00
Sp'g Bran	.31.50	31.50	28.00
H'd Bran	.33.00	33.50	30.00
Soft W. Mids	.37.00	37.50	34.00
Flour Mids	.35 50	35.50	32.00
Red Dog	.39.00	39.00	36.50
Wh. Hominy	.32.00	32.50	29.00
Yel. Hominy	.32 00	32.50	29.00
Corn Meal	.31.50	33.00	31.00
Gluten Feed	.36.75	36.75	38.50
Gluten Meal	.46.75	46.75	48.50
36% C. S. Meal	....37.00	35.50	35.00
41% C. S. Meal	....39.50	38.25	36.50
43% C. S. Meal	....41.00	39.50	38.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	.45.50	45.50	44.00

POTATOES STILL DULL

There has been no improvement in the potato market since our last report. As a matter of fact it is just a shade weaker and on the first day of March states generally brought from $3.75 to $3.90 per 180 pounds in bulk with sacked goods at from $3.10 to $3.25 per 150 pounds.

Maines in 150-pound sacks were generally selling at from $3.60 to $3.80 and bulk goods per 180 pounds were from $4.40 to $4.65. Long Island No. 1 in 150 pound sacks have shown some tendency to strengthen and on the first of March were selling from $5 to $5.25 with bulk goods at from $5.65 to $6.10 per 180 pounds.

The present condition of the market is not wholly a surprise to us. Last fall we were very positive in our statement that we would not see high prices this year. We would see a fair price level. At the same time we have not had weather that was particularly conducive to heavy potato consumption. For the past three weeks the Metropolitan district has enjoyed for the most part spring-like weather that has been entirely unseasonable. On top of this comes word from R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets that on January 1, 1927, there were in New York State 7,251,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes on hand. On January 1, 1926, a year ago, there were 4,908,000 bushels. In other words this year we have about 50% more potatoes than we had a year ago. However, the stocks on hand on January 1, 1927, are less than half what they were on January 1, 1925.

The crop in the 19 late producing states on January 1, 1927, was reported to be 72,242,000 bushels while on January 1, 1926, the stock of merchantable potatoes amounted to slightly over 63 million bushels. Everything indicates quite conclusively that there are plenty of potatoes to go around and that there is not sufficient shortage to warrant any sky-rocketing prices. Whether the old potato deal is going to wind up any stronger is impossible to say. There are reports from some sections that potatoes did not do well in storage and stocks are coming out of the cellars showing a great deal of shrinkage.

NO CHANGE IN APPLES

There has been no change in the apple market of late. The market is closing out on some varieties very weakly, particularly southern marks, while there seems to be a little stronger sentiment on some lines of state apples.

Baldwins in barrels are selling anywhere from $2 to $5. Greenings are generally 50c better all along the line. McIntosh have been selling from $4 to $8.00 although precious few have been bringing better than $7.50. Spies have been selling from $3 to $7 with top quotations very rare. The wide spread of these prices is a clear indication of how qualities are running. Ben Davis is one variety that hasn't much spread to it, barrel goods selling anywhere from $2 to $3 depending on quality.

HAY EASIER

The hay market has eased off considerably and on the 1st of March No. 1 timothy brought no more than $25 with No. 3 at $23 to $24 and other grades selling down as low as $19 on mixed hay. No. 1 clover mixed is selling at the same price as No. 2 mixed. Rye straw is still selling at $26 a ton.

CABBAGE AND OTHER PRODUCE

The cabbage market is still a very weak affair and apparently is going to close out that way. Most of the bulk sells in carlot anywhere from $15 to $17 per ton. Where there is some jobbing out and the stock is nice, it is said to be bringing even as high as $20 per ton. However, the market is extremely dull.

Onions are scarce. State yellows that only show fair quality are bringing $2.50 per bushel whereas a year ago only the best were able to bring $2.25. Orange County yellows are selling from $2 to $2.25 and even the best are none too good whereas a year ago Orange County yellows had to be choice to bring $1.75.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The market has been extremely good on live calves. We have had a very active demand. Strictly prime and choice stock has been selling at $17 to $17.50. Most of the arrivals have been selling at from $12 to $16.50 with culls and commons selling down as low as $7.

The live lamb market has been fairly good, taking all things into consideration. For one thing the demand has been quite active. States are generally selling from $10 to $15.25, although there has been some poor stock selling down as low as $7 or $8. States outsold southerns and westerns on the first day of March. Sheep have been selling anywhere from $2.50 to $6.50 depending on quality.

The steer market has been fairly good, prime fed stock selling anywhere from $10.75 to $11.40. Marks above medium selling from $10.25 to $10.65, other grades selling down to $8 for commons. Bulls are generally selling anywhere from $4.50 to $7.25, depending on size, condition, weight, etc. Cows have been meeting a fairly steady market and good demand. Heavy state fat cows generally are selling from $5 to $5.50 with a few sales reported at $6. Medium fats $4 to $4.25. Fresh to good heavy cutters from $3.25 to $4.25. Canners light and common $2 or a little better. Fair to heavy canners anywhere from $2.50 to $3. Reactor yearlings $3.50 to $4.50.

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I start the day with a pipe in my mouth and a song in my heart. It has been like that for a good many years now. Before I settled upon Prince Albert as the one and only tobacco for me, I had "played around," as you young fellows say, with many brands.

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P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

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"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots
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If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would crack or break

75 YEARS of experience in boot-making by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world—that goes into every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot. This boot is *built* to stand every farm test.

It's just as husky as it looks—extra strong, every inch of it. You can't kick through that thick, oversize sole—it's as tough as the tread of a tire.

And the uppers—they are made of the finest rubber—rubber so elastic that you can stretch a strip of it more than five times its own length! No wonder, where inferior rubber splits and cracks, "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots stand up!

And at every vital point where wear is hardest, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric are anchored in behind that strong surface—to give *extra* strength. Only "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes have so many!

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We know you will like the plus farm value in "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes.

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The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus
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EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, brand-new ideas of coloring and pattern—the new Armstrong Rugs instantly appeal to your love of the beautiful when you see them in home or store! Picture a daringly colorful border enclosing a two-toned field of small-figured carpet pattern—a rug that will "fit in" with the furnishings of 'most any room.

Picture, too, a rug of Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum in rippling soft-toned gray, green, blue, or brown, with a decorative border of unit design . . . nothing prettier has ever been created in a smooth-surface rug. These fascinating rugs you will find in the stores if you make sure to ask for the new *Armstrong's* Linoleum Rugs.

You can hardly believe that rugs so unusually handsome can be so inexpensive. They are genuine Armstrong's Cork Linoleum with the burlap back . . . no other smooth-surface rugs offer so much in texture, beauty, wearing quality.

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Above: *Jaspé Pattern No. 715.*
Right: *Pattern No. 931.*

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Among the Farmers

News From the North Country

WITH the first of March at hand one hears many comments and questions as to just whether it's advent will be as " a lion or a lamb". At any rate the past week has been very nice after getting the cold of the blizzardly storm out of the air. Reports were that sap was running on two different days, robins were seen at Ogdensburg, the crows have been traveling hither and yon, and one woman discovered a butterfly trying to convince itself that spring had arrived. Be that as it may, we still have some winter days coming, and farmers hope that the ground will be covered with snow for some weeks yet.

* * *

To many a youngster in Jefferson county the advent of the month of March brings little consolation for it marks the last month of work of Alton H. Adams, the county leader of Junior Extension and Project work. Starting with a small group of boys and girls at the community of Green Settlement back in 1920, with boys and girls work as a community project of the Farm Bureau, Mr. Adams has in the seven years endeared himself to a host of young people as well as their parents, through his honest and sincere endeavors.

The registration of boys and girls in this county was 1358 in 1926, the largest number of any county in New York State —in fact for the last four years Mr. Adams has had the honor and privilege of leading all other counties in the point of numbers as well as other ways. This past fall the teams and individuals from Jefferson county, together with their demonstrations and other work, carried off most of the honors at the State Fair. These included the Grand Champion calf of all breeds, the first prize demonstration team of both boys and girls, and best of all, the boy who showed the best sportsmanship and leadership of all the project workers at the Fair.

* * *

The warmer weather has increased the egg production to the point where prices are breaking badly. Strictly fresh eggs were selling yesterday for from 28c to 33c per dozen by the crate, and the stores are retailing for from 30c to 40c. Potatoes have also fallen off in price and it looks as though those who sold their table stock last fall will be better off than those who held. Oats are slowly climbing—where they are good enough to be considered suitable for seed, being cared at 53c. Feeding oats are still bringing 50c. Choice seed oats are bringing 55 to 60 cents in quantity.

Poultry thieves are again resuming their work after a respite following the wholesale arrests and convictions of last fall. The arrest of two more lately looks as though quick retribution will continue to follow. The difficulty with all this is that the farmer who loses the chickens seldom recovers them. W. I. Roe

County Notes

Broome County—Taken altogether, we have had a fine winter here. There has been no combination of loose snow and high wind, consequently no drifts. The temperature has been to zero but few times and the sleighing on hill roads. has been fine while cement roads have easily been kept open for autos. Much lumber, mine props, and ties have been taken out in this section but little wood. The price of grain has been increasing but eggs are only 30 cents per dozen; butter 52 cents; potatoes $1.50; cows bring very good prices.—Mrs. E. M. C.

Essex County—February brought a warm spell that took off most of the snow and gave a breathing spell from six weeks of steady cold weather. Cattle are wintering well. The TB tester has been the rounds. A milk train service is being agitated for the Champlain Valley but no decision has yet been reached. Potatoes are rotting in the cellar quite badly. Farmers are getting up wood and taking logs to mill. Eggs are 35 cents a dozen; potatoes $2.50 a bushel; good cows $75 to $90.—M. E. B.

Notes from Pennsylvania

Tioga County—The heaviest snowfall of the season about 15 inches. Some farmers have tapped sugar bushes and made some syrup and sugar. Buyers are carring potatoes, paying 80 cents delivered at car. Apples 75 cents per bushel. Quite a number of auction sales advertised now, some farmers selling stock and tools and let farms, the tenant furnish everything. Hens laying good; eggs, 35 cents a dozen. Work is very scarce and wages low. Many men are out of work. One man, a young man with family is working for a farmer for $15 per month and boards himself. Wood brings $3 per cord; hard coal is $15 per ton; soft, $6.50; veal calves 12 cents per lb. Good horses and matched teams not very plentiful; tractors have taken place of horses. Nice horse and carriage or team of horses a rare sight.—Mrs. W. C. G.

Farmer's Meeting

March 16 and 17—Tioga County Farm Bureau meeting. Prof. R. C. Ogle will discuss the subject of incubating and brooding.

Hudson Valley Fruit Growers Discuss Apple Grading at Poughkeepsie

(*Continued from page 6*)

lege of Agriculture gave figures to show that the average consumption of apples is only about two-thirds of what it was a generation ago. This, he said, is due principally to the competition of other fruits. The average consumption of oranges and grape fruit is now four times as much as it was then. Professor Spencer also mentioned that the grower of barrelled apples gets a higher percentage of the retail price than the grower of boxed apples. The grower of barrelled stock gets 27 per cent of the retail price while the grower of boxed stock gets about 17 per cent of the retail price.

Supply What the Buyer Wants

Charles Repp of Glassboro, New Jersey, stated that the only sure way to sell apples is to deliver exactly what is ordered by the buyer. He told of an instance where his association shipped a car load of fruit to a buyer who upon receipt complained about the quality of it. The association wired to return the fruit and they would cross the buyer from their list. The result of this was that the buyer accepted the fruit. This action was made possible because the association knew exactly what quality they were sending. Mr. E. A. Hackett of Bolton, Massachusetts, told how New England growers are working together to regain their old local markets for New England fruit.

Plan Fruit Tour Next Summer

A movement was started by President Case for a tour of the Horticultural Society next summer. Plans are only rough at present, but call for a meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station the early part of August, to be followed a few days later by a meeting in the Hudson Valley section. Mr. Case believes that a large number of Hudson Valley growers would motor to Geneva Station and the tour back to the Hudson Valley would include a large number of Western New York fruit growers and their families.

H. B. Turkey, who is in charge of horticultural research for the state experiment station in the Hudson Valley, suggested that the Eastern summer session be held at Woodstock, near Kingston, under the shade of the old tree which is the original Jonathan apple tree. The matter was left to the executive committee.

Conference Held on Apple Grading

State officials and officers of the Society and members of the special committee on the revision of the grading law had an extended conference on Thursday evening. Among those present were Commissioner Pyrke, H. Deane Phillips, Director of the Department's Bureau of Markets, B. D. Van Buren, of the Department, H. S. Duncan, who has charge of shipping point inspection, R. L. Gillett, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural statistics, President Case of the Association, Vice-President Judson, Secretary-Treasurer Roy P. McPherson, T. E. Cross of the executive committee, and H. E. Wellman, George A. Morse and J. L. Salisbury, members of the Western New York Farm Bureau Fruit Committee, E. W. Mitchell, formerly president of the Society and Professor Oskamp of the State College of Agriculture.

Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting was one calling upon the State Legislature to appropriate at least $10,000 for the enforcement of the apple grading law. Another asked that the Legislature provide a building to house the collection of historical material now in the possession of the Horticultural Society. Still another asked the State to erect a marker to identify the original Jonathan apple tree.

N. Y. Farmers Increase Sales Through Cooperative Commission House

GROWING use by New York State Farmers of the cooperative commission services available through the Livestock Producers Commission Association of East Buffalo, New York, is seen in a recent report of the Association.

According to this report New York livestock men sold four times as much live stock through the association in 1926 as in the year previous. New York, however, is still toward the bottom of the list in volume of business handled for the various states at this market. Michigan heads the list wtih 1,689 cars of livestock in 1926.

The report shows that 156,247 head of cattle, 195,936 calves, 952,915 hogs and 739,152 cheep were sold for farmers in 1926 by the cooperative organization.

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New White Pine Bevel Siding. 6" wide. Big Bargain. Regular price about $60. Special now per 1000 sq. ft..... $29

2x4, 2x6, 2x8, short lengths. Hundred uses around farm or factory only, with carload orders, per 1000 ft..... $13

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In several styles and types; one at least, just what you need. Disks are forged sharp—dust-proof oil soaked hardwood bearings.

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Save from 10 to 50% on your seeds this year. Write for catalogue giving detailed information about our complete line of superior quality field, garden and flower seeds.

Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A

New Herd Sire

An American Agriculturist advertiser can supply you with a well-bred individual.

when March winds BLOW feed FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

Protect your baby chicks from this month's uncertain weather—insure the life of every fluffy little bird—enjoy the profit and satisfaction of saving your hatches

You can't control the weather, but when you feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter in March the little chicks respond to it as they do to sunshine and June weather. For Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is the feed that "works like sunshine." It contains Cod Liver Oil, so that bone-weakness is eliminated.

And it also contains Cod Liver *Meal*—that marvelous substance that helps the nourishing oatmeal and other ingredients put their goodness right into the blood, flesh, and frame of the baby chick.

Cod Liver Oil gives the chicks a plentiful supply of the vitamins that prevent rickets, soft bones, toe-picking and other destructive troubles.

And oatmeal, the base of this "sunshine ration," is especially good for chicks. It is soft, and easily digested by the chick's tender digestive organs. To the oatmeal are added minerals, proteins, and other ingredients to form a *complete,* balanced feed. Chicks started on Ful-O-Pep can be raised into profit-making poultry—heavy layers, vigorous cockerels, or prime early market fowl.

It's easy to feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter; buy it from the dealer near you who handles Quaker Feeds. He has Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed, too.

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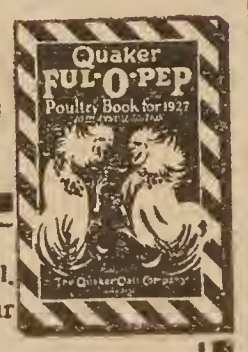

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Why the President Vetoed the Farm Bill

(*Continued from page 13*)

The bill is essentially a price-fixing bill, because in practical working the board must arrive in some way at the premium price which will be demanded from the American consumer, and it must fix these prices in the contracts at which it will authorize purchases by flour millers, packers, other manufacturers, and such cooperatives as may be used, for the board must formulate a basis upon which the board will pay losses on the export of their surplus. * * * * * *

Therefore the bill means an enormous building up of Government bureaucracy to let and inspect these billions of dollars of contracts with all their infinite variety of terms covering different goods and their different grades and qualities. In turn, all of the contracts of resales by these institutions must be examined and checked to determine the losses made.

Increases Bureaucracy

Parallel with it another bureaucracy must be built up to collect and distribute the equalization fee. It calls for an aggregation of bureaucracy dominating the fortunes of American farmers, intruding into their affairs and offering infinite opportunities to fraud and incapacity. It does not replace any middle men or manufacturers, it means that thousands of officials are set to watch them and the farmers to see that they do not evade the requirements. One of our difficulties today is the great spread between the farmer and the consumer. All these increased processors profits and this cost of bureaucracy must simply add to this spread without bringing to the farmer any return on such items. In fact, as he is a large consumer he also pays this. * * * * *

It is proposed that the administration of this plan shall be in the control of a board whose members are nominated to the President by agricultural organizations for his transmission to the Senate for confirmation. That appears to be an unconstitutional limitation on the authority of the President, but, far more important than this, I do not believe that upon serious consideration the farmers of America would tolerate the precedent of a body of men chosen solely by one industry who, acting in the name of the Government, shall arrange for contracts which determine prices, secure the buying and selling of commodities, the levying of taxes on that industry, and pay losses on foreign dumping of any surplus. There is no reason why other industries—copper, coal, lumber, textiles, and others—in every occasional difficulty should not receive the same treatment by the Government. Such action would establish bureaucracy on such a scale as to dominate not only the economic life but the moral, social, and political future of our people.

No Check on Board

The amount of the equalization fees, the method of collection and disposition of these great sums of money are to be determined by the Board without any effective check or review from the Executive or Congress—a delegation of powers under which our form of Government can not continue. * * * *

This suggestion is faulty in another respect, namely, that failure would be demonstrated only by the accumulation of a huge surplus in storage. The discontinuance of operations, while a vast supply remained in storage, would result in a prolonged depression of price through the surplus being fed into the markets or through fear of its sale.

While the bill authorizes an appropriation of $250,000,000, it fails to restrict the contracts of the Board within that sum and nowhere denies the liability of the United States for additional sums of money. If the Board had begun operating in the 1925 cotton crop when prices were around 20 cents a pound and had then attempted to hold up the price on the 1926 crop at a level which induced the picking of the whole crop, the whole $250,000,000 would have been spent and great commitments beyond that figure have been entered into. The allocation of $100,000,000 to cotton in last year's bill, plus the suggested fee of $5 a bale, would have been completely exhausted long before the 1926 crop came into the market. And, if the equalization fee should prove unconstitutional or otherwise uncollectible, the Treasury would have been committed by contracts to a liability to the extent of the whole revolving fund.

Apart from the necessity of contracting with the packers, the bill confers upon the Board unlimited power as to the nature, extent, and duration of contracts with other processors. It does not even enjoin an absence of "unreasonable" discrimination between them, although it does prohibit "unreasonable" discrimination between cooperatives. The Board would therefore possess an absolute power of life and death over many legitimate business organizations, since none could compete against a processor enjoying a contract with the board protecting it against loss. The Board could go unlimitedly into processing for its own account, if it so desired. No such unrestricted powers have ever been conferred upon any Board.

The insurance proposal amounts to a straight Government agreement to pay to the cooperative associations any loss which they may incur in withholding commodities from the market—no matter how high the price may go in the meantime. For example, a wheat cooperative may, in a year of shortage, take wheat from a member on a day when it is selling at $2.50 a bushel. Under this bill it may decide to hold it for $3 but be insured that if the market breaks the Government will pay it the difference between $2.50 and the price at which the cooperative actually disposes of the wheat. Nothing more destructive of all orderly processes of trade could be imagined, and nothing more unfair to the nonmember of the cooperative, since his equalization fee would be used to pay the losses. * * * *

Many Inspectors Necessary

It would take a horde of inspectors to assure the payment of the fee on the particular corn required to bear it. A feeder of cattle who had the necessary machinery to grind or crush his corn bought from other farmers for feeding purposes would be able to market his cattle free from the cost of the equalization fee, while another feeder who purchased such ground feed would be compelled to market his cattle with the added cost of the equalization fee on the corn. This, of course, would be true as to swine; moreover, the feeder who had been compelled to purchase the ground feed would pay the fee on that, and when he sells his swine he pays an additional fee on that transaction. He pays twice. * * *

In fixing the amount of the equalization fee the Board must necessarily estimate the crop, because it is their duty to estimate the probable "advances, losses, costs, and charges to be paid" and to determine the amount for each unit. Of course, they are compelled to estimate the crop in order to estimate the number of units. One of the coauthors of the bill suggests that if the law had been in operation from 1925 the equalization fee on wheat should yield $131,750,000. I mention this to show the large sums involved. If either the estimate of the crop or the size of the fund needed should be inaccurate, so that there is collected many millions more than needed, there is no way to return it to the producer. Suppose there should be estimated an exportable surplus of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and there is a surplus of but 100,000,000, the fund would be almost twice as large as it should be, and if the amount involved should be anything like that stated by Representative Haugen the Board would have fifty-five or sixty millions more than needed of the farmers' money. There is no way to return it. * * *

Difficult to Determine Fees

Another difficulty will be in making proper estimates of the amount of products and the amount of the equalization fee.

It is improbable that this Board could do any better in this respect than has been done by the Department of Agriculture. In spring wheat the estimates

(*Continued on page 24*)

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 427, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 427
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. .....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

About Shipping Eggs to New York City

HAVING shipped eggs to the New York City market for several years, perhaps our experience along that line might be of interest to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers. Although our eggs are not fancy enough to bring the fanciest prices, we have always had the price for firsts or extra firsts. Last year they brought from 10 to 20 cents right along above what the storekeepers in town were paying.

Of course, the greatest demand is unwashed white eggs, but it is better to wipe them off a little with a damp cloth than ship them dirty and with proper attention paid to keeping nests and henhouses clean, there will be few dirty eggs.

Separate Whites and Browns

If brown and white are packed in the same cases they should be packed separately or one will get the price for mixed instead of for brown and whites. Of course, the fresher the eggs the better and the closer they are graded the higher price they bring. A few undersized or off color eggs lower the price so such eggs can be saved for home consumption or sold locally. Extra large eggs or those having thin spots in the shell are liable to be broken in transit and should be left out. Eggs should be kept where the temperature is neither too hot or too cold.

Needless to say cases as well as flats and fillers should be in good condition. Excelsior or excelsior pads should be placed top and bottom of each half case. Never use papers or magazines for packing. After nailing the case securely it is wisest to be on the safe side and wire at each end.

Tags should be plainly written, with name and address of both consignee and consignor, number of eggs given, also color, whether brown or whites or both. Tags are nailed one on each end of the case, but never on top or sides.

Important Correction in the Reference Number

Due to the last minute rush in the composing room when getting out our Annual Reference Number an error was made in the headings on two tables on page three which gives figures about New York and New Jersey Agriculture. The table headed "Farm Facts About New York State Agriculture" gives the figures for New Jersey and the table headed "Farm Facts About New Jersey Agriculture" gives the figures for New York state.

Anyone having a good private trade or other market would probably be foolish to change on the other hand if one sells to the storekeeper who in turn ships to the city, he ought to make the merchant's profit if not more for while the storekeeper has all sorts to grade and ship the individual has only his or her own.—E. M. N.

The Cornell Fattening Ration

50 lbs cornmeal
20 lbs. white wheat middlings
10 lbs. grd. oats

Mix to a batter, fresh at each feeding with buttermilk or skim milk; approximately 1 quart milk to 1 lb. (1 quart) mash.

If milk is not available, add 20 lbs. high grade meat scrap.. Mix fresh each feeding, using 1½ quarts water to 2 lbs. (2 quarts) mash.

The birds should be fed all that they will clean up readily twice daily (at about equal intervals) for about two weeks, which is usually as long as fowls will "stand up" under such heavy feeding.

Broilers may be held longer, especially if they are pen-fattened. They should be fed grain in the litter at noon.

In order that they will eat the new ration greedily, birds should not be fed for the first 24 hours after they are placed in the crates or the pens.

If at any time the birds go "off feed" one feeding should be omitted. Clean pails and troughs will help to prevent this condition.

Grit, shell, green feed, and water are unnecessary except in hot weather,

(Continued on page 22)

GLASS CLOTH
Brings Amazing Success with BABY CHICKS

Fred Turner
Originator of GlassCloth

If you want unusual success with your chicks raise them under GLASS CLOTH. This wonder material admits the ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) These rays prevent rickets, softness, leg weakness and many other chick troubles. Death loss from these causes is stopped. Ultra-violet rays speed up the building of bone and tissue. Chicks thrive amazingly and grow very fast. If you want to raise every chick, if you wan early broilers and layers, put GLASS CLOTH in your brooder house windows and build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed where the chicks can run and exercise in real sunlight. It is nature's health remedy. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. Millions of yards in use today. Repays its cost many times a season.

The Ames Test

Experts everywhere recommend GLASS CLOTH. In a test at Ames College 25 per cent of the chicks under plain glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew rapidly. The illustration shows the difference in two chicks that had the same start and same care, except that the big one had plenty of ultra-violet light and the runt had none.

Ideal for HOT BEDS

Much Cheaper Than Glass

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs a fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Plants grow stronger and hardier and transplant better. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame. Under glass, plants become weak and spindley for want of violet light.

Patented—Accept No Imitations

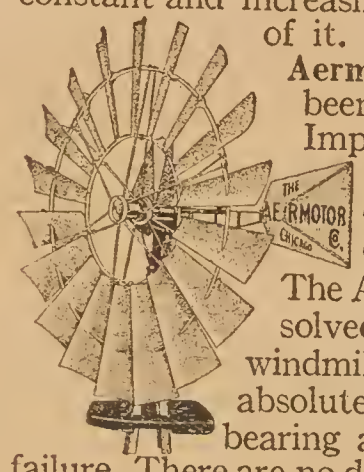
Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days' use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. For smaller quantity send $3.50 for 30 ft. roll, or $2.25 for 18 ft roll. Common sense instructions, "Success With Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

Turner Bros. Dept. 0112 Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.



The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY **AERMOTOR CO.** DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

Brooder
Made for $4.96

For $4.96 you can make a better brooder than you can buy—no matter how much you pay. It will take better care of as many as 60 chicks with less fuss and work than any brooder made. It will raise huskier chicks and lose fewer than a good hen. I will send you, without charge, plans for making this wonderful brooder. You can make it in an hour or two with a saw and hammer, and the only materials you will require are a packing box, a piece of table oilcloth and a few nails. This brooder is heated with a Putnam Brooder Heater which has a patented burner different from any other burner in the world, in that *it will burn without any attention whatever as long as there is oil in the tank.* It is fool proof and fire safe and a gale can't blow it out. You can fill it and light it and *forget* it. It never needs trimming. The oil tank holds a quart and *burns from 10 to 12 days without refilling.* Order a brooder heater today; price $4.75 postpaid to your door. Try the heater out. If not satisfied, return within 30 days and I will promptly refund your money.

I. Putnam, Route 327-B, Elmira, N. Y.

Poultry Appliances

Our **CATALOGUE** of Cornell Poultry Appliances, designed at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., contains many new time-saving, labor-saving, money-making inventions for the poultry raiser.

Write for a copy. No charge

TREMAN, KING & CO., Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Stop Cranking
USE
KWIK-GO FORDSON STARTER

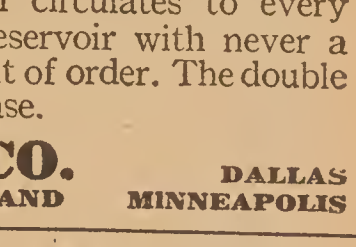
Hot Shot Holder and switch permanently attached. Starts Fordson on cold mornings with ¼ turn. Sold on trial

$3.00

From dealer or direct prepaid

KEMP EQUIPMENT CO.
State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

DEAD!
KILL MICE & RATS INSTANTLY WITH



INSIST ON ESSEX ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25¢ IF YOUR DRUGGIST CANNOT SUPPLY YOU WRITE US DIRECT GIVING HIS NAME ROEBER & KUEBLER CO NEWARK, N.J.

ESSEX POISONED WHEAT

Kill Rats New Way

In France the World's greatest laboratory has discovered a germ that kills rats and mice by science. Absolutely safe. Cannot harm human beings, dogs, cats, birds, chickens or pets. Quickly clear dwellings and outbuildings, with no offensive after-effects. It is called Danysz Virus.

Free Book Get our free book on rats and mice, telling about VIRUS and how to get some.

VIRUS, Inc. Dept. 5-A 121 W. 15th St. New York

BABY CHICKS

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. **Special Pen Mated Stock** and **Extra High Bred Stock** at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; Anconas	3.75	7.25	13.00	62.00	120.00
Wh. & Bd. Rocks; S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes; S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies)	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Lights & Heavies)	3.25	6.00	11.00	55.00	110.00
Mixed Chicks (Light)	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU in 1927. Flocks AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid

	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot, Parks Ped. Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12.				

If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad. Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

THE GLASER POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERIES

GLASER VITALITY CHICKS Bred from healthy, pure bred, heavy laying parent stock of the blood of the best strains in the country, such as: Tancred, Wyckoff, Owens, Sheppard, Pape, Holterman, Thompson, etc. All Flocks carefully inspected and culled by men of many years experience. GLASER VITALITY CHICKS WILL SUIT YOU.

Full Live Delivery Guaranteed Prepaid

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorn, Ancona	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.50	$120
Barred & White Rock, Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.50	140
White & S. L. Wyandot, Buff Orpington	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.50	150
Partridge Plymouth Rock	8.50	16.00	47.00	78.50	150

Assorted heavy breeds, 50, $7; 100, $13; 300, $38; 500, $62.50. Assorted light, 100, $10 straight. Order direct from this advertisement NOW. Get them when you want them. Ref., Peoples Banking Company or Postmaster. You take no chance.

THE GLASER HATCHERIES Box 155-N McCOMB, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK

40,000 Weekly. Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$50.00	$72.00	$120.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
White Wyndots, Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00	90.00	150.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	11.50	22.00	84.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	7.00	13.00	50.00	75.00	125.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 58 BUCYRUS, OHIO

Pure Bred Chicks

From High Egg Record Flocks

All leading varieties. American Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices. Sent prepaid.

100% *live delivery guaranteed*

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B, TIFFIN, OHIO

CHICKS: OUR 11th YEAR

$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

Longs Reliable Hatchery

Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

"KEYSTONE CHICKS"

Leaders since 1910

30,000 Chicks weekly—9 cents each and up. Member I.B.C.A. Catalogue free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY

Box 23, - - Richfield, Pa.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks.

Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to

EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM

Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

White Leghorn Chicks

High quality, farm bred S.C. White Leghorn Chicks, from breeders selected for years for heavy egg production, size of bird and egg, and hatched in our electric incubators. We have only a few thousand to offer the trade that appreciates strong, sturdy chicks. Send a card for circular and price list.

Genesee Valley Poultry Farm

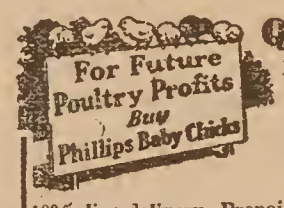
Castile, N.Y.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALDEN, N. Y.



Quality Chicks—From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for

Quality Is High—Price Is Low

100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 38, Fairport, N. Y.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and pay you better. Every flock culled for health, egg production and legbanded by O. S. University expert. White Leghorns $13, B. Rock, W. Rock, R. I. Reds $15, B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes $16, Heavy Assorted $12, W. Pekin Ducklings $30 a hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage Prepaid. Catalog Free! Order from this ad. SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, O.

March and April Prices	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Odds and Ends	10	47.50	90

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

JONES' BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

A Hatch every day. Prompt Shipment. Safe Arrival. Good Quality Guaranteed. Send for Price List.

A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM

Georgetown, Delaware

The Cornell Fattening Ration

(*Continued from page 21*)

when milk or water may be given as a drink at noon.

Crates constructed from slats should be built 36 inches square by 20 inches high, with false bottoms of 1-inch mesh wire poultry netting. The feed troughs should be suspended outside.

The capacity of such a crate is from six to eight fowls or from ten to twelve broilers, determined by the number that can eat from the trough at once.

For summer use the crates should be placed in a comfortable temperature outside in the shade or in an open shed, and in a reasonably warm house for fall and winter use.

Pen Fattening

For best results the flock should be limited to twenty or thirty birds, with two square feet of floor space allowed for each fowl.

To prevent dirt and waste, feed troughs should be so built that the birds cannot walk in them.

Results

Well-fattened birds are worth more a pound than range stock, due to improved quality of flesh.

These rations are recommended for both young and old stock.

Attention should be called to the fact that birds "off condition" or of low vitality cannot be fattened profitably. Before the birds are placed in the crates they should be treated for lice.

Clean, mite-free quarters are necessary to insure keen appetites—the keynote of successful fattening.

Do Not Keep Scrubs or Cross Breeds

"I have a flock of 125 Buff Orpingtons. These were from good blooded stock but a neighbor had R. I. Reds and they got mixed with the Reds before we were aware of it. We have always kept the stock we had as they were good layers and also heavy birds. Have culled them out and have bought the best males I could get. I have had several chances to sell them but I will not sell them on account of their being mixed with the Reds. This was 5 years ago they mixed. I am told in time they will be pureblooded stock. Will they ever be? If so, how long till I could sell them as such? We pick out all birds that show any red in them."—Mrs. O. L. G., Pa.

YOUR Buff Orpingtons will never be entirely purebred and we feel that you will be wise to dispose of them and start over again. Purebred day old chicks or hatching eggs cost very little more than scrubs and we feel that it never pays to keep scrubs or any birds that have a mixture of two breeds.

Early Hatched Pullets Best

IT is important to get early hatched chicks and those who plan to buy chicks should order them early so they will be sure of getting them when they want them.

The Ohio Experiment Station has found that pullets hatched before May 1st average 9.5 more eggs for the year than those hatched after May 1st.

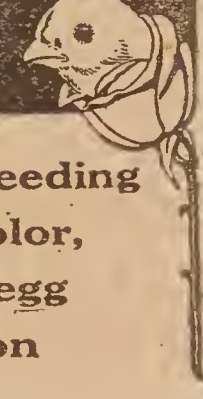
Heavy breeds should be hatched in March and April. The light breeds in late March, throughout April, and the first half of May. Chicks from flocks with known egg records invariably develop into the best layers.

Treats for the Poultry

DURING the long winter when the hens are shut up, little changes in the menu do much to brighten them—especially on dull days when it is snowing or raining. Very often, I go down to the cellar at night, lamp in one hand, a pail and a knife in the other.

Here we have a big pile of turnips, as we grow a lot for the stock. Owing to the mild winter we have had, they remind me of a garden with their luxuri-

Rosemont Chicks



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Put yourself 15 years ahead in the poultry game by starting with Rosemont Distinctive Chicks from standard-bred flocks. You will get stamina, beauty and plenty of eggs when eggs are high. And our prices are so reasonable that you can afford Rosemont Chicks—any leading breed, including State-Certified Jersey Black Giants.

Write for 1927 Catalog

It pictures and describes our foundation flocks; incubator equipment and breeding and hatching methods. Gives helpful hints on culling. Write for your copy and Price List.

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Drawer 14

Rosemont, Hunterdon County New Jersey

WHY BUY CHICKS From A POULTRYMAN

BECAUSE every year we must grow thousands of WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS to keep our plant of 6,000 layers on a profitable basis.

YOU get the benefit of 16 years of breeding that has bred into our chicks health and the ability to lay over a long period good sized eggs without breaking down under winter egg production.

FREE circular explaining how one of our customers made $1,445 on 357 PULLETS, over his feed bill and many other facts about our breeding farm. Dept. A.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS

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HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door	50	100	500
Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.50
Barred & Wh. Rocks	7.75	15.00	72.50
S. & R. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
Sil. & Wh. Wyandots	8.25	16.00	77.50
Wh. & Buff Orpington & Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.50

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Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
SC. Bl. Minorcas	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff & Wh. Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

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$10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Big, Active, Husky, Pure Bred chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.

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CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. per hundred. Post-paid. Bred under my supervision from free range stock. Circular free.

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WRITE today for your copy of this fully illustrated fact-book. Mailed free to anyone who keeps poultry. *How to Get 200 Eggs a Year* is published and distributed by The Kerr Chickeries, Inc., producers of quality chicks for twenty years.

In the Storr's 1926-27 Contest the Kerr pen was highest (week ending December 12th) for the entire 140 entries, with an 84% lay. A Kerr pen was high pen for three consecutive weeks at the Maryland 1926-27 Contest. In the New York State Contest a Kerr Plymouth Rock was high bird of her breed, tying for first honors in the entire contest.

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now

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Dept. 10

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S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	14.00
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White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

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LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

ant yellow foliage. So I cut off this leafage till my pail is full, then I chop them into smaller pieces, more convenient for the hens. Next morning, about 10 A. M. I fill the troughs in the three rooms with these, and it is a gladdening sight to a fowl lover to see the excitement that is caused. In a very few minutes, the last bite has disappeared. On the days I give this, I omit hanging halved turnips on the walls, so that the following day, these are in themselves more of a treat.

At other times, I chop up apples which we get in an old abandoned orchard, and fill the troughs with them. Scattering them on the floor would spoil the straw litter which it is my endeavor to keep dry and warm as long as possible.

Then a feed of rolled oats occasionally is another treat. Beet roots are hung upon the walls some days, instead of the turnips and up to Christmas I had cabbages as another little variety.—H. MacF.

Look Out for Moldy Litter

AS the result of so much wet weather in most parts of the State last fall it will be well to examine the straw used as litter carefully to see that it is free from mold. Moldy straw and food may cause a large number of birds to die suddenly. Mature birds suffering from mold poisoning may be given strong coffee as an antidote. Give on teaspoonful to each bird.

Feeding Poultry

A hen's ration is made up of a number of different elements, including: Mash, scratch grain, green food, grit and minerals.

There are other very important additions. Water is an essential element in the ration, as is milk of one form or another. Mash is fed in hoppers and should always be before the birds. A good laying mash consists of 100 pounds each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn meal, ground oats or ground barley and meat scrap, with three pounds of salt added in.

If a man is so located that he can obtain the constituents of the mash cheap enough and of sufficient uniformity, it may pay him to home mix. Under ordinary conditions it is more advisable to buy a high quality commercially mixed feed.

The scratch mixture may consist of—

500 lb. cracked corn	200 lb. wheat
200 lb. Barley	100 lb. oats

It is to be preferred to feed the scratch grains in a clean deep litter, to induce exercise and keep the birds in vigorous condition. They will then go to the mash, which is the real egg-making food, and to the water. It is important to have fresh clean water before the birds at all times.

If the birds begin to get sluggish and fat, cut down on the mash and make them get more of their food by hunting for it.

Green food may consist of cabbage, sprouted oats, carrots or mangle beets. Milk is always a beneficial element in the ration, in some form or other.

A hen consumes in one year approximately 50 quarts of water, 35 pounds of mash, 45 pounds of grain, 2 pounds of salt, bone, and grit combined, and approximately 15 pounds of beets.

It is particularly desirable that breeding hens and young chickens have milk in some form in their daily feed. For full information in regard to the use of milk in the Cornell mixtures for hens and young chickens see Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 45.

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1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks. Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns,	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas,	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks' Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks,	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk Minoreas,	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes,	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andelusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

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BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minoreas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
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THE BOS HATCHERY, R-2A, Zeeland, Mich.

Why the President Vetoed the Farm Bill

(*Continued on page* 20)

of the department have been 78,000,000 bushels too small and 90,000,000 bushels too large; in winter wheat, 126,000,000 bushels too small and 140,000,000 bushels too large; in corn 430,000,000 bushels too small and 657,000,000 bushels too large. In cotton the range has been 2,983,000 bales too small for 1926 and 3,286,000 bales too large for 1918. These are all recent estimates and show conclusively the impossibility of arriving at accurate conclusions. No rebates are allowed except on cotton. Any year therefore that a large corn or wheat crop is estimated which turns out to be too high too much money would be collected, and as it is not returnable it would result in so much loss to the farmer. If the crop were underestimated, the fee might not furnish a large enough sum to sustain the market on that particular commodity.

The main policy of this bill is an entire reversal of what has been heretofore thought to be sound. Instead of undertaking to secure a method of orderly marketing which will dispose of products at a profit, it proposes to dispose of them at a loss. It runs counter to the principle of conservation, which would require us to produce only what can be done at a profit, not to waste our soil and resources producing what is to be sold at a loss to us for the benefit of the foreign consumer. * * *

This measure is so long and involved that it is impossible to discuss it without going into many tiresome details. Many other reasons exist why it ought not to be approved, but it is impossible to state them all without writing a book. The most decisive one is that it is not constitutional. * * * *

That there is a real and vital agricultural problem is keenly appreciated by all informed men. The evidence is all too convincing that agriculture has not been receiving its fair share of the national income since the war. Farmers and business men directly dependent upon agriculture have suffered and in many cases still suffer from conditions beyond their control. They are entitled to and will have every consideration at the hands of the Government.

Surely, a real farm relief measure must be just and impartial and open the way to aid for all farmers. Surely, it must not contemplate, as this measure inescapably does, that farmers in some regions should be penalized for the benefit of those in other regions. Surely, it must be aimed to promote the welfare of the community at large. There is no thoughtful man who does not fully appreciate how vital a prosperous agriculture is to this nation. It must be helped and strengthened. To saddle it with unjust, unworkable schemes of governmental control is to invite disaster worse than any that has yet befallen our farmers.

It has been represented that this bill has been unanimously approved by our farmers. Several of our largest farm organizations have refused to support it, and important minorities in the members and leadership among the most important organizations who are recorded as giving it indorsement have protested to me against it.

It is not to be thought that the farmers of the United States want our agricultural policy founded upon legislation as is proposed in this measure. The final judgment of American farmers always has been and will be on the constructure rather than the destructive side. What the farmers want, and what the American people as a whole will approve, is legislation which will not substitute governmental bureaucracy for individual and cooperative initiative, but will facilitate the constructive efforts of the farmers themselves in their own self-governed organizations.

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Questions About Radio

I have a set with a 90 volt "B" eliminator and would like to put in UX 112 power tube. This requires 135 volts. Will I have to add another part in the eliminator or will it be enough to simply connect up a 45 volt battery?

The 45 volt battery will be the easiest. It will be very expensive to remodel the eliminator for a higher voltage and a new eliminator is the only really practicable solution unless the added voltage is obtained by using a 45 volt battery.

Transformer Trouble

I noticed the other day when my loud speaker happened to be disconnected from the set that I could hear the music in the audio transformer in the second stage! This seems incredible but I am sure it is so.

Evidently the core iron sheets of the transformer are loose. Perhaps you can tighten the iron screws that hold the parts of the transformer together. If this fails a new and more ruggedly built transformer is necessary. Distorition is certainly caused when vibration of this kind goes on.

Speaker Howls When Near Set

My loud speaker howls badly when I put the speaker on top of the set and I have to have it about six feet away to prevent the trouble.. I have been told to try exchangings tubes and holding the detector tube to see if this helps any. But I cannot entirely stop the trouble and would like to put the speaker on the cabinet for appearance's sake.

This is a very common occurrence with a set capable of good amplification. You can wrap the detector tube up carefully with cotton or soft cloth and invert a glass tumbler or heavy cardboard box over it to prevent air waves from striking the glass wall of the tube. This should stop the trouble. Another useful trick is to mount the detector tube on rubber spring sockets or insert some soft cotton or felt underneath the socket, taking out the screws. The vibrations are often transmitted to the tube through the base by means of the cabinet.

Two Sets On One Aerial

Is it possible for two listeners to use the same outdoor aerial I would like to try it with a friend of mine but was afraid something would go wrong with the sets if I did it?

In most cases no trouble will be encountered. However you can be perfectly sure of this by attaching one set and then connecting a loud speaker or headphones from the same aerial to the antenna post of the other set. If no loud click is heard it will be all right to connect them both on the aerial. If the sets could be at different ends of the aerial, results would be a little better but it is seldom possible to secure satisfactory results with two sets on the same aerial. If the sets are near each other a special connection can be worked which is a little better. Run the aerial to one set and the "ground post" of that set to the aerial post of the other. The second set is grounded as usual. The two cannot listen to the same station, however.

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Heavy crockery
Sewing machines
Linoleum
Washing machines
Electrical goods
Flashlights
Picture wire and hooks
Meat choppers
Small tools for home use
And hundreds of little things like—
can openers, cream whippers, knife sharpeners, coffee grinders, etc.

¶ You will like to trade there because you will like the information they are able to give you and you can feel absolutely sure that whatever you purchase will give satisfactory service and be priced right.

¶ The "Farm Service" Hardware Store in your trading center gives you this cordial invitation to come in often, to meet your friends there, and to ask questions about the care or use of anything in the hardware line. Look for the "Tag" design on the window.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

A St. Patrick's Day Party

Some Games and Refreshments That Will Help

THE nicest invitations are cut from green paper, in shamrock shapes, and the writing done with white ink. Decorate the house with green shamrocks, not using too many. Wear a white dress, and have some shamrocks on the skirt, and a large one pinned on the waist. If you can, greet your guest with the regular "Irish brogue".

"The Irishman's Necktie" may be used for the opening game. Place a large sheet of paper on the wall, and on this have a picture, either drawn or cut from newspaper, of an Irishman. A bow of ribbon is given each guest, and the game is to see who can pin the green tie on the right plaee. The guest is turned around, after being blindfolded. If one guest is successful give a book of Irish jokes for the prize.

Let us play the "Blarney Stone Game". Give a small stone to some one who can only get rid of the stone by paying a Blarney compliment to some one else, who must do the same. Ring a bell every few seconds, and the one who has the stone at that time is fined. After passing the stone about for several minutes, all those who have been fined must tell an Irish story, joke or sing a song.

A lot of tiny green paper shamrocks may be hidden in the various rooms, and the game be to see who can find the most. To the lucky lady give a shamrock shaped paper fan, to the man a green clay pipe.

A program of Irish music will be fine, using, "Wearing of the Green", "The Irish Washerwoman", "The River Shannon", "Lakes of Killarney", "The Irish Emigrant", "The Low-backed Car", and "Tara's Harp". Have a good reader give several Irish selections.

For refreshments serve lettuce sandwiches or rolls baked in gem pans, three little balls of dough in each pan, which makes a perfect shamrock shaped roll, with butter and jelly. Bake your cookies in shamrock shapes, and cover with green icing. Ice cream can be purchased with shamrock molded in the center or green gelatin made at home. It will also be very nice to serve some home made green mints.

—MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

Daffodils

ROBERTA SYMMES

My dreams are abloom in the garden
The dreams that in winter I knew—
When fields were the barest
And skies were the drearest
Have blossomed and sweetly come true.

The bluebird has learned of their coming
And hastens on lover-swift wing
The shadows are shifting
And sad hearts are lifting
To greet the sweet token of Spring.

Wrong Foods Cause Colds

MORE colds are caused by poor food than by bad weather, according to Dr. Amy Louise Daniels of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, speaking before a Farmers' Week audience in Ithaca, N. Y. Persons who do not get enough milk or butter fat the most common sources of vitamin A, are subject to frequent colds; and, if the lack is great, more serious difficulties, such as sinus or mastoid infections, may result.

The light diet which most doctors prescribe for colds usually consists of milk, custards, and fruit. This diet, Dr. Daniels said, supplies a relatively large amount of vitamin A, and so is effective as a cure. She believes that anyone can be made resistant to certain types of infection by the right food.

People in the Mississippi valley, Dr. Daniels said, had a reputation for frequent colds. She conducted a series of experiments there with rats which seemed to prove the vitamin theory as a cause of colds. Rats kept under exactly the same conditions were fed various diets but only those whose diets were deficient in vitamin A developed snuffles and other signs of colds in the head. On investigating the home diets of the children with whom she worked, she found those with colds, sinus and mastoid trouble, and some related diseases which resulted from focal infection, lived chiefly on meat, potatoes and bread; a diet very low in vitamin A. As a result of this and other investigations Dr. Daniels came to the conclusion that climate had little to do with colds.

Dr. Daniels stated that cod-liver oil was the food richest in vitamin A. She recommended one teaspoonful of the oil a day for everyone, as a protection against colds, increasing the amount to three teaspoonfuls at the first sign of any infection.

Helpful Home Hints

Creaking doors, windows and drawers may be stilled by rubbing with hard soap. Rub these rusty flat irons with portions of beeswax and lard, or beeswax and salt. —M. F. M.

If a lamp has been filled to overflowing a medicine dropper is an excellent thing for removing the superfluous oil tidily.—M. F. M.

The finest lotion for preventing rough red hands and chapped lips in winter time is equal parts of glycerine, bay rum and arnica.—M. F. M.

Buttermilk is a good substitute for a more costly face preparation. Let it dry on then massage in to correct the drawing tendency and make the skin soft.—M. F. M.

To Clean Walls and Ceilings

Ordinary plaster and paper—Clean with a wall brush or broom covered with soft cloth, such as cotton flannel. Use light over-lapping strokes to avoid rubbing dirt in. For very soiled places, such as walls above radiators, use cotton batting. Rub lightly, and turn the batting as it becomes soiled.

Washable papers—Wipe with dampened cloth which is not wet enough to loosen the paper. Varnish such paper to keep it from peeling.

Rough wall coverings, such as burlap—Brush or use vacuum cleaner.

Printed walls—Wash with warm water, containing mild soap. Rinse and wipe dry. If wall is very soiled, fine whiting may be used as a scourer.

Enamel paint — This has varnish mixed with it to give a hard, smooth surface. This is dulled by soap. Wash with a woolen or cotton flannel cloth wrung out of hot water and wipe dry. Fine whiting may have to be applied to very soiled spots, but care should be used to avoid scratching the paint.

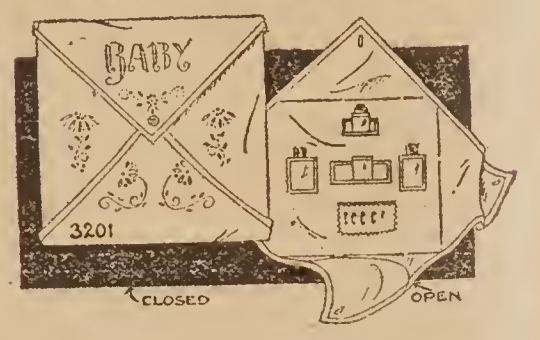
Calcimined walls—Recoating is about the only really satisfactory way to clean these.

Tiling — Wash with warm, soapy water and wipe dry. If necessary, use a fine scouring powder.

Cement walls and floors—Flush with hose scrub or mop it.

—*Bureau of Home Economics.*

Baby Nursery Kits



Number 3201 is an entirely new idea in a baby nursery kit. This is made of extremely good quality Indian head lined with Canton flannel, cut so as to fold over, and finished with button and button-hole. The interior contains four pockets to hold all of the various items essential to the baby's toilet. The edges of the kit are bound in blue, and the embroidery design shown can be very easily worked. Price of this baby outfit complete is only one dollar and twenty cents. Each kit comes packed in a individual box.

Baby's Diet Changes

Mothers of Young Children Get Help from Reliable Sources

PROBABLY one of the greatest changes of modern times is the gradual elimination of the old-fashioned weaning period when the entire household was in an uproar because Baby's food habits were undergoing a revolution. Babies are still weaned of course, but it has become such a gradual process that it does not cause the angry protests we all used to hear when some child accustomed to breast feeding was suddenly changed—or the attempt made, at least—to the diet of the rest of the family. No wonder the welkin rang with his wails!

But when a baby begins at the age of three or four months to have a few drops of orange or prune juice and later takes barley water, then gruel and eventually cereal cooked in the usual way, the change is so gradual that the chances are good there will be very litle commotion when he is no longer nursed at the breast.

The dreaded "second summer" that we used to hear so much about loses many of its terrors if the matter of the food is understood and controlled to suit the changing needs of the little growing body. One of the primary principles in feeding young children is not to allow abrupt changes in amount or kind of food. Beginning with a supplementary feeding a day from the bottle or cup until the time of complete weaning from the breast quantities may be altered according to the growth and demands of the child. Graduate up from the thinnest of gruels to ordinary cereal; start with a teaspoonful of mashed potato at a time and work up to the point where the whole of a small potato is taken: use water in which vegetables are cooked, then use the strained vegetable and finally the vegetable as served to the family. In this way the small stomach is not tempted to rebel because of a sudden load which it is not prepared to handle.

General rules for feeding healthy children may be followed. A sick child is always an exception to these rules, and a doctor should advise how to change the regular diet for him.

The A. A. has some of the best material available on the eare and feeding of young children and is glad to send out these cards and bulletins upon request as long as the supply lasts. Experts of the New York State Department of Health, Division of Infancy, Maternity, and Hygiene have prepared this material. Ask for the literature which fills your particular need: A Day's Food Plan for the Nursing Mother, A Day's Food Plan for Children 1 to 2 Years Old, The Baby's Bath, and Where are you getting your calcium?

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has the following very helpful bulletins which you may wish to request directly from them. Single copies are free but if you wish more than one copy of each a small charge is made: Prenatal care, 5 cents; Infant care, 10 cents.

Medicine or Meals

IN the good old days, pale cheeks and bitter dispositions at the end of the winter called out the sulphur and molasses pot without fail. Wry faces and family scenes made no difference, and the bitter dose went down with clock-like regularity until improvement was evident. Now the spring dose of iron is spread over the whole year to keep the cheeks from ever getting pale and to prevent that tired feeling. Instead of sulphur and molasses, spinach and other greens supply the iron in summer time, and, when these are hard to get, dates, currants, figs, prunes, and raisins help. If these fruits are made into desserts, used as breakfast fruits, cooked in the breakfast cereal or put into bread, they bring iron into the diet in a more pleasant way. When they are accompanied by dried peas and beans, sweets made of molasses instead of sugar, and a moderate amount of eggs and meat, meals take the place of medicine and the spring tonic may go into the discard.

Desserts Made with Buttermilk

HERE is a group of unusual recipes giving uses of buttermilk. The old idea that sour milk is spoiled milk is a wrong one. It is not only delicious as a beverage, but every bit of it should be utilized either for men or for animals.

Baked Pudding

Take two cups of buttermilk, half a cup of sugar, two eggs, a heaped tablespoonful of flour, a pinch of salt, and flavor to taste. Put into a pie dish and bake till set.

Buttermilk Custard Pudding

Take a pint or more of buttermilk, 3 eggs, three-quarters cup of sugar, a slice of bread buttered and cut into shape, and a few drops of any essence if liked. Place the buttered bread in a baking dish, beat the eggs, buttermilk and sugar together, add the essence and pour all over the bread, then sprinkle cocoanut over the top. Bake in a moderate oven, standing the pudding in a baking dish of boiling water. I have used this recipe for years, with success.—Bessie E. Prior, Australia.

Dutch Cake

One cup sugar, one cup buttermilk, one tablespoon shortening, one teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon baking powder and flour to make a moderately stiff batter. When it is in the tin sprinkle the top with flour, cinnamon and sugar. Bake in a hot oven being careful it does not burn. Eat while fresh.—Mrs. G. G.

Booklet of Meat Recipes

HOUSEWIVES looking for new ways of serving meat will be interested in the booklet "My Meat Recipes" distributed by the National Live Stoek and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. It contains 103 prize winning meat recipes, besides having information on carving and garnishing meats. The Board announees that copies will be sent free if those wishing the booklet will notify them at the address given above.

Old Household Accounts Wanted

WHEN doing your spring cleaning don't throw out the old account books that may be stored up under the eaves in the attic or in an old trunk down in the cellar. The New York State College of Home Economics is seeking old household financial records to make a comparison between costs and standards of living today and in past years and as very little material on how our ancestors spent their money is now available all these books will help.

Household accounts, old or new, will be welcomed by the college either as a gift or as a loan since the more records studied, the more trustworthy will be the conclusions drawn from them. If so requested, any record will be held as confidential. Such sums as $15 a year for rent or $3.85 for a bride's trousseau actually found in one old account book show a considerable difference between costs today and a hundred years ago. If enough books can be gathered together it is hoped that index numbers showing changes in the costs of family living can be figured as far back as 1850.

All account books sent to the college will be acknowledged when received and will be catalogued and held for research purposes. If the present owner does not wish to turn over the record as a gift to the college the book may simply be deposited there for a time.

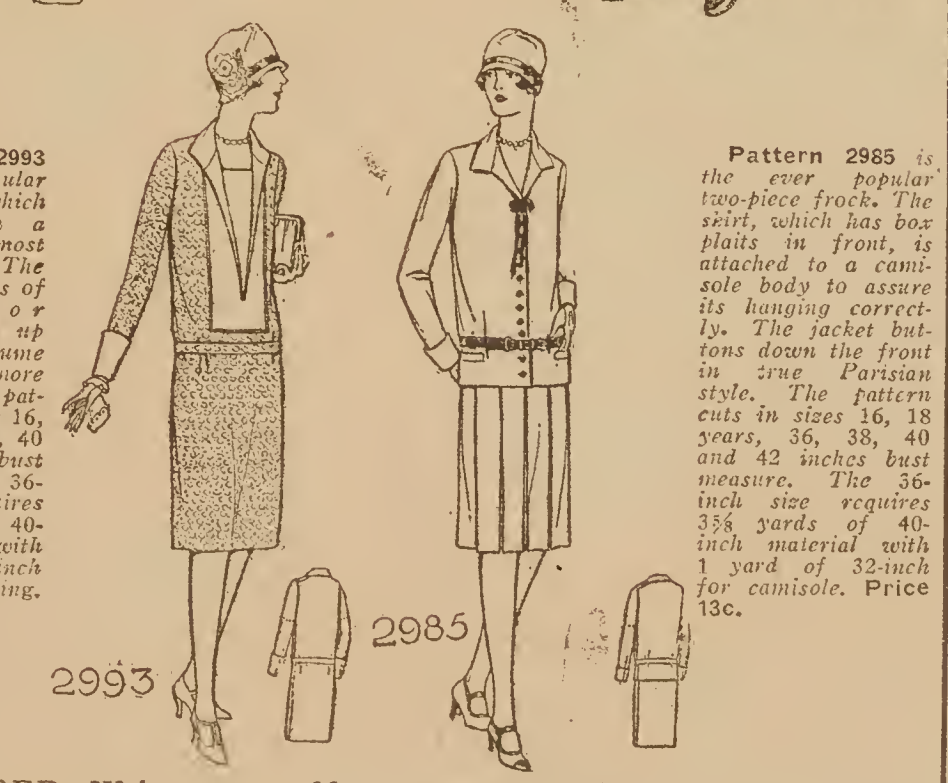
Records should be sent by registered mail or express to the Directors, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

The housewife who likes to eat with her family on winter mornings, can find that the hot pancake question is solved by baking a large plateful, putting them in the top of the double boiler, filling the bottom with boiling water and setting it near the table. A second plateful can be baked and brought hot to the table at the beginning of the meal. The cakes in the double boiler will be as hot and crisp as though just off the griddle.—L. M. T.

Dress Patterns for Young and Youthful Figures

Pattern 2994 *gives the stylish two-piece effect in front, yet has the equally smart straight back. The pressed plaits at the side front give added walking room. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 36 *inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

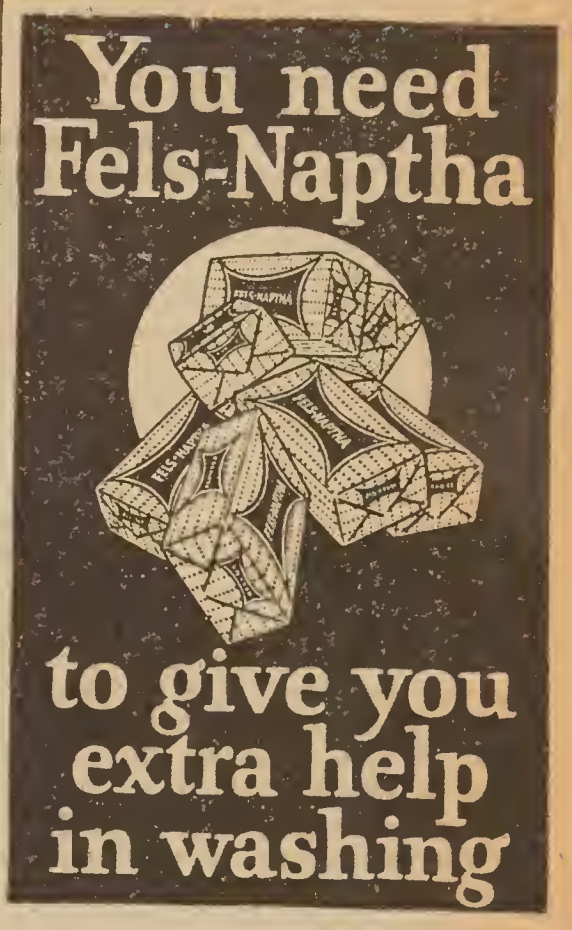
Pattern 2991 *is an ideal playtime bloomer dress. The little yoke at the shoulder allows becoming fullness to be added both front and back. It cuts in sizes* 2, 4, 6 *and* 8 *years. The* 4*-year size requires* 1⅛ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* 1 *yard of* 36*-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.



Pattern 2993 *shows the popular two-tone style which is designed in a very simple yet most effective way. The vestee and revers of contrasting color serve to lighten up the whole costume and make it more becoming. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 2⅞ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ⅞ *yards of* 36*-inch material contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2985 *is the ever popular two-piece frock. The skirt, which has box plaits in front, is attached to a camisole body to assure its hanging correctly. The jacket buttons down the front in true Parisian style. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* 1 *yard of* 32*-inch for camisole.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for one of the new Spring Fashion Catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



Colds

Do the utmost—tonight

A cold calls for quick help. Stop it at once. Open the bowels, check the fever, tone the system.

HILL'S is the best way known. It is so efficient that we paid $1,000,000 for it. Millions now employ it. It stops the cold in 24 hours, then does all else you need. Take it today, and tomorrow you will have that cold in hand. Don't rely on any help less complete, less effective.

Be Sure It's HILL'S CASCARA QUININE Price 30c

Get Red Box with Portrait

Teach Children To Use Cuticura

Soothes and Heals Rashes and Irritations

Cuticura Soap Keeps the Skin Clear

WOOL BLANKETS. BATTING. Send us your wool and we will make it into warm, fluffy, batts or beautiful serviceable blankets. We sell direct. Write today for samples and descriptive folder.

WEST UNITY WOOLEN MILLS

Dept. D, Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio

Basketry Materials 65-Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

AND then I was fortunate, in that I partly blundered and partly was misunderstood. What I meant to say, for the sake of being conversational, was:

"And how did you find yourself in Africa, so very far from home?" or something chatty like that. What I actually did say was:

"Why did you join the Legion?" which sounded very bad.

"For the same reason that you did. For my health," was the sharp reply, accompanied by a cold stare.

I had done that which is not done.

"And did you find it—healthy?" enquired Buddy.

"Not exactly so much healthy as hellish," replied the Italian in brief and uncompromising style, as he drained his glass (or perhaps mine).

We all three plied him with questions, and learned much that was useful and more that was disturbing. We also gathered that the gentleman was known as Francesco Boldini to his friends, though he did not say by what name the police knew him.

I came to the conclusion that I did not like him extraordinary much; but that in view of his previous experience he would be an exceedingly useful guide, philosopher, and friend, whose knowledge of the ropes would well worth purchasing.

I wished I could send him on ahead for the benefit of my brothers, who had, I felt certain, come this way two or three days before me. Indeed, I refused to believe otherwise or to face the fact of my crushing disappointment and horrible position if they had not done so. I was aroused from thoughts of what might, and might not, be before me by a tremendous uproar as the artillerymen present united in roaring their regimental song.

At the conclusion of this song of the battalion of convicted criminals (known as the *Bataillon d'Infanterie Légère d'Africque,* or, more familiarly, as the *"Bat d' Af"*) the men of the Colonial Infantry, known as *Marsouins,* lifted up their voices in their regimental song. These were followed by others, until I think I heard all the famous marching-songs of the French army—including that of the Legion, sung by Boldini. It was all very interesting indeed, but in time I had enough of it.....

When we returned to the barrack-room, on the advice of Boldini, to be in time for the evening meal, I formally retained that experience and acquisitive gentleman as guide, courier, and mentor, with the gift of ten francs and the promise of such future financial assistance as I could give and he should deserve.

"I am sorry I cannot spare more just at present," said I, in unnecessary apology for the smallness of the retaining fee; and his reply was illuminating.

"Ten francs, my dear sir," he said, "is precisely two hundred days' pay to a *légionnarie*.....Seven months' income. Think of it!"....

And I thought of it.

Decidedly I should need considerable promotion before being in a position to marry and live in comfort on my pay.....

* * *

"Dinner," that evening, at about five o'clock, consisting of similar *"soupe,"* good greyish bread, and unsweetened, milkless coffee. The first came, as before, in tin basins, called *"gamelles";* the second was thrown to us from a basket; and the coffee was dipped from a pail, in tin mugs.

The *soupe* was kind of stew, quite good and nourishing, but a little difficult to manipulate without spoon or fork. I found that my education was, in this respect, inferior to that of my comrades. After this meal—during which the German eyed our party malevolently, and Vogué, the gentleman who had objected to my opening the window, alluded to me as a "sacred *nicodème,*" whatever that may be—there was nothing to do but to adjourn once more to the canteen.

Here it was my privilege to entertain the whole band from the barrack-room, and I was interested to discover that both the German, whose name proved to be Glock, and the unpleasing Vogué, were both charmed to accept my hospitality, and drown resentment, with everything else, in wine.

It is quite easy to be lavishly hospitable with wine at about a penny a pint.

Fun grew fast and furious, and I soon found that I was entertaining a considerable section of the French army, as well as the Legion's recruits.

I thoroughly enjoyed the evening, and was smitten upon the back, poked in the ribs, wrung by the hand, embraced about the neck, and alas, kissed upon both cheeks by Turco, Zouave, Tirailleur, Artilleur, Marsouin, and Spahi, even before the battallion of bottles had been routed by the company of men.

I noticed that Boldini waxed more foreign, more voluble, and more unlovable, the more he drank.

If he could do anything else like a gentleman, he certainly could not carry his wine like one.

Buddy shrugged his shoulders and departed.

"I gotta evil mind," he ramarked as he did so.

I finished undressing, got into the dirty sheetless bed, put my money under my pillow, and then lay awake for a long time, dreaming of Isobel, of Brandon Abbas, and with a sense of utter mystification, of the wretched "Blue Water" and its mysterious fate.....

Only last Wednesday..... Only eight people—one of whom it obviously must be ....A wretched vulgar thief. .... And where were Michael and Digby now? Were they together, and only forty-eight hours ahead of me on the Path of Glory, which, according to Boldini, led to the grave with a certainty and a regularity bordering upon monotony?.... I fell asleep.....

I was awakened in the morning by the

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing. The following day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

He goes to France, and enlists without trouble in the Foreign Legion. He learns that two Englishmen recently enlisted and believes they are his brothers.

He makes the acquaintance of two recruits who are Americans and becomes popular with the others because he has money to spend.

"Sah!" he hiccupped to me, with a strident laugh, "farmerly arlso there were a gross of bahtles and few men, and now arlso there are only gross men and a few bahtles!" and he smote me on the back to assist me to understand the jest. The more he went to pieces under the influence of liquor, the more inclined was I to think he had a larger proportion of Oriental strain than he pretended.

Meanwhile, Hank and Buddy, those taciturn, observant, non-committal, and austerely tolerant Americans, made hay while the sun of prosperity shone, drank more than any two of the others, said nothing, and seemed to wonder what all the excitement was about, and what made the "pore furriners" noisy.

"Emmbody 'ud think the boobs hed bin drinkin'," observed Buddy at last, breaking a long silence (his own silence, that is, of course). To which remark Hank replied:

"They gotta pretend thisyer wine-stuff is a hard drink, an' act like they got a whiskey-jag an' was off the water-wagon. Only way to keep their sperrits up..... Wise guys too. You'd shore think some of 'em had bin drinkin' lickker.....

"Gee!....There's 'Taps!" he added, as the "Lights out" bugle blew in the courtyard, and the company broke up, "an' we gotta go to bed perishing o' thirst, fer want of a drink.....

Back to our barrack-room we reeled, singing joyously.

As I sat on my cot undressing, a little later, Buddy came over to me and said, in a low voice:

"Got 'ny money left, pard?"

"Why, yes. Certainly," I replied. "You're most welcome to...."

"Welcome nix," was the reply. "If you got 'ny money left, shove it inside yer little vest an' lie on it....."

"Hardly necessary, surely?" said I. "Looks rather unkind and suspicious, you know....."

'Please yerself, pard, o' course," replied Buddy, "and let Mister Oompara Tarara Cascara Sagrada get it," and he glanced meanly at Boldini, who was lying, fully dressed, on his cot.

"Oh, nonsense," said I, "he's not as bad as all that....."

shrilling of bugles.

I partly dressed, and then felt beneath my pillow for my money.

It was not there.

I felt savage and sick.....Robbed!.... The beastly curs.....

"Here it is," said the voice of Buddy behind me. "Thought I'd better mind it when I aheered yore nose-sighs.....Shore enuff, about four a. m. this morning, over comes Mister Cascara Sagrada to see how youse agettin' on.....'All right, Bo,' ses I, speakin' innercent in me slumbers, 'I'm amindin' of it,' I ses....."

No?" said I, "not really?"

"You betcha," replied Buddy, "an' Mister Cascara Sagrada says, 'Oh, I thought somebody might try to rob him,' he says. ....'So did I,' I says 'And I was right too,' I says, an' the skunk scoots back to his hole."

"Thanks, Buddy," I said, feeling foolish, as I took the notes and coins.

"I tried to put you wise, Bo," he replied, "and now you know."

Curiously enough, it did not enter my mind to doubt the truth of what he had told me.

After a breakfast-luneh of *soupe* and bread, we were ordered by a sergeant to assemble in the courtyard.

Here he called the roll of our names, and those of a freshly arrived draft of recruits; formed us in fours, and marched us to the *bassin,* where a steamer awaited us.

We were herded to the fo'c'sle of this aged packet, and bidden by the corporal who was going in charge of us, to use the ocean freely if we should chance to feel unwell, as it was entirely at our disposal.

"We have fed our seas for a thousand years,'" thought I, and was grateful that, on this glorious day, the sea did not look at all hungry.

Bt if the sea were not, we soldiers of misfortune undoubtedly were. Very hungry, indeed, and as the hours passed, we grew still hungrier. Towards evening, the Château d'If and the tall lighthouse having been left far behind, murmurs on the subject of dinner began to be heard. We loafed moodily about the well-deck, between the fo'c'sle and the high midship bridge structure, talking both in sorrow and in anger, on the subject of food.

Personally I thought very regretfully of the dining-room at Brandon Abbas, and of the dinner that was even then being served therein. Tantalising odours were wafted to us from the saloon below the bridge, and our ears were not unaware of the stimulating rattle of plates and cutlery.

"When shall we get something to eat?" I asked Boldini, as he emerged from the fo'c'sle hatch.

"By regulations we should have had *soupe,* bread, and half a litre of wine at five o'clock," he replied. "Quite likely the cook is going to make a bit out of us, for these swine often do....."

However there was activity, I observed, in the cook's galley, near the fo'c'sle —the cook-house in which the sailors' food was prepared—so we hoped for the best while fearing the worst.

An hour later, when we were an hour hungrier and angrier, Hank's usually monumental patience had dwindled to imperceptibility.

"Here, you, Cascara," quoth he, pushing into the knot of men in the centre of which Boldini harangued them on their rights and the cause of their present wrongs," "you know the rules of this yer game. Why ain't we got no eats yet?"

"Because this thieving swine of a son of a sea-cook is going to make a bit out of us," replied Boldini.

"Thet so, now?" observed Hank mildly. "Then I allow he ain't agoin' ter live to enjy it. Nary a enjy. So he can tell himself Good-bye, for he ain't goin' to see himself no more, if I don't get no dinner. Nope...."

I gathered from Boldini that it would be quite impossible for me to get at the corporal, as I proposed to do, since he was away in the second-class quarters, and I should be prevented from leaving the fo'c'sle if I tried to do so.

"But I can let you have a roll," he said, "if it is worth a franc to you. I don't want to starve, you know," and his pleasant smile was a little reminiscent of the Wicked Uncle in my nursery-tale book of the Babes in the Wood.

It appeared that, anticipating just what had happened, he had secreted four rolls when breakfast was served at Fort St. Jean that morning. I gave him three francs, and a roll each to Hank and Buddy.

"You have a great soul, Boldini," I remarked, on purchasing the bread, and was distressed at the unkindly guffaw emitted by Buddy at my words. An hour or so later, all signs of activity having ceased to render the cook-house attractive, it seemed but too true that food was not for us. The mob of recruits grumbled, complained, and cursed in half a dozen languages. Darkness fell, and Hank arose.

A huge greasy creature, grossly fat, filthily dirty in clothes and person, and with a face that was his misfortune, emerged from the cooking-house. He eyed us with sourest contempt.

I suggested to Boldini that the scoundrel might sell us what he ought to have given us. Boldini replied that this was precisely what would happen, on the morrow, when we were really hungry—provided we had money and chose to pay his prices.

Hank strode forward.

"Thet Slushy?" he enquired softly.

"That's the swine," repeated Boldini.

"Come and interpretate thein," requested Hank, and marched up to the cook, closely followed by Buddy.

"When do we get our doo an' lawful eats, Slush?" he asked mildly.

The cook ignored him utterly and turned to go in lofty silence, but a huge hand shot out and sank with the grip of a vice into the fat of his bulging neck, another seized his wrist, and he was run as a perambulator is run by a child, straight to the side of the ship.

"Ask the pore gink if he can swim any," requested Hank, holding the man's head over the side.

Boldini did so.

The gink kicked out viciously, but made no other reply.

"Up with it, Bud—attaboy!" whooped

(*Continued on page* 30)

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

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Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

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EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats. fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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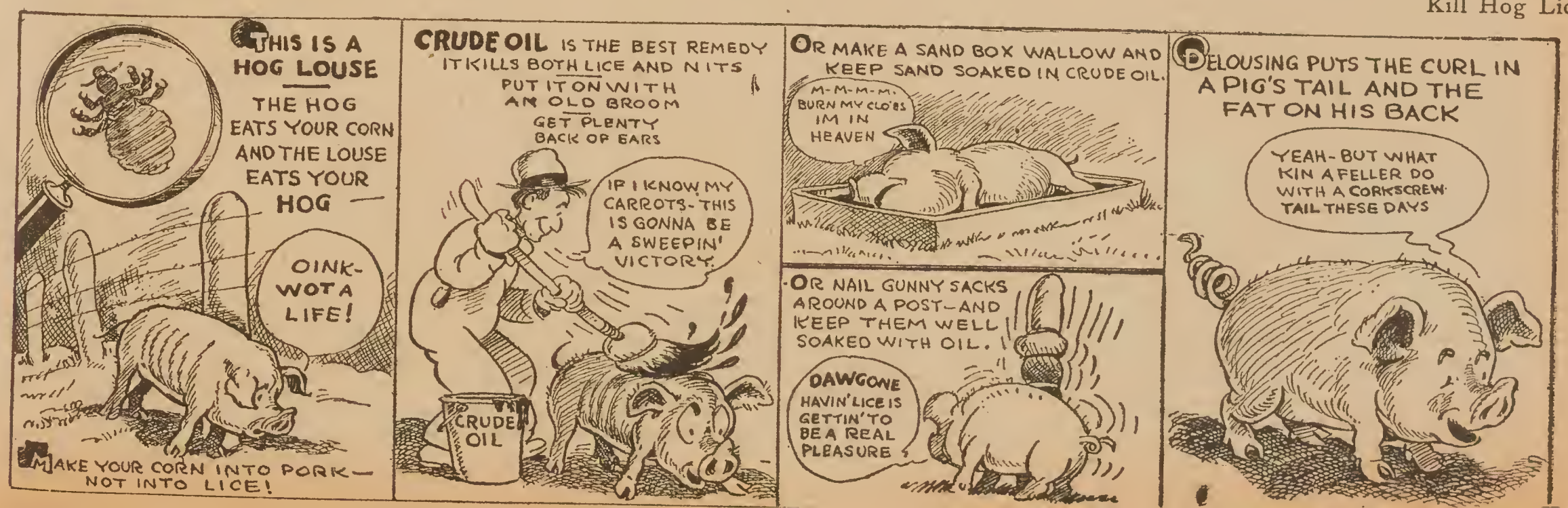

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SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

MAN wants job on farm, inexperienced except poultry. Furnish best references. Good home. Pennsylvania preferred. BOX 407, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Young married man on dairy farm in Orange County. Can furnish new house with improvements. BOX 14, Woodbury Falls, N. Y.

WANTED TWO MARRIED MEN to do general farm work. Will give preference to men who are familiar with orchard work and tractors. State wages received in last position, also references. Position open April 1st. Write to HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MAN—WANTED, between 24 and 40, to help AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST take care of new and renewal subscription work. Pleasant and honorable work with good pay. Address Circulation Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10; 10, $2.00. Buckwheat $1.75. Blended $1.05—$1.85. Postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs., Here, Blended $6.20: Buckwheat $5.50. Fine quality. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

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SIX INCH White Pine Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—$25.00 per thousand—five thousand feet $100.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

METAL NAME TAGS for marking traps, tools, dog collars, etc. Aluminum light, small, durable. Each tag stamped with name and address. Prices, postpaid; 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1.00; 100 tags $2.00. BIVINS, Printer, Box 500, Summit, New York.

HAY AND STRAW—Ask for delivered prices on clover mixed, first and second cutting alfalfa, feeding hay, also oat, wheat and rye straw in car lots. Can give quick shipments if desired. Quality guaranteed. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

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MISCELLANEOUS

SPRAY MATERIALS: Arsenate Lead, Bordeaux, Calcium Arsenate, Lime-Sulphur, Oil Sprays, Jersey Dry Mix, Dusts, etc. Write for prices. W. A. ALLEN CO., Pittstown, N. J.

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FRUIT TREES and Ornamentals direct to planters. Transportation charges paid. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Special Offers and Catalogue. WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Virginia.

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APPLE TREES, 2 year old, 4 to 6 ft. 25c each. Baldwin, Delicious, Greening, McIntosh Red, Spy, Wealthy. Peach trees, 2 to 3½ ft. 15c each. Elberta Hale. Concord Grape vines 10c, $6 per 100. Hydrangea bushes, 25c. Many other items at special prices. All stock strictly first class and guaranteed true to name. Catalog free. THOMAS MARKS & CO., Nurserymen and Fruit Growers, Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y.

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GROW O. K. BEARDLESS BARLEY. New, two-rowed, stiff strawed, heavy, productive. Purity 99.36. Excellent opportunity for first growers. Write for information. LONGACRE FARM, Phelps, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Fine quality Seed Corn. 100 Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, White Cap Yellow Dent, Bucks Co. Sweep Stakes, Lancaster Co. Sure Crop, Wilson soy beans. Write for samples. SHULL FARM, Box 5, Tullytown, Pa.

REGISTERED CERTIFIED Alpha Barley and Cornellian Oats give profitable crops of highest feeding value. ROBSON SEED FARM, Hall, N. Y.

WELLS' RED KIDNEY BEANS—Choice Seed Stock. Write for circular and sample. E. F. HUMPHREY, Ira, N. Y.

JAPAN ONION Sets, qt. 30c, 4 qts. $1. Lima Beans, Pole and Bush, lb. 35c. Prices postpaid. W. E. OVERTON, Bridge Hampton, N. Y.

DAHLIAS: Choice collection 10 named varieties, strong healthy tubers. only $1.00 postpaid—if ordered before March 25th. EARLE DAHLIA FARM, Clay, N. Y.

SEED CORN—Sweepstakes Best for crib or silo, specially adapted to New York. $3.75 bushel. Sample free. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Alpha Barley, Victory Oats, Alsike Clover. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Kendaia, Seneca Co., N. Y.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Mary, Martha Washington, Rust Proof, $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand, prepaid. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple and Red Raspberry plants. Why take a chance? We are willing to take it for you. We guarantee to deliver you plants, true to name, freshly dug from new fields, that will be sure to please you. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

CUTHBERT, Columbian, raspberry plants; roses, clean, healthy, inspected stock. Satisfaction or money returned. Ask for list. M. CULVER, 238 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

H. & K. Northern grown strawberry plants are the best. Nothing like them for success. Ten best varieties, get our price-list it is free. HEYWOOD & KLIMOVICH, Central Square, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES — Mastodon Everbearers 1½c each wholesale. Pamphlet on all varieties, free. E. M. KIME & SONS, Twelve Mile, Ind.

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Scouts:

I am not quite done with the sixth degree, but can send it soon. I like scouting as well as going on hikes when I find time. Any scout finds interesting things on a hike and I think every scout should know all the kinds of trees and vines that grow in his section and how to use them and protect them. In this section we have found many arrow heads which give an interesting study. I think it would be nice if every scout would have a collection of stones to make his scouting program more complete, and this might also be a good way to create interest if we would have a contest. My brother and I caught 13 muskrats so far this winter in three traps. The habits of the muskrats are very interesting and the fur is high in price this season.

Scoutingly yours,
EARL B. READINGER, (5 points)
Route 3, Fleetwood, Pa.

Dear Brother Scouts:

I joined the Lone Scouts a little over a year ago and I am passing the sixth degree now. I have three degree buttons now and I expect to get the fourth one soon. This is my first letter I have had published.

I am quite a hunter. I have got many woodchucks last summer and I caught 11 rabbits and one quail this season. I have a dog which I got just after hunting season and I think he is going to be a good one. He caught two rats and some mice and I got one weasel this winter, but I am not doing much trapping any way.

We have plenty of snow and ice here and I go skating and sledding down hill. This is my first winter to skate. Well, I guess this is all this time. I wish that some scouts would write to me.

Your brother scout,
SAMUEL HUGHES. (5 points)
R. 3, Linesville, Pa.

Hello Scouts!

I wonder if we are living up to our Lone Scout pledge as A. A. members. It sure looked bad to see that notice from our chief in the February 12th copy of the A. A. asking the boys if they wished the Scout column to continue. As a Lone Scout leader I ask all the boys to write our Chief a long letter. Make him cry for help because of the ocean of letters he will receive in the next month.

Lone scouts you should be proud of the fact that you can call yourself a Lone Scout-Boy Scout of America, and if the officials have given the A. A. the right to work with Rural Lone Scouts isn't it our duty to keep it going. I for one will soon have a tribe going and I would not like to see the scout column dropped. Now let's hear from other older members as well as young.

Yours for scouting,
WILSON R. HUNT, (5 points)
R. F. D. 2, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Scout Awards

THE following are some of the scouts in our territory who have won awards during the month of January. We offer our congratulations to them and hope that they keep on with the good work.

Lone Scout Organizer

Stanley Kalisenski, Forest City, Pa.
John McNaughton, New Alexandria, Pa.

7th Degree Scouts

Claude Mac Pherson R. F. D. 1, Valois, N. Y.

William Maben, Jr., Box 1, Prattsville, N. Y.

Leon West, Maple Crest, N. Y.

Harry Berger, Box 28, Divine Corners, N. Y.

New Tribes

The following are two new tribes recently started. We need more of these. Why not get together with other Lone Scouts and talk over the proposition of starting a tribe.

Wayne Spearance, Lisbon, N. Y. Black Hawk Tribe.

James Knapp, Avoca, N. Y., Elk Tribe.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 28*)

Hank, and Buddy diving at the agitated legs, gathered them in, and raised them on to the taffrail.

The crowd of recruits cheered joyously.

I thought the man was really going overboard, and begged them not to waste a perfectly good cook.

"Sure," said Hank. "He's gotta get us some grub first," and they threw the cook on the deck un-gently.

The man lumbered to his feet, and, again seizing him, Hank ran him to the galley and threw him through the door.

"Cookez-vous, pronto'!" quoth he, and the cook seized a heavy iron saucepan and rushed out again.

But alas, it was as a weapon and not as a utensil that he wished to use it. Swinging it up with all his strength—he found it wrenched from his hand and placed ringingly upon his head.

"He's contumelious," said Hank. "He's onobedient to my signs," and became earnest. Taking the man by the throat he started to choke him.

"Tell him I'm hungry, Bo," he said to Boldini. "Tell him he can eat outer my hand when I ain't riz by hunger....I gotta eat outer his pots first though."

Boldini assured the cook that Hank would tear him limb from limb, and the angry crowd of recruits would see that nobody rescued him either.

The fellow ceased to struggle, and Hank hurled him into the galley.

A sort of ship's quartermaster, followed by a sailor, came up, and I feared trouble. Visions of us all in irons, awaiting a court-martial at Oran, floated before my eyes.

(*To Be Continued*)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRY PLANTS COLLECTION. Special offer. 12 Cuthbert, red; 12 Columbian, purple; 12 Honey Sweet, black. 36 strong healthy plants by mail postpaid for $2.00. Let me send you my free catalogue of Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Dewberry, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Tomato, Celery, Lettuce and other vegetable plants; Delphinium, Columbine, Hollyhock and 115 other Hardy perrenial flower plants that live outdoors during winter; Pansy, Aster, Snapdragon, Zinnia and 14 other kinds of annual flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines and Hedge plants. The best of the new varieties, the choicest of the old. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Seed Potatoes

CERTIFIED MICHIGAN SEED Potatoes grown in Penna. for one year with a yield of 548 bushels per acre. Excellent stock at a low price. J. DONALD PHARO, Wall St., Bethlehem, Pa.

POTATOES—EARLY IRISH Cobblers, hill-selected, official yield 443 bu. per acre. Russets. All raised from certified seed. WM. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Smooth Rural Type, Heavy-weight Strain, 365 bu. per acre. H. L. HODNETT & SONS, Fillmore, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED Potatoes. Sir Walter Raleigh and Rural Russett. E. A. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, early and late varieties, vigorous, high yielding stock. Buy in February and save money. N. A. BAKER & SONS, Fairport, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Certified Russet, Rural, Early Irish Cobbler, Bu. $2.50, Ten Bu. or over $2.30, freight prepaid. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.

PEDIGREED POTATOES—Certified Cobblers grown in far-North. Vigorous seed that will grow a bumper crop. Price attractive. MOREYVALE FARM, Sheldon, Vt.

TOBACCO

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Dept., Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

MEN! WOMEN! EARN $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, Weaving Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now at reduced prices. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solve YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 1332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Me.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

BRASSWARE: Send $1.50 for solid brass Crumb Set, ($2.00 value). ROBERTS SALES CO., Schenevus, N. Y.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Do Not Speculate in Mines

ONE of our subscribers has sent us some circular matter that he suggests we mention in the columns of the Service Bureau, dealing with speculative mining activities in the west. The literature was on the letterhead of Alois P. Swoboda of New York City and purported to be confidential although it was a mimeograph letter broadcast through the mails. The letter called attention to some so-called confidential and exceedingly important information received from the superintendent of a western mining project which the promoter claimed might prove highly profitable. However, at the same time he says that it is a great speculation and IF ore is encountered it would mean fortunes.

Those who wish to speculate of course, will find lots of interest in a proposition of this kind. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST certainly does not endorse it. We get hundreds and hundreds of letters throughout the year relating how some poor hard working soul has put a life time's savings into some speculative project only to lose it all. Speculation is not for the poor man nor for the small salaried man. Any one who has a little surplus money, and it is extremely scarce these days, should put it in the soundest securities available.

An Old Operator in the Field

In the particular case called to our attention by our subscriber, mining stock of the most speculative kind is involved for the mind workings have not as yet revealed any paying proposition and yet folks are urged to buy to the limit. Swoboda has been connected with other speculative schemes and has frequently been referred to in the columns of the Service Bureau. The last time heard from him he was connected with the promotion of a silver mine.

Not Equal to Liberty Bonds

Will you kindly write me if you consider an investment in the Clarence Hodson bonds a safe investment? Would it be best to sell Liberty Bonds to invest in them?

AS far as we know, the claims made in behalf of these bonds are correct. There is, however, no market for them other than that made by the issuing house. This is from our standpoint a serious objection. The Standard Statistics Company, which is the largest statistical organization in the world, rates the bonds as "B" which means semi-speculative. The ratings run beginning at those of the highest class A1 plus, A1, A, B1 plus, B1, A. Thus you see the rating is pretty low. Under no consideration do we advise sale of Liberty Bonds to buy anything that grades so low.

Have You Been Shipping to J. T. Richards of Buffalo?

THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has announced that all persons who have been consigning farm produce to John T. Richards of 88 Market Street, Buffalo, get into communication with the department at once. Richards has been doing a commission business at the above address and succeeded in obtaining a license. Recently he has gotten into financial difficulty and the Department is proceeding to protect country shippers by virtue of the bond that Richards had to give when taking out the license. Richards never had much of a rating in the credit guides.

All consignor credits of Richards are required to file a verified statement of their claims with the Commission of Agriculture and Markets before May 25, giving the amounts due, when produce was shipped, quantity, etc. Those who are interested in this case are urged to take care of this at once in order that they may be assured of some returns for their produce.

Corn Crop Remnants Must Be Destroyed

I understand that there is a law which states that we have to shell all of our corn in the cribs and destroy the cobs before May 15th. Is this a fact?—Pennsylvania Reader.

ACCORDING to C. H. Hadley, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture, the federal and state corn borer quarantine regulations require the destruction by burning or some satisfactory methods of corn crops remnants not later than May 15. It is specified in the quarantine regulations that became effective on September 1, 1925, that all corn stalks, corn cobs and other corn remnants, not including silage, must be destroyed.

Last saeson an exception was made to this ruling in the case of corn in cribs. However, there is no indication that any exception will be made this year. Where growers have large quantities of corn in cribs and there is a possibility that the shelled corn will heat and consequently spoil, a special order may be obtained from the State Secretary or Commissioner of Agriculture. It is said that in some instances where cribs are screened in with fine netting to prevent the escape of the moths which emerge, that corn may be retained in the cribs. However, this is not permissible only on special order.

SERVICE BUREAU REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1927

J. D. Zettlemeyer, White Deer, Union County, Pa.	$ 36.00
M. Hazen, Yulan, Sullivan County, N. Y.	6.16
Anthony Banuat, Bloomville, Delaware County, N. Y.	25.00
W. B. Farrington, Pine Brook, Morris County, N. J.	28.50
R. M. Hall, Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y.	19.75
Bert Van Wormer, Hector, Schuyler County, N. Y.	13.44
Frank Hann, Costello, Potter ter County, Pa.	3.00
B. G. Odell, Kent, Orleans County, N. Y.	30.00
W. Schaper, Hawthorne, Passaic County, N. J.	6.00
Miss K. Bauer, Great Valley, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.	16.32
Mrs. Aurella Cross, Middleburgh, Schoharie County, N. Y.	5.48
W. E. Wilson, White Hall, Washington County, N. Y.	75.86
Mrs. Anna Welzmuller, Prattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y.	187.00
W. L. Horton, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y.	12.28
Fred Walker, St. Regis Falls, Franklin County, N. Y.	1.00
D. H. Grant, Interlaken, Seneca County, N. Y.	2.00
Frank Hamm, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y.	35.00
TOTAL	$502.79

Promptness Appreciated!

January 10th, 1927.

We have received from the American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York, your check for $1000.00, drawn to the order of Madge M. Cary, administratrix of the estate of Theodore Carey of Newcomb, N. Y., in settlement of this claim. We thank you for your prompt attention and settlement so soon after filing the proofs. This prompt settlement enables the administratrix to settle the expenses which otherwise would have been delayed. We shall be pleased to commend your Company upon every opportunity.

Yours truly,
HERRICK & PARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-law,
Bethel, Maine.

The accident in which Mr. Carey lost his life was caused by an automobile collision. The driver of the car was indicted by the Franklin County Grand Jury and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

* * *

January 14th, 1927.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 10th, 1927, also of a letter from the American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y., of January 11th, 1927, the latter containing a draft for $1000.00, settlement in full of policy No. 4906602 issued to Nicholas Conte, Munnsville, N. Y.

I have this day deposited the draft and policy with the Oneida Valley National Bank and I assume you will receive it in due course.

On behalf of Mrs. Conte, the widow, and her three minor children I wish to thank you and the American Agriculturist for the prompt manner in which this claim has been paid.

This is one of the most prompt settlements I ever obtained in an experience of 35 years and covering a good many similar cases.

Very truly yours,
R. H. WOOLEVER,
Attornely and Counsellor-at-law,
Oneida, N. Y.

Mr. Conte lost his life by being thrown from a load of corn and then run over by the wagon.

Where a Man Is Still Boss

If a husband is willing to furnish a good home for his wife and she refuses to live with him, is he responsible for her support. Is wife compelled to live where husband wants her to, so long as he furnishes her a good home. Will the courts of New York State give a divorce on desertion grounds.

YOU have touched upon the one thing that makes men really men in this state. The man is still boss in the home and has the right to make the decision as to where it shall be located. If he provides a home and the wife doesn't wish to live in it the husband is not liable for her support. The only hitch is that if some merchant supplied the wife with clothes, groceries, etc., while she was living with you and you paid her bills, and the same merchant continues to give her credit for supplies not knowing of the separation you are bound to pay that merchant's bills. You can prevent such a thing happening by advertising in a newspaper that you will not be liable any longer for any of the debts of your wife contracted while living apart from you. There is no divorce for desertion in this state unless it amounts to the other person dropping out of existence for five years, you not knowing whether she still lives or not and having made diligent effort to find her. If you want a divorce for desertion you should move to New Jersey.

Beakes Dairy Company Paying on Time

MILK producers who have in the past and are at the present time doing business with the Beakes Dairy Company, will be interested to know that the company is meeting all obligations in full on the date when payments are due. This information was imparted to the Service Bureau by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Readers of the Service Bureau will recall the difficulties that have been experienced in the past with this company. The Service Bureau succeeded in having many claims adjusted. We are glad to announce the improvement in the financial status of this concern which is most certainly a very big step in improving their standing in the farm field.

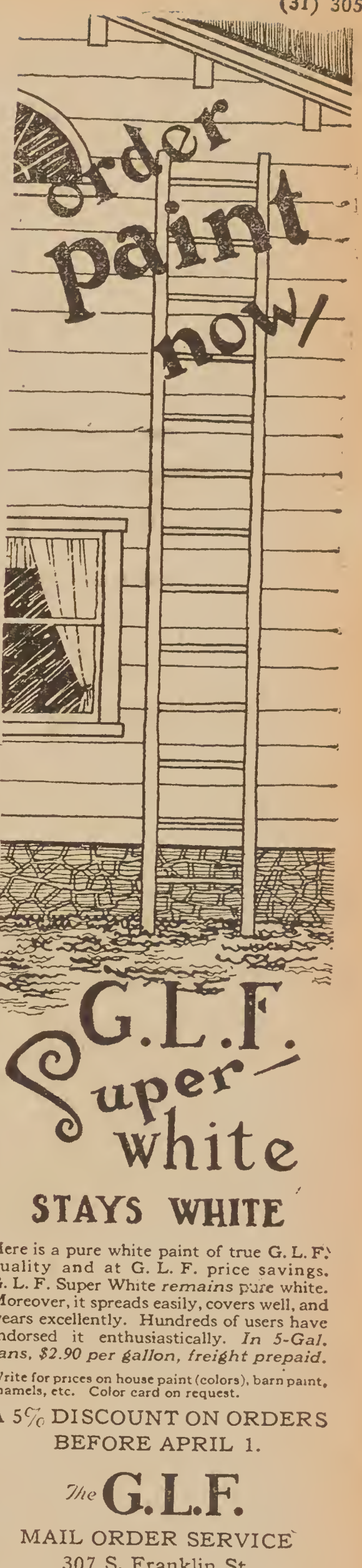
The State Department of Agriculture and Markets is working on a plan of procedure at the present time which it is hoped will make a license for the producers of milk mean a great deal more than they have in the past, both to the producers and to the consumers.

How to Post Your Farm

The following is a summary of the law for New York State.

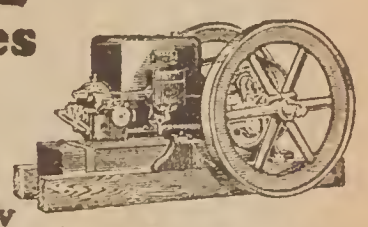
Trespass notices must be posted not more than 40 rods apart close to and along the entire boundry of the farm and there must be at least one notice at every side of the farm and at each corner. Illegible or destroyed signs must be replaced once a year during the months of March, July August or September. These trespass notices shall not be less than one foot square. These notices shall bear the name and the address of the party posting.

As a service to our subscribers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is prepared to furnish trespass signs at a nominal price which comply with the laws of New York, New



WITTE Engines

World's Standard 150,000 in Daily Use.



New LOW Prices 1½ to 30 Horse Power.

DIRECT From Factory—Wholesale Prices—Easy Terms—No Interest. 57 years proves WITTE most durable, economical engine made—burns almost any kind of fuel — Semi-Steel Construction—Valve-In-Head Motor—WICO Magneto—THROTTLING GOVERNOR—Simple to run—Lifetime Guarantee—Excess Power.

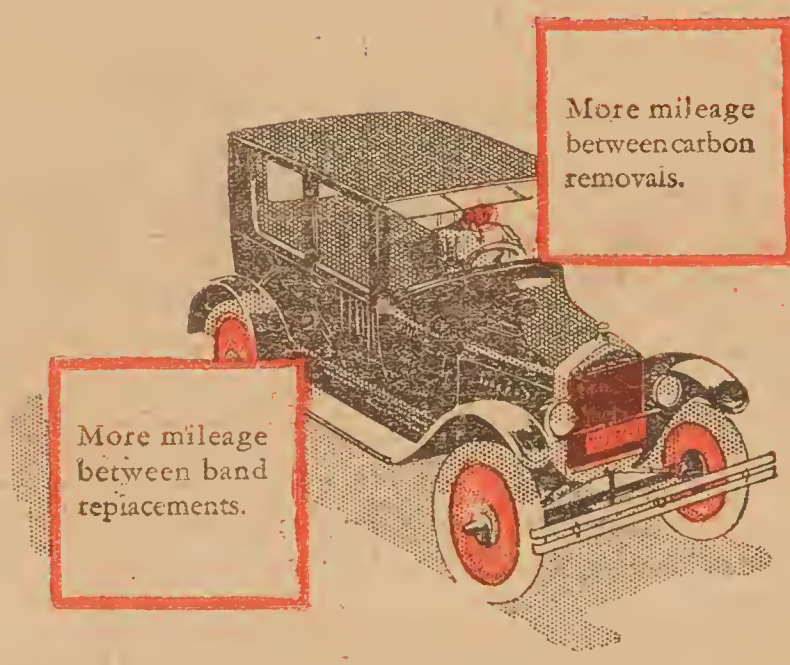
FREE CATALOG Describes New Improvements, New Lower Prices and Long Terms. Also Log Saws and Pumpers. Valuable Information.

3 Hour Shipping Service.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1801 **Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.**
1801 **Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.**
1801 **Witte Bldg., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

Ford owners pleased! The improved Mobiloil "E" gives a double surprise



When the improved Mobiloil "E" was announced, some asked, "But in getting the new smoothness in starting and stopping, how can you retain the unusual freedom from carbon which we have always found in Mobiloil 'E'?"

Our reply was, "That has been our chief concern. That is why we waited years to change Mobiloil 'E.' Ingredients used in many Ford lubricants to provide easier starting have resulted in extra carbon and valve troubles. It was only after years of experimenting that we got the two results: Real freedom from jerky starts and stops *plus* real freedom from carbon."

Today's Mobiloil "E" is cheaper than ever to use. Here is why—

By increasing the life of transmission bands you postpone the expense of replacement. That's saving number one. By cutting down carbon deposits you pay for fewer carbon removal jobs. That's saving number two. Nor is that all.

The improved Mobiloil "E" splashes freely in the Ford lubricating system. It reaches all engine, clutch and transmission parts where protection is vital. And today's Mobiloil "E", due to its clinging, resisting character shows remarkable economies. Less wear. Fewer repair bills. More power. A sweeter-running Ford engine.

And due to the great "wearing" qualities of Mobiloil "E" you will use less oil.

Four quarts to prove it

Mobiloil "E" will cost you less to use than other oils despite the fact that Mobiloil "E" costs 5 cents more per quart. Four quarts, a Ford crankcase full of the genuine Mobiloil "E", will prove this to you.

After you have once tried the improved Mobiloil "E" you will want to keep a supply on the farm. A nearby Mobiloil dealer ha Mobiloil "E" in various sized cans and drums. Each container offers real economy and convenience in handling oil.

The year around use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and Ford truck. In your Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. Ask the Mobiloil dealer what grade of Mobiloil to use in cars, trucks and tractors of other makes. All Mobiloil dealers have the complete Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil "E" *for* Fords

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MARCH 19, 1927

Where the Civil War Came to New York

A Fireside Reflection On the Old Confederate Prison Camp at Elmira

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

IT is now just twenty years ago that I followed a full three months schedule of Farmers' Institutes through the State of Maryland. I remember how once there came out of an audience a grizzled kindly old man who said "Say, Mister, do you know anything about Elmira up in York State?" "Yes" I replied "I know a little about the place. Once in a while I go through it. Once in a good while I stay over night. Yes—I know it." "Well", he replied, "I know it too—Lived there once for five months but didn't have much chance to see the town. You see I was a Confederate prisoner of War." I talked with him for a little and I feel that despite the unfavorable conditions of his sojourn, he retained a rather kindly regard for the place where he was once an involuntary guest.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

I suppose that in all our State there was no other Community so intimately touched by the Civil War as was the City of Elmira. In 1861 Elmira (She sometimes styled herself the Queen City of the Southern Tier) was a big, thriving village of nearly 15,000 inhabitants and at that time in population and wealth exceeded Binghamton. Strategetically the place had marked advantages as a military depot. Straight south through Pennsylvania ran the Elmira and Williamsport R. R. (now the Pennsylvania) then and still—the most direct line to Baltimore and Washington, while the Erie railroad gave what was then regarded as swift and sure communication with New York and with the West. Situated almost on the Pennsylvania line, it is no wonder that at the beginning of the War, it was made a great Quartermaster's Depot. Here food and military supplies of all sorts were accumulated, here cantonments were built, here new recruits were gathered to be despatched to the front—here wounded soldiers or soldiers discharged or on furlough were returned and the little city fairly throbbed with the feverish, anxious activities of a great War. Rufus Stanley—that fine unselfish gentleman whom Elmira was so fortunate to have for a citizen and whose recent passing, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has chronicled—once said to me, "During four long years there was never a day in this town but the sound of the drum beat was heard in the streets". So the slow, anxious, dreadful years dragged themselves along and the little city learned to think of the blare of bugles and the tramp of marching men as a part of the regular order of existence.

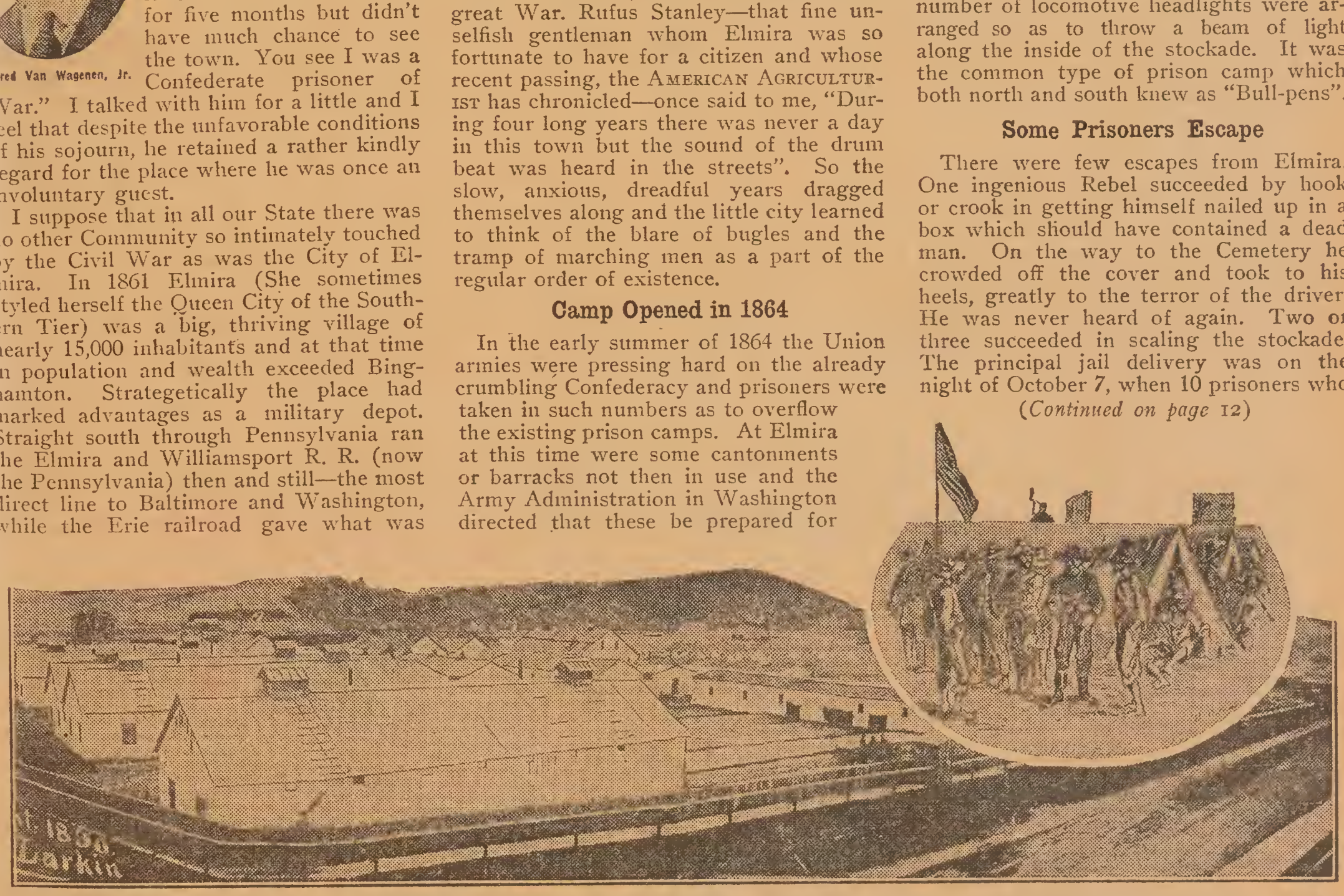
Camp Opened in 1864

In the early summer of 1864 the Union armies were pressing hard on the already crumbling Confederacy and prisoners were taken in such numbers as to overflow the existing prison camps. At Elmira at this time were some cantonments or barracks not then in use and the Army Administration in Washington directed that these be prepared for the reception of prisoners of War. The barracks consisted of a group of 35 rough barn like structures each 16 feet wide by 100 feet long. These were made the nucleus of the prison camp. Around them as a center was built a tight plank stockade 12 feet high, enclosing 30 acres of ground, the camp running from West Water Street to the Chemung river. Around the outside about four feet from the top was a wooden walk which gave a good view of the interior and which was patroled day and night by guards. In order that prisoners might not dig under or climb over the fence at night, a large number of locomotive headlights were arranged so as to throw a beam of light along the inside of the stockade. It was the common type of prison camp which both north and south knew as "Bull-pens".

Some Prisoners Escape

There were few escapes from Elmira. One ingenious Rebel succeeded by hook or crook in getting himself nailed up in a box which should have contained a dead man. On the way to the Cemetery he crowded off the cover and took to his heels, greatly to the terror of the driver. He was never heard of again. Two or three succeeded in scaling the stockade. The principal jail delivery was on the night of October 7, when 10 prisoners who

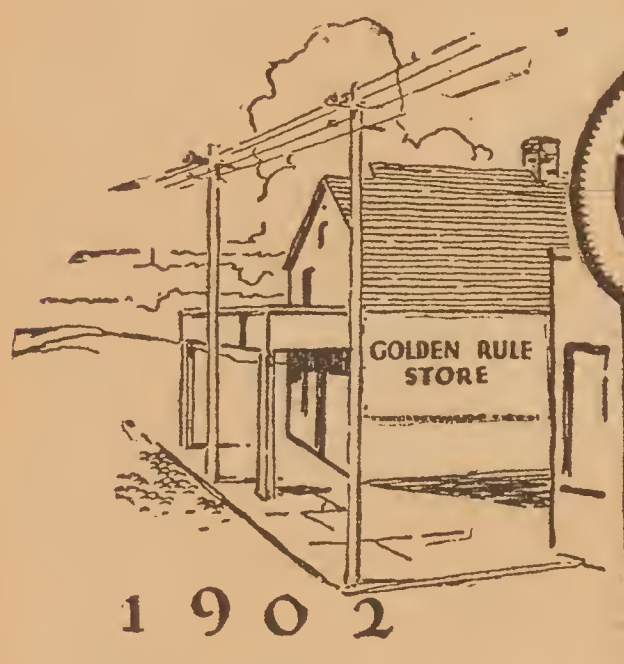
(*Continued on page 12*)



"The above is a photograph of the Elmira Prison Camp taken by J. E. Larkin in 1864. The sentry walk can be clearly seen. The inset at the right is a pencil sketch of a group of prisoners made in 1864 by one of the Confederate soldiers in the camp."

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-

J.C.PENNEY Co.



1902

A small dry goods, shoe and clothing store was opened in a small town in the west, serving a few hundred homes.

1927

The one small store has grown into a Nation-Wide Institution of 773 Department Stores serving millions of homes.

FROM ACORN TO OAK

After 25 years of growth now a nation-wide shopping service

WE are celebrating with pride and thankfulness our Twenty-fifth or Silver Anniversary—with pride for the privilege of serving the American public—with thankfulness for the generous response that has come to our effort.

Since the Spring day in April, 1902, when Mr. Penney inaugurated, in a small and inconspicuous manner, a Retail Shopping Service which was destined to become one of Nation-wide Helpfulness, a quarter of a century has passed.

It has been a period of notable growth and expansion, of winning millions of friends, of serving them faithfully, of basing achievement upon the good will of mutual satisfaction.

During all these eventful years, we have been mindful of our responsibilities to the legion of patrons who have contributed and are today contributing, so continuously and so generously, in helping make our Service one not of profit alone but of the confidence that rests on good will.

Never for a moment have we knowingly wavered from the responsibility of this relationship. It has always been to us an inspiration to reach out for greater things, that we might be the better prepared to render a Service which should prove to be more and more beneficial to the increasing numbers who come to us.

Some of Our 773 Stores

PENNSYLVANIA
Ambridge
Beaver Falls
Bloomsburg
Braddock
Bradford
Chambersburg
Coatesville
Du Bois
Franklin
Greensburg
Grove City
Hanover
Indiana
Lancaster
Lebanon
McKeesport
Meadville
Monessen
Mount Carmel
Mount Pleasant
New Kensington
Oil City
Pittston
Pottstown
Shamokin
Sharon
Shenandoah
Stroudsburg
Titusville
Warren
Washington
Waynesboro
Williamsport

NEW YORK
Amsterdam
Auburn
Cortland
Elmira
Geneva
Hornell
Ithaca
Little Falls
Newburgh
Olean
Oneonta
Rome
Watertown

MARYLAND
Frederick

OHIO
Alliance
Ashland
Ashtabula
Bellefontaine
Bellevue
Bowling Green
Bucyrus
Cambridge
Chillicothe
Circleville
Conneaut
Coshocton
Defiance
Dover
East Liverpool
Findlay
Fostoria
Fremont
Galion
Greenville
Hamilton
Ironton
Lancaster
Lima
Lorain
Mansfield
Marietta
Marion
Mount Vernon
Norwalk
Piqua
Salem
Springfield
Steubenville
Tiffin
Van Wert
Wash'gt'n C. H
Xenia
Zanesville

W. VIRGINIA
Bluefield
Martinsburg
Parkersburg
Welch

Not only is that one little Golden Rule Store of 1902—now itself grown to far larger proportions—still serving the people in and about Kemmerer, Wyoming, but there has sprung from its applied principles and policies, others to a present total of 773 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States.

All these are children of what we now affectionately term, The Mother Store; all happily operate in the Service of the public under the name of the J. C. Penney Company. The Founder of this Organization—Mr. James C. Penney—builded in his pioneering days more enduring and substantially than he knew.

His ideals and practices—square treatment alike to all always—and the extent to which he packed Value into every Dollar of purchase—these constitute the pattern according to which this enormous business has been shaped and which has caused it to grow until it has now become a Nation-wide Institution, serving more than 3,000,000 homes.

The dynamic selective and buying power of the Company created by its tremendous volume of cash sales, which, in 1926, amounted to $115,682,737.86, gives *a saving power to the public* which means much to the thrift and to the economic life of the people of every community where it operates a Store.

At this milepost in our history, we pause only long enough to express our thanks to the great American people for their continued confidence and appreciation of our efforts in their behalf and to offer the assurance that in the future as in the past we shall strive to serve not only well but better and better with each succeeding business day.

OUR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS APRIL FIRST!

WRITE TODAY FOR "THE STORE NEWS"

beautifully illustrated by rotogravure, showing you how to save large sums on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes and kindred lines—standard quality goods! A postcard will bring it.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-

J.C.PENNEY Co. INC.

Executive Offices and Warehouse—330 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

RETAIL SALESMEN WANTED experienced in our lines, to train for Co-partner Store Managers, providing for the continuous growth of our Company and especially the expansion planned for 1927. Write for particulars.

What It Costs New York State to Produce Milk

A Statement Given At a Meeting of the Milk Program Committee

By CHARLES H. BALDWIN

Director, Bureau of State Institution Farms
Department of Agriculture and Markets

I ASSUME that everyone knows that in connection with the care of the 60,000 wards that are supported by state taxes in the state institutions considerable farm land is deemed necessary by those responsible for their care. Perhaps the least important reason for these farms is to insure an adequate supply of fresh farm products—milk, eggs, etc. The Department of Agriculture and Markets is charged by law with the responsibility for the management of the state institution farms. The farm land is divided into many parcels and is used in connection with forty-one separate state institutions, such as the St. Lawrence State Hospital, Auburn Prison, Elmira Reformatory, etc.

Approximately 2800 dairy cattle are maintained in connection with these farms. The department recognizes the fact that where general farming is carried on, as is the case with all institution farms, it is much easier to keep up the fertility of the soil if a dairy is maintained; and for this reason dairies are kept on more of the farms than they might be if only the production of milk were considered. However, we do not keep dairies on farms where good clover or alfalfa hay cannot be grown successfully. We do keep dairies on some farms where it is necessary to buy considerable hay. There are no institutions, however, that keep dairies that do not have an abundance of good corn ensilage. In addition to this we raise soiling crops, so that we do not depend on pasture during the summer months, although pasture land is used for the raising of young stock and cows are turned to pasture during the season when pasture is of use.

We feed a uniform grain ration, and have a uniform allowance. Each institution is allowed enough to feed one pound of a twenty per cent dairy ration to every three pounds of milk produced. It is impossible to feed more than this amount, but it is not necessary to feed this amount if conditions seem to warrant feeding less. As a rule, however one pound of grain to every three pounds of milk is fed.

All herds are tuberculin tested, and Grade A raw milk is produced. All of this milk is used in the institutions. We keep a chart showing the amount of milk that is produced each day during the year; it also shows the amount of milk required to feed the entire inmate population.

While rather uniform methods are followed in the management of the various state-owned herds, the records show a wide variation in the cost of producing milk There are many factors that contribute to this; for instance, all other things being equal, the cost of labor at a prison or a reformatory, where able-bodied men and boys are cared for, is much less than at a state hospital or at the soldiers' home, where all the labor is performed by hired employes. The proportion of supplies purchased also has considerable bearing on the cost of production, due to the cost of baling hay and straw, and transportation charges. The interest on investment and depreciation in farm buildings and equipment vary a great deal, but on all of the institution farms these expenses are greater than on privately-owned farms, due to more costly construction.

A very complete set of books is kept at each institution farm. Accounts are kept with the garden,

(*Continued on page 14*)

Cost of Producing Milk in State Institution Dairies in 1925

INSTITUTION	Total Cost of Operation	Val. of Products Other than Milk	Total Cost of Milk Produced	Number of Quarts Produced	Cost per Quart
Albion	$ 4621.90	$ 534.40	$ 4087.50	55453.5	.0737
Bath	7174.61	1071.36	6103.25	94618.	.0645
Bedford Hills	7710.81	1778.44	5932.37	74466.	.0796
Elmira	8949.82	1413.74	7536.08	104858.5	.0718
Industry	32691.69	8370.76	24320.93	499921.5	.0486
Iroquois	10070.28	1632.30	8437.98	147608.	.0571
Napanoch	5628.95	738.51	4890.44	65467.	.0747
Oxford	4988.09	806.23	4181.86	62248.635	.0671
Rome	59775.64	11937.66	47837.98	903426.	.0529
Sonyea	19336.42	3296.34	16040.08	216071.	.0742
Syracuse	10534.86	1707.64	8827.22	196000.52	.0450
Thiells	26914.42	4613.06	22301.36	403423.5	.055
Binghamton	31809.74	5974.97	25834.77	447270.	.0577
Central Islip	7664.94	650.72	7014.22	99376.	.0705
Helmuth	26797.79	7171.22	19626.57	397000.	.0494
Kings Park	9436.54	1668.77	7767.77	118746.5	.0654
Middletown	18430.33	3249.29	15181.04	270559.88	.0561
Ogdensburg	41721.30	5426.80	36294.50	554718.	.0654
Poughkeepsie	24609.04	2865.67	21743.37	283737.	.0766
Rochester	1077.46	236.26	841.20	11818.	.0711
Utica	21587.99	3793.45	17794.54	346855.	.0513
Utica, Marcy Div.	7791.07	582.12	7208.95	1167.33	.0617
Willard	40629.84	6424.69	34205.15	501769.	.0681
Wingdale	6516.97	533.51	5983.46	76131.21	.0785
Auburn	7857.50	3315.98	4541.52	129044.5	.0351
Comstock	10629.69	2268.62	8361.07	195360.	.0422
Clinton Prison	10683.55	2734.55	7949.00	131397.5	.0604
Dannemora	2910.93	664.15	2246.78	52027.92	.0431
Matteawan	20347.67	3409.15	16938.52	209545.	.0813
TOTALS	$488899.84	$88870.36	$400029.48	6765650.665	

Average cost per quart—.0591.

"He Who Runs May Read"

Gems Of Thought From Many Farm Speakers Shortened for Busy Readers

By MABEL A. FEINT

WITH 250 speakers on the program, some of them nationally prominent, and with seven periods a day for more than five days, the 20th annual Farmer's Week at Cornell gave visitors much food for thought.

Science meets practice at this huge conference and gives the latest information to be had in farming, home making and community building. If only a small part of it is assimilated and incorporated into the rural life of the State much good will have been accomplished.

Below are some of the things that will be carried into practice by some 5175 people. Did all the farm families of the state realize the wealth of helps to be had at this meeting such an army would invade the college as could not be taken care of.

What Some of the Speakers Said

Dr. Carl E. Ladd: "Some think of teaching as being the college's main function. However its chief value to the state lies in its research work, which through obscure, painstaking, puttering long continued effort and experiment establishes new facts for the people's benefit. Many thousands of oat plants were examined and there were many months of careful watching and weighing of individual plants before one really good oat was found, the Cornellian, one which would yield 5 to 10 bushels more to the acre than the average oat. Now 50% of the oats of the state are improved varieties. This means a gain of five million bushels of oats in the state with no extra trouble than just using good seed. This increase in yield brings no marketing problem with it as oats are largely used on the farms. Research as to apple scab control and the substitution of lime sulphur for Bordeaux mixture as a spray almost universally in the last 20 years justifies the salary of the young discoverer, Prof. Whetzel more than 50 times as long as the average term of life. Twenty years ago we had only a dim idea of the perfect hen. Farmers were even advised to save their early moulters! Thousands of hours of detailed study, of minute measurements of head and body, of the weighing of internal organs, has established the facts as to conformation of the good producer, so that culling works like magic. The selection of 13,000,000 hens last year saved the state several hundred thousands of dollars.

"All of these helps are made available through reading courses, bulletins, short courses and the extension service. The State College sent out one and a third million copies of bulletins last year, or 81 tons of them. It has 60 sets of lantern slides for loaning and has 1500 persons enrolled in correspondence courses in agriculture.

* * *

Jared Van Wagenen: "I believe that our troubles lie too deep to be permanently helped by legislation or exhortation. My diagnosis of the farmer's troubles may be stated in one single phrase. Namely, that there are so many farmers and so many agricultural acres that food is being produced in quantities greater than can be sold at a remunerative price About the funniest thing I can think of is that just now when at Washington we are wrestling with the problem of marketing an unwieldy agricultural surplus we are continuing our efforts to carry water to arid land. Can we not adopt this perfectly harmless policy, that all reclamation be held in abeyance and all new agricultural ventures be discouraged? About the least thing we need is more agricultural lands. I would have our government cancel the debts of the allies, as a measure of generosity and as an aid in bringing back Europe's old time purchasing power for farm products. My own economic creed is.—It is not necessary and perhaps not even desirable that the farmer may pile up great wealth, but it is eminently desirable that farming be remunerative enough so that he make an attractive and dignified home, so that he may educate his children according to the best standard of their time, and so that for himself he may have leisure for thought and the attainment of that fine attitude of mind and spirit which we call culture."

* * *

Peter Ten Eyck: "It appears from the great volume of testimony that has been received by the Milk Producers' Committee on Unified Organization that one centralized organization of producers can best work with the distributing organizations to cut down the spread between producers and consumers prices. It is the aim of the committee to do this in such a way that the milk producers of the State may have a fair return on labor and

(*Continued on page 25*)

The Best of Week's Program In One Article

WE are sure that you will not want to miss the article on this page. You will go far before you can find in one article in short interesting statements so much information from so many different prominent thinkers and workers in agriculture and the farm home. Mrs. Feint has the unusual ability of listening to a speech and boiling down in a paragraph or two just the most interesting and most valuable part of it.—The Editors.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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VOL. 119 March 19, 1927 No. 12

A Thought For the Week

He who does not think well of the work he is doing is made impotent by that very fact.

—GEORGE SAND

* * *

THE other day a letter came to the editor enclosing money for a subscription and asking a very important question that needed an immediate answer. But unfortunately the writer had forgotten to sign his full name. After taking several hours of time, one of the office girls was finally able to locate the name in our subscription list, but it was a mere matter of luck that we were able to find it at all. If you have written to us for information and we have not answered your letter, ask yourself whether you have signed your letter with your name and address. It is a rule of every business office to pay no attention to unsigned communications.

* * *

A SLIGHT falling off of employment in cities indicates that it may be a little easier in 1927 to get farm help in those regions near industrial centers. Farm wages in such localities should be a little lower than they were last year. However, reports so far from practical farmers show no decrease in farm wages.

* * *

THE area seeded to winter wheat in the United States last fall is estimated to be 41,180,000 acres, which is 5 per cent more than seeded in 1925 and 8 per cent more than was seeded in 1924. With all of the talk over the need of helping the wheat grower, he continues to increase his acreage each year.

* * *

FIGURES from Wisconsin University show that the students of the college of agriculture attained the highest scholarship average of any in the university. Thus again we have proof that the habits of work and responsibility and right living generated on the farm and in the farm home always help the boys and girls to forge ahead in school, college, business and life.

* * *

No one who knows books can ever be lonely.

* * *

DIETITIANS are now pretty much agreed that the use of bread, rolls and even griddle cakes made from the whole wheat would do much to maintain health. Too bad that the old wheat mills have pretty much disappeared. But wheat growing is coming back to the East even in the dairy country and if there is demand enough for the flouring mills, they will return also.

* * *

IF you could take a trip with us through the New York produce market, it would not take you long to agree that the greatest marketing problem for nearly every farm product is that of better grading and packing. Professor Powell of the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture put this situation well for the egg market when he said: "If 500 cases of local eggs arrive at a New York market, they have come from approximately 250 shippers and represent 250 different kinds of grading and packing." Remember that prices are made always on the poorest in the package and not on the best.

* * *

"I would not be without AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for five times what it cost."

WE know from the thousands of similar letters that we receive that the above, taken from one of these letters from a subscriber, represents the opinion of the very great majority of our readers. Yet every farm journal has to waste time, effort and money to renew its subscribers when their time is up. If we did not have to do this, this money and effort could go into making a still better paper.

Won't you help us help you make the Old Reliable of still more service to you by voluntarily renewing your own subscription promptly when it expires?

* * *

THE simplification program of the farm equipment manufacturers would certainly be appreciated by farmers. If there is anything that makes a busy farmer tear his hair, it is to find unnecessary complications in a machine when he is called upon to repair it quickly. On the new machines the simplifying program has already done much to standardize nuts and bolts until only a comparatively small number of wrenches are now necessary where hundreds were once required. In sizes and models, metal instead of wood, improved steels, roller bearings, pressure grease guns, fittings, fool proof home water systems, etc.—in many ways great progress has been made toward more simple and efficient equipment.

Local Taxes Must Come Down

"OF the smaller divisions of government, the county levies the most money. In 1924 county taxes were nearly seven per cent of the total of all taxes. Township taxes were almost five per cent, village taxes were two per cent and school districts taxes were 4.6 per cent."

The above statement is taken from a Cornell Bulletin on Taxation, prepared by Professor M. S. Kendrick. Every farmer knows that it is his local taxes that are causing him his greatest trouble at present. The question is—what can be done about it?

One suggestion has been considered in the New York State Legislature this year and that is to have a commission to make a very thorough study of county government with the hope of finding some suggestions that would lead to a cut in local taxes. We have no sympathy with this suggestion if it was made for the purpose of lessening rural representation and influence in the state government. On the other hand, we have no sympathy either for any small local politicians who wish to hang on to an unnecessary and costly unit of government simply because it provides them with a job.

When New England was settled, practically all of the local business of government was transacted by the town. In the southern colonies, the town had little or nothing to do, but the county was an important unit. In the unfortunate middle states and especially New York, we inherited both systems of county and town government and have any amount of unnecessary duplication and costly complications because we have to support the varied activities of both town and county government. Because we have both local units saddled upon us here in the middle states, it is a very difficult job to simplify and thereby reduce the cost of all this local government machinery.

But the time is fast approaching, with the increased number of abandoned farms and the decreased value of farm real estate, when the leaders in the country districts will be forced to find some way of cutting down so much local government.

We Need More Like Judge Cooper

THE Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives voted on March 1 to dismiss the impeachment charges against Federal Judge Frank Cooper of the Northern district of New York. As nearly as we can learn, such charges never ought to have been raised against Judge Cooper in the first place. He was simply more active than some other officials against offenders brought into his court for violations of the Eighteenth Amendment.

If we had more judges and law enforcement officers like Judge Cooper, there would be less law breaking. We would have more help from officers in enforcing the prohibition law if New York State had an enforcement law so that state and local officers could cooperate with the Federal authorities in cleaning up the disgraceful situation that now exists because of the open defiance of the law by bootleggers and rum runners.

Electric Cooling Plants

ONE of the institutions of the dairy farm doomed to disappear in the next few years, is the ice house. How every dairyman dreads the annual winter job of getting ice and what a nuisance it is to haul it out and lug it to the milk house every night and morning! Electric refrigeration will in time, we are sure, do away with these hard ice jobs. Already there are some of these electric coolers in operation on dairy farms. A number of power companies throughout the state have assisted customers in the planning and construction of milk coolers of this type.

Farmers Are Thrifty

IT may surprise some farmers to know that as a class farmers are wealthier than any other group of citizens. A study made in 1921 by the National Bureau of Economic Research showed that the average wealth of the American farmer was $8,144, as compared to the average $6,638 for the rest of the citizens. Conditions have changed since this study was made but the balance would still stand in favor of the farmer.

Farmer's income will of course average lower than that of many other classes, but because of his thrift and his tendency to put his savings back into his business instead of wasting them, he accumulates property. This is something for the young man or young woman to think about who is considering farming as a life business.

Eastman's Chestnuts

"Ah, mummy dear, do let Lil and me have our dinner wif you today; we will be so quiet, and only speak to our own selves."

The mother, proud of her two girlies, after a moment's pause, replied:

"Well, if you will be very quiet you may; but dad has some men friends coming to lunch, and I expect Aunt Lucilla and Miss Celia Brown; so no chattering, my pets."

For some time the wee mites behaved in a most exemplary manner, when suddenly one of those pauses which will occur at the best-regulated tables revealed the following conversation:

"When I grows up, Lily, I shall plait my hair on the handle of the door, like Aunt Lucilla does."

"Will you?" responded the other imp. "Well, I'll have my teeth set in gold like Miss Celia Brown."

Winners of Grange Program Contest

Perhaps These Programs Will Suggest Ideas For Yours

EDITORS' NOTE:—The Grange programs printed below are the ones chosen by the judges as the winners in the Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Grange Program Contest for 1926. The awards were made at the recent annual meeting of the Grange at Jamestown. There were many other excellent programs submitted, of course, but limited space will not permit us to print them. The purpose of the Contest is to cooperate with the lecturers in their great job of putting on the very best programs possible at every meeting of the Grange. We want to take this opportunity of thanking all those who took part for their fine cooperation.

* * *

First Prize Won by O. F. Ross,

Lecturer Lowville Grange No. 71

Program No. 1

Past Master's Night.

Stations occupied by Past Masters.

Song—America.

Changes I have seen in:

(a) Grange work, J. J. Wilcox.
(b) In farm life, W. S. Windecker.
(c) In tillage, H. D. Ross.
(d) In harvesting, C. B. Arthur.

Surprise feature in charge of the wives of Past Masters. Mrs. C. B. Arthur, leader. (The surprise was a patriotic Pageant consisting of:

(a) Thomas Jefferson, writing the Declaration of Independence.

(b) Betsy Ross, making first flag.

(c) Agriculture Triumphant, Pomona, Ceres, Sheperdess.

(d) Justice, scales etc., supported by Peace and Defence.

(e) Columbia, (Children of the Juvenile Grange dressed in red, white and blue sashes, and carrying small flags singing Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.

(f) Flag, alone on the stage. All giving the Grange flag salute and singing "The Star Spangled Banner.

Past Master's night was so successful that the Grange has voted to make this an annual affair. The stations were filled in rotation according to the seniority and the older ones who told of the changes they had witnessed during their lifetime in farm life and in Grange work.

The surprise feature was announced as "Radio pictures of the Sesqui Centennial, and was put on with the aid of a spot light. The patriotic pageant was well costumed and staged. Appropriate readings and songs explained the Tableaux.

* * *

Program No. 2

Song—America the beautiful.

Methods and devices that diminish the work on wash day.

Roll call and discussion by several sisters.

Debate—Resolved that the time and money spent for agricultural college education, is of more value to a young farmer, than if used for capital.

Affirmative—Asa Gordon, C. Boliver, M. Barrett.

Negative—Thurber Weller, Clarence Hulburt, L. Failing.

Special music—Mr. and Mrs. Everett Millard, instrumental and vocal "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," responding to two encores .

Recitation, Lyston Denning.

Current events, by the Lecturer.

Report of Debate Judges.

Song—by the Grange.

This debate was voted by the December 10th roll call as the best feature of the year. It was put on by young men of the Grange, both sides secured help from the agricultural school and college which some had attended. The negative side received the decision by one point.

The wash day discussion brought out much experience with modern aids by the sisters who responded to roll call.

The special music is always a hit when Brother and Sister Millard are on the program.

* * *

Program No. 3

Song—America the Beautiful—By Grange and Choir.

Paper—What is true and what is false economy in buying and using food. (Given by Sister Laura Ray, County Home Demonstration Agent).

Debate—Resolved that Holstein cattle are more profitable than are Jerseys or Guernseys for Market Milk in Lewis County.

Affirmative—L. H. Boshart, C. C. Gordon, F. H. Loucks.

Negative—E. J. Boshart, F. C. Gordon, Arthur Rowsan.

Judges—J. C. Otis, Agr. Co. Agt.; E. C. Schaad, H. S. Agr. Instructor; Rev. E. J. Lavis.

Song. Work for the Night Is Coming. By the Grange and Choir.

Current Events and discussions of the proposed Milk Marketing Organization, led by the Lecturer.

How to make cows average 40 pounds per day as a herd. Discussion led by W. G. Houghton.

Report of the Debate Judges.

HARNESSED FOR TWO YEARS AND HAVEN'T YET PULLED A POUND

Copyright, New York Tribune, Inc.

—*Courtesy* NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

Washington Cream Pie—served by a committee of five sisters.

Lowville Grange is located in a specialized market milk and dairy section, which is being called upon by Milk Dealers to add Jersey and Guernsey cattle to their herds. The debaters were carefully selected according to the interests and ability and were well prepared. The Judges were trained community workers, also Grange members. The above combined to interest and instruct the large attendance at the meeting.

The paper by Home Demonstration Agent was well prepared and splendidly given. All discussions were of direct interest to each member present and the wit of the debaters lightened what might have been a heavy program.

Second Prize Won by Mrs. M. D. Babcock,

Lecturer Gouverneur Grange No. 303

Program No. 1

A—Presentation of flag, Grange singing "Star Spangled Banner".

B—Roll Call—"The Best Thing to Eat Mother Used to Make".

C—Pageant—"The Land of Health" by twenty-two children in costumes, under the direction of the community nurse.

D—Talk—"Health and Care of the Body" by a village doctor.

E—Open Forum—Doctor answering questions submitted regarding his suggestions given in his address.

F—Duet—"Whispering Hope" 2 members
Selection Grange Choir

The pageant was a delightful one. It was based on the book, "The Land of Health", was of great instructive value to the children and was usually interesting to those who witnessed it. The basis of the pageant was Health, Lady Sleep and Dame Nature, showing what proper care will accomplish and the Pain Pages doing their share of abolishing Tea and Coffee and finally at the close a certificate of health was issued by Judge Scales.

* * *

Program No. 2

A—Selection—Grange choir
B—Roll Coll—"Favorite Magazine."
C—Solo—by young man.
D—Monologue—by young woman.
E—Comic Reading—by member.
F—Solo—by young man.
G—Recitation in negro dialect by young woman.
H—Debate—Resolved: That there is better physical culture in the hay field than in football, by four members. Time limit for each speaker five minutes; two minutes for rebuttal. It was decided for the affirmative by three judges appointed by the lecturer.
I—Selection—by Grange.
J—Celebration of the 82nd Birthday of a charter member.
Refreshments were served.

The singing and roll call gives all an opportunity to take part. The friendly competition in a debate gives an added interest and helps to get more members out.

* * *

Program No. 3

A—Song—by Grange.
B—Roll Call—"Favorite Breed of Poultry".
C—Quartette—Barker family.
D—Recitation—by member.
E—Comic Reading—"The Little Blue Hen" by member.
F—Quartette.
G—Recitation—by member.
H—Comic song—"The Hen Is the Bird for the Farmer" by Grange choir.
I—Poultry demonstration of culling the laying flock and selection of the breeding pen by two High School Agricultural Department boys.
J—Talk—On Raising Chicks by Prof. Gibbs.
K—Open Forum was held on the question of poultry raising and its various angles.
L—Poultry Selection Contest—by members.

Professor Gibbs has a poultry pen at the high school in connection with his work and his talk was based on practical experience.

(L)—Professor. Gibbs had four fowls on exhibition at the meeting on which those who have made any study of poultry were given a chance to try to pick the profitable laying hen from the others of successively lesser value as layers. This proved interesting, and several of the Grangers showed considerable ability in making their selections.

Third Prize Won by Elizabeth Thompson,

Lecturer Ausable Valley Grange No. 973

Program No. 1

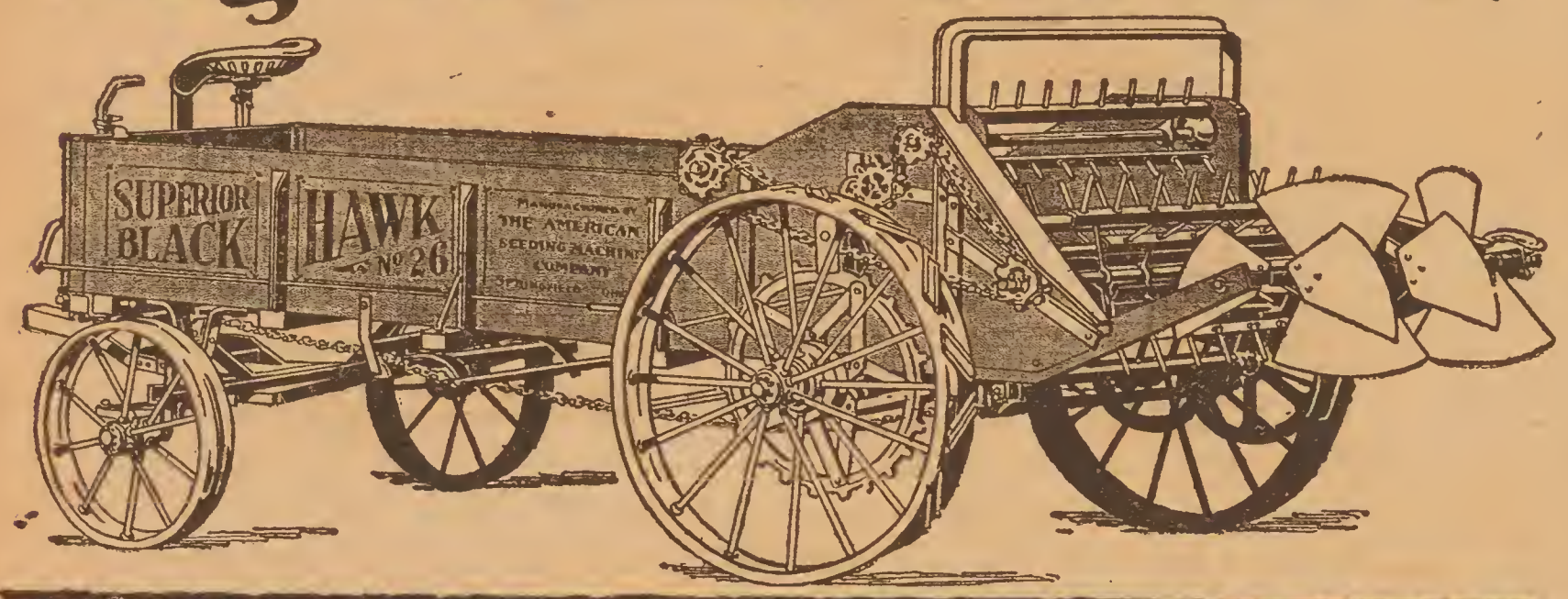
School Night

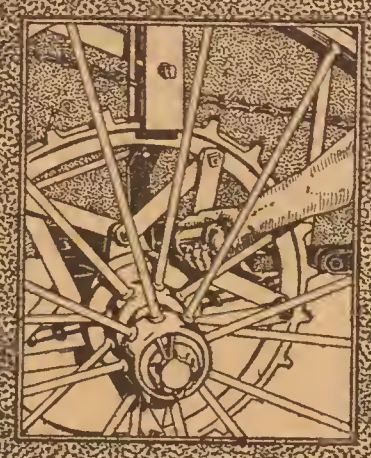
Singing—by Grange.

Address of Welcome—By a Brother (Charter Member).

(Continued on page 13)

The Spreader of Lightest Draft!





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We Cannot Afford to Skimp On Fertility

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

IT would be of interest to know what the average farmer is going to do in purchasing seeds and fertilizer for spring use, as it would give us some indication of his attitude toward 1927 production and what the general policy will be. So far as can be learned orders are slow coming in, but many seem to be ordering about as usual. Shipments are now being received and distributed.

M. C. Burritt.

What policy should be followed? Is it wise to economize in the purchase of seeds and fertilizers in this period of low prices, or is it better to try to keep up fertility and to push for good yields on smaller areas? Dr. Warren has pointed out what many people, especially city people do not realize, namely that it takes time to slow down the farm production plant and time to speed it up again. In fact this is one of the causes of overproduction. The stimulation of war prices raised crop yields 4 per cent and the present depression has decreased them one per cent already. But it took several years to bring about the average increase just as it will undoubtedly be more years yet before we see the maximum decrease.

Harder to Build Up Than Maintain Fertility

It takes years to speed up the agricultural machine and years to slow it down; and often just as we get it going we wish that we hadn't. We may be in danger of slowing it down too much now, for a time which may come sooner than we think, when we will wish that we had it going faster. Moreover it is usually harder to build up run down land than it is to keep it up.

The use of lime and acid phosphate are very important in promoting the growth of legumes,—in some cases essential. The growing of clover or alfalfa in the rotation is vital to the maintenance of good crop yields. I believe that we should keep up the potential productive capacity of our better land by the use of acid phosphate clover and alfalfa and lime where needed. For these reasons we have not reduced our purchases of acid phosphate and clover and alfalfa seed during the depression and will not this year even though seed especially is high in price. We believe that it pays from year to year and besides we will have the land ready to produce when prices are better. There is reason to believe that some farmers are following a short sighted policy in this respect and not always from necessity.

Lime, Fertilizer and Legumes

We had some old and hard acid goods on hand this winter and have been crushing it on the barn floor and spreading it over the manure loads and thus distributing it over the fields. All spring grain and alfalfa seedings will get 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre from the drill, as will manured land planted to cultivated crops. Unmanured land and the poorer spots even though manured will get 200 to 400 pounds of a 4-12-4 fertilizer. These fertilizer applications together with some manure and an annual sowing of about three bushels of clover and alfalfa with lime where needed should maintain crop yields.

* * *

Many eastern farmers seem to have the idea that cooperative enterprises have not generally succeeded. Especially in Western New York because of many failures there, the notion is particularly strong. Growers having this idea forget the Dairymen's League and the G. L. F., and they also

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forget Mutual Fire Insurance Companies and the Federal Land Banks. The Land Banks in particular should have attention called to them just now as they are about to pass their tenth anniversary. This system has loaned to farmers in ten years $1,300,000,000. Although the system was primed with federal money, most of this has been returned to the government and farmers now own more than 80 per cent of the stock in these banks. It is a purely cooperative system and remarkably successful. Our own Springfield, First District, bank with loans to farmers of nearly fifty millions has just reduced its loan rate from 5½ to 5 per cent. Its bonds are selling in the market at well above par and it has paid interest on its stock regularly for the last three years. The fifty farm loan associations in New York State are functioning better than ever before. It is an excellent time for farmers to change over their 5½ and 6 per cent mortgages to the Land Bank and to refund their current six-per cent notes into long time (20 to 36 years) obligations. It both saves money and relieves anxiety at the same time.

County Talks

Herkimer County Reforests Its Waste Acres.

THAT part of the present town of Ohio, Herkimer County, which lies south of the so-called Jerseyfield line comprises approximately 29,000 acres of more or less sandy land. The soil types vary from a coarse sand to fine sandy loam. The greater proportion of it is fine sand or sand. A hundred years ago this land supported a splendid growth of forest consisting largely of spruce and this fact attracted settlers. For many years after the timber was cut the farms produced fair yields of the common crops. Finally the competition of the richer agricultural lands lying closer to railroads, good highways and markets, became so great that the light land of the north had to be abandoned for farming purposes. About half of the farms in the town of Ohio have been abandoned for any other purpose than reforestation.

B. D. GILBERT

In order to determine for what purpose this land may be used to best advantage, the Herkimer County Farm Bureau, with the aid of the Departments of Forestry and Farm Management of the State College of Agriculture, undertook a survey in June, 1926. The survey de-

The survey shows that the land is now being used as follows:

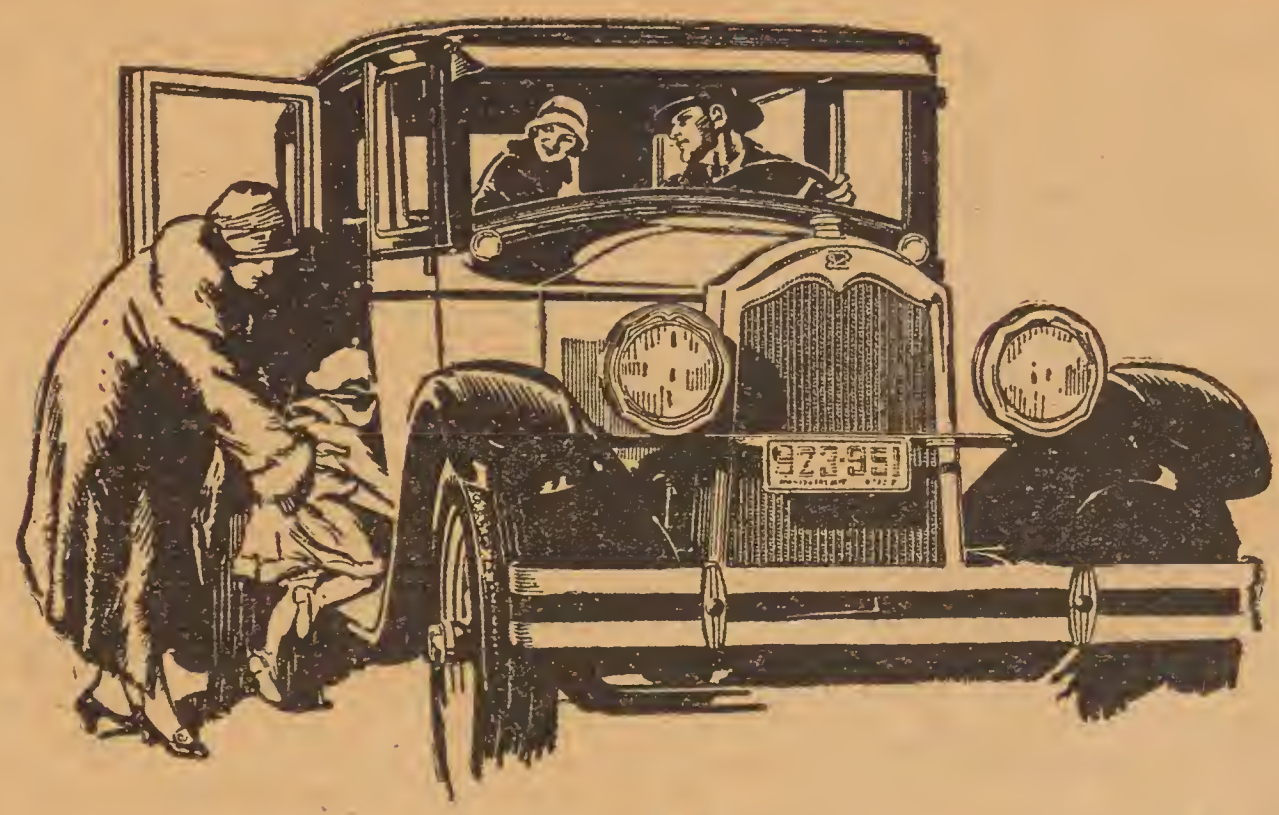
Crops	2220 acres
Pasture	2390 acres
State Land	1418 acres
Merchantable Timber	6474 acres
Unmerchantable Timber	8371 acres
Reforested	365 acres
Idle land	7834 acres

In 1909, the first year of which we have any record in which any effort towards reforestation was made, 9,100 white pines were set in five different localities in northern Herkimer County. Two of these plantings were in Ohio township. Later, in an effort to arouse interest in reforesting, the Farm Bureau distributed a few hundred trees among the boys. These small plantings served as demonstrations.

The survey in June located 365 acres which have been set out to forest trees since 1909, over half a million trees owned by forty persons.

The reforestation idea has spread to other parts of the county and submarginal land, that is, land that will no longer pay for operation, is being rapidly reforested. During this year, 1926, 556,000 trees were distributed throughout the county, enough to plant approximately 465 acres.

B. D. GILBERT,
Herkimer County Farm Bureau Agt.



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Is prohibition under present conditions a damage rather than a benefit?

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To Sugar Or Not To Sugar

Something for the Sap Producers to Think About

By M. P. Rasmussen
Dept. of Agricultural Eeonomics and Farm Management, Cornell University

LIKE Hamlet of old, who had to decide whether "to be or not to be", the farmer in the maple syrup producing sections of the country have had to decide whether "to sugar or not to sugar" during the 1927 season.

Of late years, the relatively low prices received for maple products, together with the high cost of everything that goes into producing the same, have caused many a farmer to consider seriously whether he can afford to produce maple products at all. In order to consider his problem at all intelligently, it is obvious that the farmer must know something of the cost of producing maple syrup and sugar. The purpose of this article is to supply such information as is available on the subject to date.

Conditions in New York and Vermont Studied

Dissatisfaction on the part of the producers with the price received for ample syrup in Vermont in 1921 led to a study of the cost of producing that commodity. These studies were continued in both Vermont and New York and as a result, there are available today figures covering the cost of producing 40,952 gallons of maple syrup on 208 farms. Conditions under which maple syrup and sugar are produced in New York and Vermont are, in general, very similar, so that the results may be viewed as applying to the entire producing area in these two States.

As might be expected, there were wide variations in the cost of producing a gallon of syrup on the individual farms. The lowest cost was $.54 and conditions were so unfavorable on another farm as to bring the cost up to $4.24 per gallon. The average cost of producing maple syrup in bulk was $1.45 per gallon.

Labor and "Fixed Costs" Biggest Items

As is true in the production of almost any farm crop nowadays, human labor accounted for the largest slice of cost, 46 cents per gallon or 32 per cent of the total cost. Any farmer who has had to hire labor of recent years would expect labor to be a big item in making maple syrup. But some of the less obvious items of expense are of equal or even greater importance than labor! It seems particularly worthwhile to point out that "fixed costs" amounted to over 66 cents per gallon or 46 per cent of the total cost. "Fixed costs" are those that run on whether syrup is made or not—such as interest on investment in equipment and sugarbush, depreciation of equipment, and taxes,—that bugbear of every farmer today.

Why Costs Vary

It is not easy to state definitely why the cost of producing maple syrup varied so widely on the farms studied, namely from $.54 to $4.24 per gallon. Some general conclusions seem justified, however, from an analysis of the 208 records. The factors which appeared most to affect the cost of production were (1) the size of the sugarbush or orchard; (2) efficiency in use of labor, and (3) the yield of sugar per tree.

Size of "Bush" an Influence

Since a certain minimum amount of equipment and labor is necessary no matter how little or how much sugaring is to be done, it follows that the larger the number of units this cost can be spread over, the lower the cost per unit. The number of trees per sugarbush or orchard ranged from 200 to 3000. In Table 1, it will be seen that the larger the business done, as expressed in the number of trees in the sugarbush, the lower the cost per gallon. Where there was an average of 1700 trees per sugarbush the cost was around $1.09 per gallon, while the smaller group, averaging 294 trees per sugarbush, the cost was $1.62 per gallon.

It takes almost as much time to get the sugar house and equipment ready for tapping 500 trees as for 1500. Many syrup makers have equipment capable of handling two or three times the quantity of syrup made annually. Items of interest, depreciation and taxes are almost as large for the small sugarbush as for the large one.

TABLE 1. RELATION OF SIZE OF SUGARBUSH TO COST OF PRODUCTION PER GALLON OF SYRUP

No. trees	Farms in each group	Aver. No trees in group	Cost per gal. syrup
449 or less	11	294	$1.62
450 to 699	12	541	1.49
700 to 999	13	791	1.42
Over 1000	7	1,743	1.09*

**The largest orchard contained 3,000 trees and the operator produced syrup at $.54 per gallon.*

Efficiency in Use of Labor

The range in the hours of human labor used on the different farms in making 100 gallons of syrup was truly amazing. One Vermont farmer in 1921 produced 100 gallons of syrup with only 71 hours of human labor, while his neighbor, within hailing distance, used 416 hours for the same purpose. The accessibility of the orchard has an important influence on the labor required and may be the factor determining whether a profit or loss shall be made. It is likely that some orchards are so difficult to work as to preclude any possibility of a profit. Such orchards may pay better if left for lumber.

The number of hours necessary in sugaring will vary with the seasons, but it seems likely that from 150 to 200 hours per 100 gallons of syrup is about all profitable production will stand. Table 2, which follows, shows how the hours per 100 gallons of syrup influenced cost of production in New York in 1922.

TABLE 2. RELATION OF HOURS OF HUMAN LABOR PER 100 GALLONS OF SYRUP TO COST PER GALLON

Range in hrs. of human labor per 100 gal. syrup	Number of records in group	Aver. No. hrs. human labor per 100 gal. syrup	Aver. cost per gal. syrup
Belw 140	12	122	$ .96
141 to 175	13	148	1.43
Over 176	18	230	1.70

One of the prime requisites in making efficient use of labor is that opportunity be present to keep the labor profitably employed. One way of cutting labor cost is to have large enough a sugarbush to keep the labor busy. There is a fairly definite number of trees which one man can handle (tapping, boiling, etc.), in sugaring. If he handles only one-half or one-quarter as many as this number, the labor cost is likely to be high.

Production of Maple Sugar per Tree

For the years 1918 to 1925, inclusive, Vermont is credited with producing an average of 1.94 pounds of maple sugar per tree and New York 2.15 pounds per tree. There were, however, wide variations in yields per tree in both states. In 1922, ten New York farms produced only 1.65 pounds of sugar per tree while sixteen farms averaged 3.55 pounds per tree; in Vermont during 1921, 18 farms averaged 1.2 pounds per tree, while 23 farms averaged 2.3 pounds per tree. It is doubtful, however, whether the individual can do much to increase the production per tree beyond careful pruning and clearing of the sugarbush to insure a maximum of

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leaf surface exposed to sunlight and the hanging of an extra bucket or two if the run of sap warrants it.

It has been aptly said that "Figures don't lie but liars do figure!" This might be paraphrased by saying that figures should not always be taken literally. Great care should be exercised in attempting to interpret these cost of production data and conclusions should be arrived at only after a careful study of the facts.

What Cost Figures Show

Depreciation and interest on equipment, and interest and taxes on sugarbush comprise from 37 to 44 per cent of the cost of production annually. If a sugarmaker should decide not to engage in sugaring operations in any one year, he would still have at least interest and taxes to sustain, without any product to help him pay expenses.

Sugaring comes at a time of year when it may be difficut to find enough *profitable* employment on the farm. On many New York and Vermont farms where a sugarbush is worked, practically the only work done during the winter is that of taking care of livestock. This work does not usually occupy the full day, as is proven by the practice of many farmers in seeking to engage in teamwork, lumbering, etc. In some sections, the tag-end of the sugaring season does interfere slightly with the spring plowing.

In Vermont and New York it took on the average 1.863 hours of human labor and .847 hours of horse labor to produce one gallon of syrup.

Costs Vary

According to data gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, the price received for maple syrup by Vermont and New York producers for the years 1921-1925 has ranged from $1.32 to $2.20 and average $1.90 to $1.93 per gallon. With an average cost of production (minus human labor), of $0.99, and allowing $0.15 per can for containers, it appears that the producers in Vermont and New York on the average have received $0.76 for their human labor or about $0.41 per hour.

Before deciding *not* to sugar in any given season, a farmer may well ask himself three questions: (1) What costs will have to be borne whether sugaring is carried on or not; (2) What other employment is available which will pay as well as sugaring; and (3) What farm operations will sugaring interfere with and how seriously.

The average cost figures seem to indicate that some farmers lost money sugaring. In the majority of cases, however, they received a somewhat lower return for their labor than they had felt reasonably entitled to, and still made some profit. No attempt is made to judge as to the fairness of the returns per hour, but it is obvious that even a low return is better than nothing, especially if it serves to keep labor employed which would otherwise be idle.

The Oriental Fruit Moth

THE Oriental Fruit Moth has been causing a lot of damage to peach trees in New Jersey and has been found to some extent in the Hudson Valley for the past two years. The young larvae appear during May and June and enter the tender growing terminals of the branches, causing them to turn brown and die.

Spraying with poison sprays will not control them but the habits of the insect have been studied and a few definite recommendations made as follows:

1. Use Paradichlorobenzine treatment as recommended for peach borer.
2. Plow deeply in early spring. Follow at once with thorough deep discing, completing the operation by the second week in May.
3. Use nicotine sulphate with usual arsenical and ungicidal sprays in the Petal-fall spray and two weeks after in the Shuck-fall spray.

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"The crows pulled only one hill of my corn"—L. Martin, Hillsboro, N. H.

"Saw but one hill taken"—A. J. Hicks, New Carlisle, Ind.

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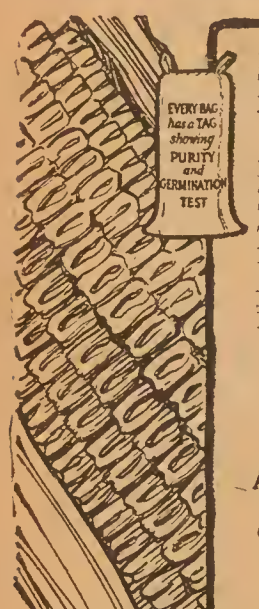

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Strawberries to Plant

Tested Varieties That Meet Every Need

THE following list of strawberry varieties are recommended by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Many of our readers will be setting out strawberry beds soon and the question of varieties is an important one. These varieties are all perfect. That is, they will fertilize themselves and it is not necessary to plant other varieties with them in order to insure the proper setting of fruit.

Howard (*Perfect*)

Howard was introduced in 1909 and has been widely advertised as Kellogg's Premier. The variety is probably mentioned oftener than any other strawberry of recent introduction. Until it has been more widely tested, it is difficult to tell just what place it will take as a commercial strawberry. In New York, the berry is the type of the well-known Dunlap and will probably replace Dunlap which has long been a standard early berry. The fruit ripens early and is lighter red than Dunlap. Ripening over a long period, the fruit holds up well in size and the large, glossy, red berries, with flesh well colored to the center, are firm, juicy, pleasantly sprightly, and good in quality. The plants are vigorous, healthy, and productive for an early berry.

Joe (*Perfect*)

The variety *Joe* originated in New Jersey more than 25 years ago. The plants are so hardy and satisfactory in every respect that it has long been a favorite variety in the warm, fertile regions of Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and eastern New York. The outstanding merits of Joe are large, handsome, well-flavored berries, which are suitable for home use as well as for market. The fruit, of very good quality, ripens in late midseason and holds up well in size.

Chesapeake (*Perfect*)

The most distinctive characteristics of *Chesapeake* are vigor and hardiness of plant and beauty and high quality of fruit. Since its introduction twenty years ago, it has rapidly attained high favor in the states along the Atlantic seaboard. The plants do not multiply as rapidly as those of most varieties and, therefore, should be set somewhat thickly. The berries ripen in midseason or later and are large, smooth, plump, and glossy scarlet. The flesh is dark red, very firm, juicy, slightly acid, pleasantly flavored and very good in quality.

Belt (*Perfect*)

Belt is an old variety, long a favorite in New England and New York. It still deserves a place in lists of strawberries for these localities. The variety should be planted in fertile soil and receive the best culture as the fruit and plants often suffer from drought. The berries of this variety are not firm enough for market, but are especially valuable for home use because of their large size and excellent color and very good flavor. The fruit ripens late and is glossy, dark, deep red. The flesh is dark red to the center, very juicy, firm, sweet, and mildly subacid.

In 1911 the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station originated three varieties of strawberries that have since shown merit and deserve trial. In 1923 these varieties were introduced by the New York State Fruit Testing Association. They are:

Beacon (*Perfect*)

Beacon, a cross between President and Marshall. It is considered one of the best early strawberries and deserves careful trial in all strawberry regions in New York. The fruits are about the hardiest of their season and hold up well throughout adverse conditions at ripening time. The berries are large and dark glossy red. The flesh, red to the center, is juicy, firm, pleasantly flavored, and excellent in quality for an early strawberry. The plants are numerous, hardy, productive, vigorous, and bear the fruits on long pedicles, thus making picking easy.

Boquet (*Perfect*)

Boquet is a cross between Chesapeake and Pan American. It ripens in early midseason. The fruit is characterized by its large size, blunt conical shape, and by the conspicuous clusters at the ends of the fruit stems. The berries are uniformly light red in color and the flesh, well colored to the center, is rich, sweet, refreshing, and good in quality. The fruits average far above the common run of commercial strawberries in their shipping and keeping qualities. The plants are vigorous, productive, and hardy, and withstand drought well.

Bliss (*Perfect*)

Bliss is a cross between Chesapeake and Atkins Continuity. After thorough testing at the Geneva station for several years, Bliss was recommended to growers who seek a late midseason strawberry for home and market. The fruits are large, handsome, bright glossy red, uniform in size, shape, and color, and are of excellent quality. The flesh is well colored to the center and is a pleasant combination of sweetness, richness, and sprightliness, which makes it one of the best in flavor. The plants are very vigorous, hardy, and productive and surpass most garden varieties in their resistance to drought.—Geo. F. Howe.

Vegetables All the Season

Pea Varieties For a Succession

By FRED W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

EVERY day brings us nearer planting time. As I hustled from the house to the depot this morning there was every indication that spring had arrived. A flock of English sparrows was particularly noisy over in the pear orchard not far from the house and occasionally above their chatter I heard a song sparrow and a robin. Spring was in the air and undoubtedly the birds appreciated it. However, I suppose we are in for the usual number of bad days, frosts and snow flurries that will bring discouragement to gardeners and naturally a certain amount of delay to early growing things.

There are always a few gardeners who try to steal a march on the rest by "slipping in" a few plantings of different varieties before the safety day. Not all vegetables can withstand these early spring adversities and there is a question whether it pays to try to get too far ahead. That is just why I wrote several weeks ago about the advantage of the cold frame.

Early Peas are Hardy

Peas of certain varieties, however, seem to be particularly hardy and are apparently unaffected by these early cold snaps. Consequently as soon as the ground can be worked easily they make an ideal beginner. A lot depends on knowing when the ground is ready. Just because the frost is out is no indication that it is time to plant. The excessive moisture must drain away. Many a crop has been lost because too much moisture had rotted the seed.

The choice of pea varieties and the wise successions of plantings will insure a crop pretty well through the summer. For early planting there is no variety that quite equals *Alaska*. Although in some respects the quality of this variety does not equal to the later sorts nevertheless its hardiness makes it a number one choice for the first planting. In addition to being hardy it is a reliable cropper and all the pods are ready at about the same time.

A Selection of Later Varieties

For the second planting we have a wider choice. *Gradus* is perhaps the most popular of this crop although *Thomas Laxton, Nott's Excelsior, Laxtonian* (sometimes called *Blue Bantam*) and *American Wonder* are all very popular and highly recommendable. One cannot go wrong with any of these varieties. *American Wonder* is a dwarf.

For the medium and later crops, we have also some magnificent varieties. *Horsford's Market Gardener* is undoubtedly the choicest of the medium varieties. Another good one is *Surprise*. *Telephone* and *Telegraph* also stand very high in the opinion of gardeners planting the later varieties,

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15 days earlier than Burbank

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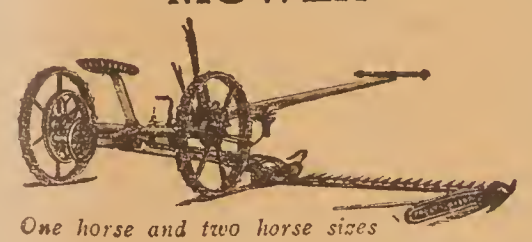

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not forgetting that grand old variety that has withstood years of competition, *Champion of England*. This variety usually gives us the latest fresh green peas of the season.

Brush Makes Good Trellis

These later varieties are all tall growers and for that reason some gardeners are not very enthusiastic about them. Unless a trellis is provided the vines fall all over and make an exceedingly heavy mat to work through in order to get the peas. Some recommend posts driven in the ground with wire stretched between them; but very often you will find that the peas will not take to the wire. The best stunt that I know of is to take long pieces of brush and stick them into the row, giving the vines something to start on. Young birch seedlings make excellent brush. In order to prevent their falling over, the tops of two rows are allowed to come together forming an inverted "V". The advantage of this kind of a trellis is that after the crop has been harvested the brush and the vines can all be rolled up into one big bundle and burned. In planning the garden it is well to keep the peas to one side where they will not interfere with the cultivation of other crops. Furthermore it will be found practical not to plant too many at one time. Frequent plantings, every week or 10 days, will insure a continuous yield of this most delicious vegetable, forestalling any sudden burdensome surplus to be canned in a hurry with consequent inconvenience and annoyance to the housewife.

Varieties of Strawberries Recommended for New Jersey

THE following varieties of strawberries are recommended by the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, as being especially suited to conditions in that State. Although other varieties are grown to a considerable extent, those mentioned have the call for popularity and general adaptation.

SOUTH JERSEY	NORTH JERSEY
Campbell's Early	Howard's 17 (Premier)
Howard's 17 (Premier)	Glen Mary
Joe	Joe
	Success

Campbell's Early is an extra early variety recommended for those sections of South Jersey where earliness is of prime importance. The fruit is small to medium in size, rather acid, color attractive red with a bright green cap or calyx. It is a prolific plant maker, but is inclined to set so many berries that the fruit runs small after the second picking.

Howard's 17 also listed under the name Premier starts to ripen a few days later than Campbell's Early, and continue to produce marketable berries over a much longer period. *It is the most profitable early variety of strawberry grown in New Jersey at the present time.* The quality is fair, and the color bright and attractive. It is an excellent plant maker and very productive. The fruiting stems are not very strong and as a result many of the berries touch the ground even before they ripen. A mulch of straw or some similar material will insure cleaner berries and reduce loss from rot.

Joe is a mid-season to late ripening variety of high quality. The fruit is large, attractive and firm enough for shipment. While decreasing somewhat in popularity, Joe is still recommended as a mid-season variety.

North Jersey Varieties

Glen Mary although a comparatively old variety is still grown to some extent in North Jersey, as a mid-season variety. It requires intensive culture for best results and ranks just fair in quality.

Success another old standby is also quite popular among some growers in North Jersey. *The chief disadvantage of Success is the fact that the flowers are pistillate or imperfect,* thus making it necessary to plant some other variety with it as a pollinizer. It is a strong grower, prolific plant maker and very productive when properly pollenized. The fruit is of good size and quality, attractive, but not firm enough to make an ideal shipping berry. It is primarily adapted to the grower who has a good local market.—A. J. Farley.

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If you were asked to compare the values of two fertilizers you wouldn't do it on analysis alone. You'd make a crop test. You know that two fertilizers of the same analysis may produce widely different crop results, due to the difference in materials from which they are compounded. The crop knows what it wants better than the chemical laboratory.

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Mapes users know that this is what today distinguishes Mapes Manures. They are made to grow good crops. The materials are selected on the basis of the best crop results. We go to the crop; we ask it what materials it likes best; we put these materials into Mapes Manures. That is why Mapes users are so loyal to Mapes Manures. And that is why more good farmers every year are using Mapes Manures.

Just Mail This Coupon Today

Write today for a list of the crop brands and prices of Mapes Manures. You'll be surprised at the little difference in cost between Mapes brands and other brands. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Please tell us what crops you plan to fertilize so that we can be of the greatest possible service to you in selecting the right brand to suit your special needs.

Try Mapes this year. Compare the crop *yield*, the crop *quality* and the crop *profits* with the results from any other fertilizer you can buy. You'll learn what we mean when we say that Mapes Manures are made to grow good crops—not to sell at a price. They are first made right, then priced as low as possible. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more."

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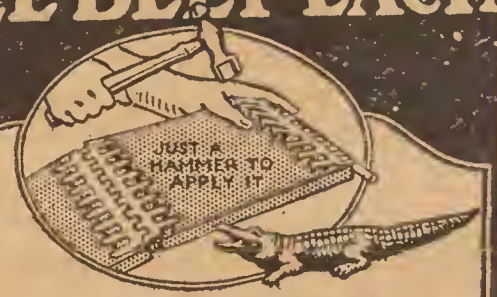

Alligator Steel Belt Lacing gives extremely long service. The tight Alligator grip of steel protects the belt ends where trouble usually starts. Quick and easy to put on, too. **Use the two sections of hinge pin. Follow directions.** Recommended by agricultural schools, manufacturers of farm machinery and belting and by millions of farmers.

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For perfect distribution, light draft, easy handling, simplicity, durability and capacity, NEW IDEA is at the top—*always*. The Model 8 NEW IDEA, with its auto-bumper steel frame, rust and acid-resisting sheet metal parts, short turning, oscillating, auto-steer front axle, light weight and many other features, sets a pace that is difficult to equal. See it at your dealers or write us.

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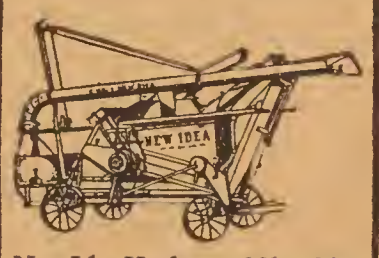

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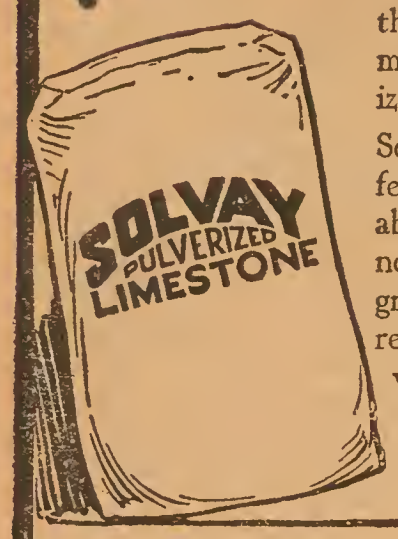
Does a 50%—a 100% profit interest you?

This is not an advertisement of a get rich quick promoter—it is just to tell you that thousands of farmers have increased their crops 50%—100%—and more,—much more, by spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone.



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KITSELMAN BROS., Box 203 **Muncie, Ind.**

Where the Civil War Came to New York

(*Continued from page* 1)

tried the old and oft repeated plan of tunnelling under the fence, succeeded. Not one of the ten was ever recaptured. Most of them struck south along the railroad and eventually rejoined their regiments on Southern soil. Two of them—as they afterwards told--found their way to Ithaca and via Varna to Auburn where they obtained work as peaceful mechanics. One gets the impression that even staunch Unionists were not eager to denounce to the authorities an escaped prisoner of war.

Arrival of the First Prisoners

On July 6, 1864, Elmira had its first actual view of Rebels. At six o'clock of a sultry mid-summer morning, a train pulled into the Erie station and from it, along with their guards, emerged 400 ragged, dirty, exhausted men--many of them barefooted and some of them with hardly enough clothing to decently cover them. All Elmira turned out to see this new sight. They were herded into military formation and marched up Water street and the gates of the stockade swung shut behind them. It was a spectacle to be many times repeated during the next few months. Eye witnesses have left us accounts of what they saw. The reception by the citizens varied. "Certain lewd fellows of the baser sort" jeered and taunted the helpless prisoners but it is good to record that outspoken expressions of pity and sympathy were by no means lacking.

Ten days later an accident occurred which added a new touch of horror and which stirred even a city by this time grown accustomed to war. On July 15, a long heavy Erie train carrying 833 Confederate prisoners together with 128 guards came into collision with a coal train near Shohola, Pa. Some 49 Confederates and 17 guards were killed at once and at least 100 seriously injured of whom several subsequently died. A new train was made up consisting of 20 cars, the first six of which were loaded with wounded and the next night at 9:30, the forlorn load drew into Elmira. A long line of army wagons bedded with hay were drawn up to serve as ambulances. The next day (Sunday) appeals were made from all the Elmira pulpits for clothing and delicacies for the injured prisoners, an appeal which was repeated in the Elmira *Advertiser* Monday morning. Thus almost from the first the camp became a hospital as well as a prison.

Victims Brought to Woodlawn

The victims of the great wreck were buried near where it occured and lay there for 47 years. In 1911 the Federal Government brought the remains to what has become the Woodlawn National Cemetery and all lie buried in one common grave. Above them is a beautiful granite monument. On the northern face it carries a bronze memorial to the 17 Union guards who perished and on the Southern face a corresponding tablet with this inscription:

ERECTED BY THE
UNITED STATES
TO MARK THE BURIAL
PLACE OF
FORTY-NINE CONFEDERATE
SOLDIERS WHO, WHILE
PRISONERS OF WAR, WERE
KILLED IN A RAILROAD
ACCIDENT NEAR SHOHOLA,
PENNSYLVANIA, AND
WHOSE REMAINS WERE
THERE BURIED, BUT
SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED
TO THIS CEMETERY,
WHERE THE INDIVIDUAL
GRAVES CAN NOT NOW
BE IDENTIFIED.

Most of the killed were North Carolina men. "The Old North State" has a certain distinction in the Confederacy. She was the last of the seceding states to leave the Union and she did so sadly and reluctantly but even so—she does not forget that the final volley of the Civil War was fired by a North Carolina Company in defense of their Lost Cause.

Tents Erected for Prisoners

The new prison filled up very rapidly. Fresh arrivals—several hundred at a time—came in every few days and by September the number approached ten thousand. The crude yet accurate photographs of that day have preserved for us authentic pictures of the camp. The numbers soon outgrew the barracks and many tents were set up—not bad in pleasant summer weather but poor enough shelter for enfeebled men as the chilly fall nights drew on. Later in the winter additional frame barracks were erected.

The city pastors were allowed to conduct religious services for the prisoners and among those who did this kindly office was Rev. Thomas K. Beecher—that much beloved man who old residents of Elmira will assure you was Henry Ward Beecher's greater brother. They were a wonderful breed—that Beecher family. Once while he was preaching 625 fresh arrivals marched into the enclosure.

Little Was Known About Sanitation

I am unwilling to believe that there was deliberate wanton cruelty at Elmira, but the sober fact remains that the death rate among the prisoners was appalling and horrible. It was the result of over-crowding and bad sanitary conditions and unwise feeding imposed upon men who in many cases were already enfeebled by privation. Modern sanitation is almost wholly a development of the years since then, and the danger of polluted water was not fully understood—nor was the neccssity of fresh vegetables in the diet appreciated. The water supply was from shallow dug wells but there is no evidence that it was bad. A little pond within the enclosure soon became unspeakably foul. Later the river was dammed a mile above and water brought down to the stockade in a great gushing stream through a wooden flume. I do not think there was actual starvation. Bread and beef and beans and sometimes rice and corn meal were served but there was not enough of potatoes and onions and other vegetables which contain these properties we now talk about so much under the name of vitamins. In any case, disease took an awful toll. Men died of scurvy and typhoid and smallpox (400 deaths from the latter disease) and when winter came on, pneumonia stalked the camp with fearful virulence but Holmes says that more men died of hopeless home sickness than of anything else. There were 48 deaths in one day. There were 495 in one month. There were almost exactly 3000 during the existence of the camp—about one year. Out of the 12,123 prisoners ad-

(*Continued on page* 24)

PATRON: *Here, this doughnut has a tack in it.*
WAITRESS: *Well, I declare! I'll bet the ambitious little thing thinks it's a Ford tire.*—Life.

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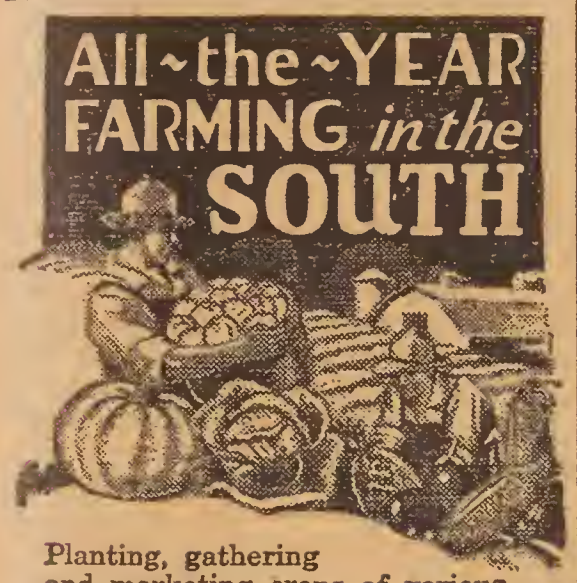

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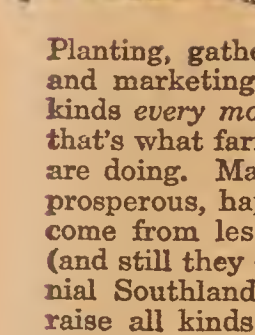

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Winners of Grange Program Contest

(*Continued from page 5*)

Paper—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, of these three, which is the Greatest?—By a Sister (Charter Member).
Humorous Recitation—By a young lady of the Order.
Piano Solo—By the Pianist.
Paper—Our Republic—By a Sister (Former Teacher).
Humorous Recitation—By a Brother.
Paper—Schools of the Past, Present and Future and what they mean to a Country—By a Sister (Former Teacher).
Vocol Solo—By a Brother.
Response—By Supt. of Schools of the District.
Remarks—By Editor of local paper.
Closing thought—By Lecturer.
Light Refreshments.

Guests were Faculty of village school, Board of Education and teachers of nearby districts. Members stood, pianist played march, Stewards escorted guests in double file once around hall to seats at left of Master.

My aim for this program was to honor our educators and show that we are cooperating with them in striving to promote good citizenship.

People taking part were between the ages of twenty and seventy thereby furnishing varied talent. Topics chosen sought to show honor to our Country, our Schools, our Grange.

Refreshments of ice-cream and cake were served and a social hour enjoyed by all.

* * *

Program No. 2

Thanksgiving Service

Singing—No. 130—Who Will Reap?—By Grange.
The First Thanksgiving—By a Sister.
President's Proclamation—By a Brother (High school student).
Edgar Guest's Thanksgiving Prayer—By a Sister.
Paper—Thanksgiving Day—By a Sister.
Piano Solo—By a Sister.
Reading—Thanksgiving—By a Sister.
Paper—What Constitutes a Good Neighbor?—By a Sister.
Roll Call—One thing for which I am Thankful.
Singing—By the Grange—America.
Appropriate closing verse—By Leeturer.
Light Refreshments.

Giving this program in observance of our National Thanksgiving Day proved a decided success in our Grange. The roll call was the best I have ever had, every person present responded intelligently and helpfully.

I try in each meeting to have something to interest the varied ages and dispositions of the members along the lines of music, papers, recitations, humorous things and also those of a serious character, striving always to uphold the dignity of our Order.

I plan a closing verse appropriate to the subject of the evening giving each a helpful thought to take home with them.

* * *

Program No. 3

Graces Night

Report of State Fair—By a Brother.
Report of Clinton Co. Pomona—By a Sister.
Singing—By Grange—America the Beatiful.
Paper—Who is Pomona?—By a Sister.
Pomona presented with Name of Office—By four little girls.
Discussion—What are the fruits best suited for this seetion?—By Brothers.
A few lessons in pruning and grafting—By Brothers.
Ways of using fruits—By a Sister.
Singing one verse of No. 79 in Grange Melodies. Hope and Presevere.
Presentation to Pomona of basket of apples—By little girls.
Roll Call—What is my favorite flower and why?—By Brothers.
Paper—Who is Flora?—By a Sister.
Girls present Flora with Name of Office.
What trees and shrubs are most appropriate for our farm lawns?—By Sister.

(*Continued on page 19*)

McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader *and the* FARMALL

The Road to Farm Profit

The old-fashioned ways that made money in farming before the war have gone by the board. Everything is changed. The man who sticks to the old ideas has a hard time of it nowadays.

Yields must be increased, operations must be handled more efficiently, labor must be saved. Better equipment must produce bigger and better crops at lower costs—or there is little profit.

First, fertility must be put in the soil, and the scientific method is by McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader. The speed and ease with which fresh manure is handled and put evenly on the fields with this spreader encourages the full use of valuable fertility.

You will like the design and build of the McCormick-Deering. It is light of draft, simple and strong, and does everything a good spreader should do. Low for easy loading, with adjustments for different manures and light or heavy spreading. Built in two sizes. Note the features at right. Other machines *handle* crops; this machine *increases* them.

See this spreader at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store.

Note these features:
1. Auto Steer
2. Front Wheels Track with Rear
3. Two All-Steel Beaters
4. Wide-Spread Spiral
5. Narrow Tread
6. Self-Aligning Bearings
7. Steel Main Frame
8. Six Feed Speeds
9. Positive Apron Drive

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Every Blast Is a Dollar Mark

GET some Hercules dynamite and drain your idle swamp land.
You will put money into your pocket.
Blasting is easy even if you have never done it before.

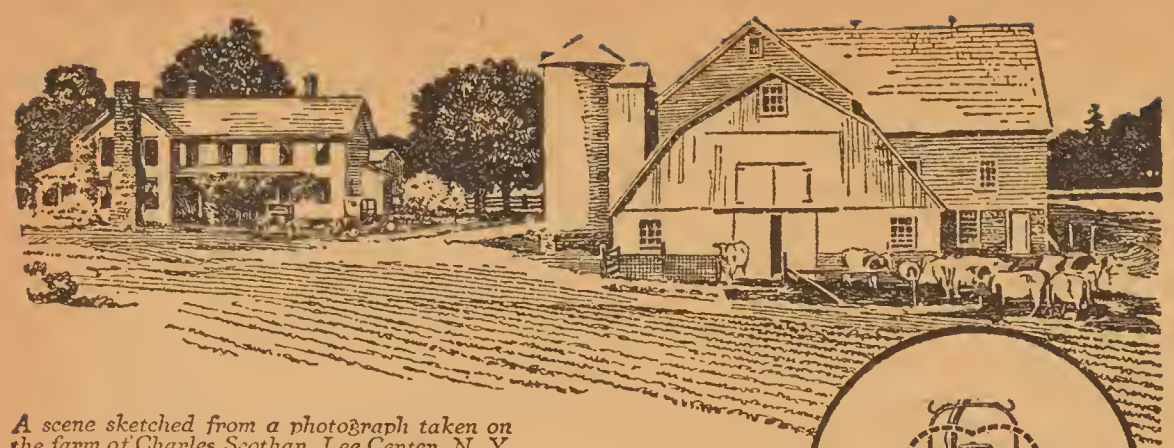
Just sign the coupon below and get a copy of *"Land Development with Hercules Dynamite"*. It tells you all you need to know to blast ditches, clear stump land, subsoil, and plant trees with dynamite. Sign the coupon for a free copy.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
913 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Please send me, free, a copy of your booklet, "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite."

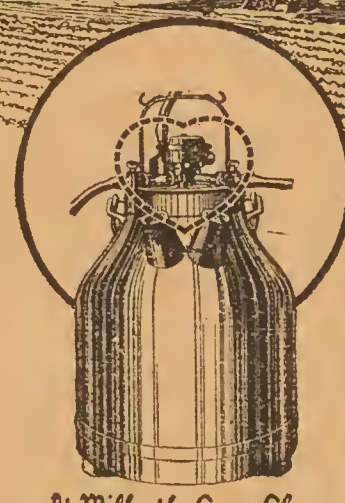
Name .....

Address .....



A scene sketched from a photograph taken on the farm of Charles Scothan, Lee Center, N. Y.

This Pulsator Gives Teats *Complete* Rest Between Sucks



It Milks the Cows Clean

"During my long experience with the Burrell Milker, my cows' teats and udders have kept in excellent condition. I believe this is mainly due to the way in which the Burrell Pulsator gives complete relief to the teats between pulsations."—Charles Scothan, Lee Center, N. Y.

NATURAL circulation is essential to keep the teats and udders of your cows in good condition. A long period of suction, without complete relief, causes congestion, and teat and udder trouble. Nothing except *complete* relief is safe.

It Skims the Milk Clean

For many years, the wonderful Link Blades of the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator have made it famous as the *closest skimmer*. It has a greater capacity for the size of its bowl, for the speed at which it is operated, and for the power required to run it than any other separator. It is simple, light and easy-running. But, above all, *it skims the milk clean*—and that's what you want in a cream separator. Four sizes—350, 500, 750, 1000 lbs.—hand or power driven.

Safeguards Your Cows

The Burrell Positive Relief Pulsator creates sharp, definite, positive, intermittent periods of *complete* relief. Between sucks, the vacuum in the teat cup drops completely to zero, the teat hangs free, and circulation is normal and natural. This feature of the Burrell Milker safeguards your cows, and it alone is sufficient to justify your choice of the Burrell Milker.

4 Exclusive Features

There are four exclusive features which make the Burrell the *perfect* milking machine. The first three are interdependent—each increases the efficiency of the others. (1) The *Automatic Controller*, which regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (2) the *Air-Cushion Teat Cup*, which supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (3) the *Positive Relief Pulsator*, which gives complete rest between pulsations and assures natural circulation; (4) the *Sanitary Moisture Trap*, which entirely prevents contamination from the pipe line.

The Burrell Milker is noted for its simplicity. It is a single tube system, with only half as many rubber parts as the ordinary type of milker.

Send For Valuable Free Books

Here are two valuable, illustrated books that are free to dairymen. One pictures and describes the Burrell Milker and explains how *"It Milks the Cows Clean"*. The other tells about the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator—all about its simple, sanitary, rugged construction, and how *"It Skims the Milk Clean"*. Every dairyman should have both of these interesting, practical, helpful books for handy reference.

(Fill out coupon below, clip here and mail today)

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Without obligating me in any way, please send me the two *free* books described above.

My dealer's name is .....

His post office is ..... State .....

I milk ..... (number) cows. I do / do not use a milking machine. I sell cream / whole milk

My name is .....

My post office is ..... State .....

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MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

If they are, you are losing money!

You can stop this loss yourself AT SMALL COST

Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows.

Let us tell you how to get the **"Practical Home Veterinarian"**, a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice **FREE**. Write us tonight about your live stock ailments. A postal will do.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 197 **Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.**

What It Costs New York State to Produce Milk

(Continued from page 3)

dairy, swine, potatoes, field crops, fruit, poultry, etc. The dairies are charged with the following:

Feed purchased	Cost Price
Bedding purchased	Cost Price
Field crops, home products:	
Hay	$15.00 ton
Straw	10.00 ton
Corn ensilage	5.00 ton
Green soiling crops	5.00 ton
Beets and carrots	5.00 ton
Veterinary services	
Labor of employes:	
Farm hands	56.00 per Mo.
Herdsmen	80.00 per Mo.
Board of Men	24.00 per Mo.
Labor of team	Actual Cost
Maintenance of Implements	
Maintenance of buildings	
Interest on Investment	
Miscellaneous items	

With the exception of taxes, the above cover all of the items that would be charged against a privately-owned dairy.

The dairies are given credit for the following:

Milk—Institutions within fifty miles of New York City are given credit at one cent per quart more than is given to institutions further from New York City. The average credit given for milk produced at up-state institutions in 1925 was 7½ cents per quart. Institutions within fifty miles of New York City receiving credit at 8½ cents per quart.
Beef—.02 below contract purchase price.
Veal—Contract purchase price.
Hides and tallow—Sale price.
Manure—$8 per head per year for mature cattle; $4 per head per year for yearlings.
Increase in inventory.

By using these prices, the cost of producing milk at the various institution farms for the calendar year 1925 was as given on the following page.

From the preceding page you will notice that the entire cost of operation of dairies for the calendar year 1925 was $488,899.84. This cost was made up of the following items:

	Total Cost	Cost Per Cow
Purchased supplies: Hay, Beddings, Grain	$157,666.36	$56.45
Field crops, home products: Hay, Ensilage, Roots, Bedding	159.785.09	57.21
Veterinary services	2,723.33	.97
Labor of employes	58,380.49	20.90
Labor of teams	4,174.18	1.49
Maintenance of implements	5,489.69	1.97
Maintenance of Buildings	13.550.48	4.85
Interest on Investment.	29.686.75	10.63
Miscellaneous	17,420.14	6.23
Value of stock slaughtered	33.073.67	11.84
Value of stock died	6,949.66	2.48
TOTAL	$488,899.84	$175.02

Over ninety per cent of the cattle on the state institution farms are grade or pure-bred Holsteins; the remainder are Jerseys, Guernseys and Aryshires. The average butter-fat test for all herds is between 3.3 and 3.4 per cent. Butter-fat is being improved by knowing the butter-fat test of each cow and eliminating the low testers, or at least not raising calves from the low testers, and by using pure-bred sires from strains whose official records show that they naturally produce a satisfactory percentage of butter-fat.

Grain Fed on Pasture

We also find that the butter-fat is improved by feeding cattle so that too much of their flesh will not be milked off; by this is meant that good dairy cows should be fed so that they will not have to depend alone on picking their living and producing milk on dry pasture. Forgetting the cows as soon as they are turned to pasture results in poor cows and a reduction in the percentage of butter-fat. Some of the principles that are followed and which we deem important in the economical production of milk are as follows:

1. Healthy cattle. A tuberculin test at least once each year; sanitary surroundings; proper feed and care. (Since the state-owned herds have been accredited, our bills for veterinary service have been greatly reduced, and less abortion has occurred).

2. Weighing milk daily and keeping yearly records.

3. Using the information so obtained as a guide in determining which cows shall remain in the dairy and the cows whose offspring shall be raised for replacements.

4. The use of pure-bred sires from strains of cattle known by official records to have produced milk of satisfactory quality and quantity.

5. Raising heifer calves from best producers. Growing them well.

6. When necessary to purchase stock, getting them from accredited herds or purchasing them subject to ninety-day retest.

7. Raising on the farm good quality clover or alfalfa hay.

8. Raising ensilage corn of a variety that produces considerable grain, and the liberal use of ensilage during the time the cattle are not in pasture or receiving soiling crops.

9. Feeding a grain ration carrying from 16 to 20 per cent protein, depending upon the quality of roughage, at the rate of one pound to every three or three and one-half pounds of milk, depending on the percentage of butter-fat.

10. Providing soiling crops so that one green crop will be available for every day during the season that pasture is short and dry.

11. Allowing every cow to have a rest period of from six weeks to two months, and feeding her liberally a dry stock ration, so that she will carry a very satisfactory amount of flesh at freshening time.

Every Dairy Shows Profit

Application of the above principles results in increased production per cow and a corresponding reduction in the cost of production. By caring for the state institution dairies along these lines and using the prices given, every dairy showed a profit for the calendar year 1925, the total of these profits being $120,785.46. The total amount of money that the State of New York had invested in the dairies, according to careful inventories taken at the end of the year 1925, was $593,735. This made a net profit, after interest at 5% had been deducted, of 20.3%. A comparison with the results obtained from all branches of institution farming shows that dairying is one of the most profitable branches. New York State has $3,112,784.35 invested in state institution farms. For the year 1925 the total rate of profit after interest at 5% on this total investment had been deducted was 14.9%, compared with 20.3% for the dairies alone.

It must be borne in mind that no taxes are charged against the institution farms, as they pay no taxes. If taxes were charged and the farms were assessed along the lines followed in assessing privately-owned farms, the tax charge would vary, but as a whole would not exceed 2½%. Figuring taxes at this rate would increase the cost of milk production on the institution farms by $.0022 per quart.

Figures Include Young Stock

It should be borne in mind that all figures pertaining to cost of maintenance of the dairies include young stock and that due to losses from tuberculin tests several years ago and to increased population a larger number of young stock is kept in proportion to the milch cows that would be kept under ordinary conditions. It is our opinion, however, that this condition corresponds quite closely to the condition on the average New York State farm today, and for this reason our figures are of more value for comparison than they would otherwise be. In 1927 we will milk 100 more cows than we did in 1925.

A study of the cost of milk production on the institution farms shows the following to be important factors in reducing this cost:

1. Raising on the farm enough good clover or alfalfa hay and ensilage to supply the dairy.

2. Feeding throughout the year sufficient grain of proper analysis to balance the ration.

3. Getting the milk to the consumer with the least amount of handling and consequent expense.

This report has been prepared with the hope that it will give you constructive information in the important work you are doing.

Absolutely Clean MILK

Gets ALL the Dirt, Dust and Sediment

Dr. Clark's PURITY Strainer, with its sterilized cotton disc clamped to the bottom, is GUARANTEED to strain your milk 100 per cent clean—or your MONEY BACK.

Clean milk gets better grading, brings higher prices. That's why the U.S. Gov't and world's best creameries and condensaries endorse and recommend Purity Strainers. Over 50,000 dairymen and farmers use Purity Strainers daily, because no other strains so easy — so quick—so clean. Also best for straining maple syrup, vinegar, cider and home beverages.

Made in two sizes — 10 qt. and 18 qt. Sold by good dealers everywhere. If your dealer can't supply you — write us for descriptive folder, prices and our "10 Day Trial Test Offer."

[1]

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Write at once for our 10 Day Trial Test Offer. Find out how you can test the PURITY Strainer and get your money back if it doesn't remove every particle of dirt from your milk. Get all the facts. A postal or letter brings you complete information "10 Day Trial Test Offer" by return mail.

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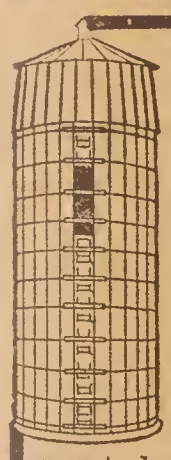
Dept. H1 Battle Creek, Mich.

DR. CLARK'S **Purity** MILK STRAINER



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THE carefully selected heavy Northwest spruce and fir of which it is made, insures its durability. Double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors make it absolutely air-tight and keep silage perfectly. Cheapest and easiest way to handle your corn crop and you get more milk from silage-fed cows. *The extension roof, an exclusive feature, reduces the cost per ton capacity.* A good investment and permanent improvement.

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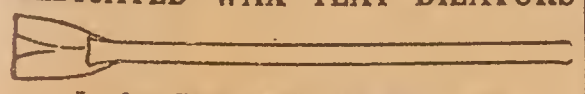
MEDICATED WAX TEAT DILATORS



For Sore Teats, Obstructions, Spiders, Etc.
Sold by dealers or mailed postpaid
25c doz. or 5 doz. $1.00.

MOORE BROS. Dept. A ALBANY, N. Y.

Caring for the Ewes at Lambing Time

MARK J. SMITH

BREEDING ewes are approaching the season of year at which the strain on their vitality is greatest—they have been on dry feed for a long time, the growth of the fleeces and development of the unborn lambs will take an increasing toll from now on as the lamb will develop a third during the last month of pregnancy.

A Little Grain Helps

There is an old custom, and a logical one, of feeding grain to breeding ewes for at least a month before lambing time. Many sheepmen prefer to feed a little grain throughout the winter and increase the amount as the strain on the ewe increases—real shepherds watch the condition of the ewe and feed accordingly rather than feed from any rule —the quality and kind of hay and other roughage has much to do with it.

Exercise Saves Ewes

Every spring we hear of ewes dying mysteriously a short time before they would lamb—very often when these dead ewes are examined they are found to be carrying twin lambs and frequently the owner of the sheep considered her in good condition. This condition is an old trouble and one that is encountered in many lands—I ran across an English paper in Robert Blastock's office in Kentucky several years ago and found this affliction of breeding ewes described in considerable detail. Along toward the latter part of the winter, the pregnant ewe's greatest need is for sufficient nutrients to nourish her body, grow her fleece and develop her unborn lambs—if the ewe's daily ration consists of a large amount of coarse roughage she will then have to consume a vast amount of it to secure the necessary nutriment. The elimination by the ewe of waste matter is very important—this is hastened and improved by exercise. By forced exercise, if necessary, self-poisoning is rendered less apt to occur. If the food consumed is very coarse and in insufficient amount to furnish the nutrients required by the ewe in her time of heaviest strain then the unborn lamb or lambs are apt to get their share at the expense of the body of the ewe—obviously if this goes far enough there will be a collapse of the ewe's physical makeup.

Milk Ewes Out Each Day

Over and against the condition outlined above we have another situation to avoid and one that causes a lot of discouragement among flockmasters—I refer to stiffness and death of young lambs that caused so much mortality among lambs last spring. This condition is found among the flocks of the good care-takers and feeders and is generally conceded to be caused by a ration too high in protein. I think it is well, when ewes in good condition lamb, to take all grain away from the ewe until it is apparent that the lamb can handle all of the milk. Ewes should be milked out each day when the lamb or lambs cannot take all the milk—leaving this feverish milk in the udder which the lamb does not like anyway is conducive to trouble both with the ewe and with the lamb. So it appears that if the sheep are not given enough feed of a concentrated nature there is likely to be trouble and likewise the man who takes excellent care of his flock is not exempt from problems. The old adage that it is the eye of the master that fattens his cattle holds good in the management and feeding of a flock of sheep.—M. J. S.

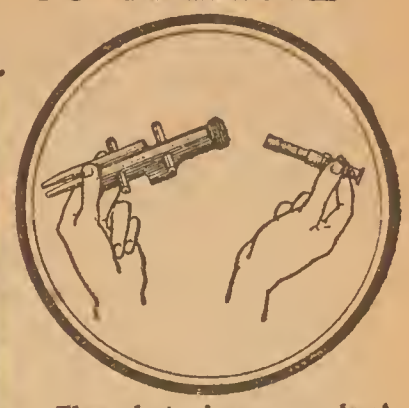
A review of various feeding trials which have been conducted shows that good sunflower silage approaches corn silage in feeding value, but must generally be considered somewhat inferior both in feeding value and in palatability.

THE DE LAVAL MILKER
IS SIMPLE AND EASY TO OPERATE

Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. **650,000** cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. **83.27%** of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day—saves half the time in milking.*
4. **97.13%** of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. **99.4%** of the users say they get as much or more milk with the De Laval as by hand milking.*
6. **9.49%** average increase in production per cow is reported by those who claim the De Laval Milker increases production.*
7. **94.80%** of De Laval users say their milker is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—**62%** report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. **96.45%** of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment, as compared with other farm equipment they own.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.



The pulsator is an example of the simplicity of the De Laval Milker—only one moving part!

THE simple design and rugged construction of the De Laval Milker provide ample assurance of absolute dependability.

You do not have to be a mechanic to operate a De Laval. It is entirely "fool-proof," for there are no adjustments to be made — no one can alter its action or change the speed at which your cows are milked.

Outfits for any Size Herd — Sold on Easy Terms

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For Sale BULL CALVES, sired by Dellwood Defender whose dam has an official record of 15,274.9 lbs. of milk, and 832.23 lbs. of butterfat. From Advanced Registry dams. Prices from $100 to $200 each.
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Ayrshire Bull Calves of choice breeding. One seven-months old, price $75. One one-month old, price $50.
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Guernsey Bull Registered, yearling by Langwater AR Sire. Accredited Herd. From heavy milking dam.
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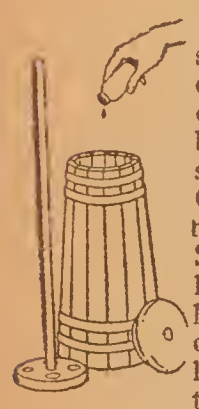
Bull calves of Ne Plus Ultra and May Rose breeding
Herd Accredited
NEWBURGH, R. D. 3, NEW YORK

BEEF CATTLE Purebred Aberdeen - Angus cows, heifers and bulls. Herd bull, Evest, grand champion at Eastern States Exposition 1923.
C. C. Taylor, - Lawtons, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY heifer calves practically pure, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Butter Must Look Good— Be Appetizing

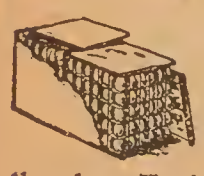
"Dandelion Butter Color" gives Winter Butter that Golden June Shade



Just add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. **Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.** Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

Once Used Second-Hand

EGG CASES



30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

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EGGS WANTED

Well-packed, evenly graded, Whites and Browns bring highest prices

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WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
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It is our business to make the most money for you. That is why we charge 5% commission. One-trip coops are shipped direct from factory at special cost-price to us.
We allow 25c for each 1-trip we receive.
Ship BROILERS for EASTER SUNDAY April 11-12-13-14-15
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Write for prices
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WOOL BLANKETS. BATTING. Send us your wool and we will make it into warm, fluffy, batts or beautiful serviceable blankets. We sell direct. **Write today for samples and descriptive folder.**
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FARMS FOR SALE

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the March prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.40	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 League price for March, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.90.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The February surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER RECOVERS STRENGTH

CREAMERY SALTED	Mar. 8	Mar. 1	Mar. 9, 1926
Higher than extra	.52 -52½	50½-51	44 -44½
Extra (92 sc)	51½-	50 -	43½-
84-91 Score	.48½-51	47½-49½	40½-43
Lower G'd's	47 -48	46 -47	39½-40

The butter market has recovered from the low point we reported last week. It started developing noticeable strength on the 4th and the week closed with every indication that the advance would continue. This proved to be so and on the 8th a half cent advance was established without any difficulty. Current receipts are just a trifle short of the trade requirements. In fact receipts are short of those of a week or so ago. Advices from the west indicate that the make is not up to that of last year and production is showing no increasing trend. In view of the fact that current receipts are below requirements the street stocks are keeping very clear and storage reserves are being reduced at a rapid rate.

Statistically, therefore the butter market is in a strong position. It is said in trade circles we have rarely gone into the early spring season in so strong a position. When we consider that we are rapidly approaching the storage season and the market is daily becoming more dependent on current arrivals of fresh stock, it is extremely strong. It is said that the demand of milk and cream for other purposes is responsible for the light make.

FRESH CHEESE EASIER

STATE FLATS	Mar. 8	Mar. 1	Mar. 9, 1926
Fresh Fancy	23-23½	-24	——-—
Fresh Av'ge	22-22½	22-23	——-—
Held fancy	27-28	27-28	27½-29
Held Av'ge	26-26½	26-26½	26 -27

Fresh cheese has eased off a little since our last report. On the other hand held state flats are very steady especially white cheese. Fresh goods are moving slowly and trade is quiet. When we make comparisons of the storage stocks and the present rate of production, the outlook in the cheese market is about the same as it was a year ago, uniformly steady. Later the strong position of the butter market may be responsible for a switch and consequently a strengthening of the cheese market.

FANCY EGGS MORE STEADY

WHITE NEARBY	Mar. 8	Mar. 1	Mar. 9, 1926
Selected Extras	33-34	33-34	36 -37
Average Extra	31-32	30-32	34½-35
Extra Firsts	29-30	29-29¾	33 -34
Firsts	27-28	28-28½	32 -33
Gathered	25-29	27-29½	30 -34
Pullets	25-26	26-	31 -
BROWNS			
Fancy	29-31	29-31	33 -35

Fancy eggs have not only been holding their own but have gained slightly since our last report. On the 8th however, supplies of medium grade eggs such as firsts or various grades of gathered stock, were very heavy and prices on these lines slumped slightly. The reeent cold spell had its effect in the west and south and although immediate current supplies were not affected, nevertheless it is expected that there will be a reaction here in New York. At the same time the San Francisco market as well as other California markets, strengthened materially. This reaction in the Pacific Coast white egg market served to help the nearby producers and to hold the market at the present level.

Due to weather conditions and the strong market on the West Coast country prices have in a great many instances been above par with New York City and many lots of eggs have gone into storage due to the fact that they could not be sold except at a loss at prevailing rates.

FOWL MARKET EASIER

FOWLS	Mar. 8	Mar. 1	Mar. 9, 1926
Colored	-29	-33	-35
Leghorns	30-31	33-	33-34
BROILERS	45-50	45-50	35-60
CAPONS	32-35	33-35	38-40
TURKEYS	25-30	25-30	35-40
DUCKS, Nearby	-30	-30	33-34

The live poultry market has eased off from last week's level due particularly to the fact that supplies have greatly increased. The fowl market as a whole is very irregular, the condition of the birds frequently determining the principle status of affairs.

Light Leghorn fowls are selling fairly well, while heavier marks both Leghorn and colored stock are dragging and prices have been shaded to effect sales. The broiler market has been none too good. Although prices are about on the same level nevertheless the movement is so sluggish that it will not be surprising to see a slow movement to clear up stock. Slaughter houses throughout the Metropolitan district are said to be rather seriously clogged with unsold goods.

We trust that those who had large fowls and hen turkeys to sell noticed the announcement in the issue of March 5th. On March 18 the Jewish holiday Purim will be celebrated. The best market days were March 15 to 17. Only fancy stock is wanted at that time. It is expected that the market will improve as the market days approach.

The next Jewish holiday will be April 17 to 18 when light turkeys, fat fowls, ducks and geese will be most in demand. That holiday is Passover and the best market days will be April 14 and 15. The week following that will be Last Passover with the best market days on April 19 to 21.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Mar. 8	Mar. 1	Last Year
Wheat, May	1.40½	——	1.58⅝
Corn, May	.76	——	.77⅞
Oats, May	.46⅝	——	.39¾
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No 2 Red	1.51	1.50¾	1.88⅝
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.87⅛	.89⅞	.90⅞
Oats No. 2	.54½	.54½	.49½

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Mar. 5	Feb. 26	Mar. 6, 1926
Gr'd Oats	34.00	32.00	28.50
Sp'g Bran	31.50	31.50	27.00
H'd Bran	33 00	33.00	29.00
Stand'd Mid	32.50	33.00	27.00
Soft W. Mids	37.00	37.00	33.00
Flour Mids	35.50	35.50	30.50
Red Dog	39 00	39 00	35.50
Wh. Hominy	31.50	32 00	29.00
Yel. Hominy	31.50	32.00	29.00
Corn Meal	31.00	31.50	29.00
Gluten Feed	36.75	36.75	37.00
Gluten Meal	46.75	46.75	47.00
36% C. S. Meal	36 00	37.50	34.00
41% C. S. Meal	39.50	39.50	36.50
43% C. S. Meal	41.00	41.50	38.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	45.00	45.50	43.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES TURN HIGHER

It looks a little better for the potato market since last week. Two factors were responsible in the main, one that "old man weather" visited a number of the southern states and left a heavy blanket of snow over the potato fields. Reports come out of some sections that the storm was a blessing in disguise because plantings were extremely heavy in the south and the storm pulled matters down to normal. At the same time word comes from Long Island that stocks are rapidly clearing up down there. In fact the Island is not expected to be much of an influence in the deal, for a very long time now.

It will be only a matter of a week or so when they will be planting down on the East end. In fact at this writing the weather is so satisfactory that we would not be surprised to hear of plowing being started before this issue reaches the readers.

States per 180 lbs. in bulk are now back above $4.00 to $4.25.

SLIGHT CHANGES IN APPLE MARKET

There have been a few slight changes in the apple market of late. The fanciest Baldwins have now reached $5 per barrel. Greenings are also selling at this price and in a slightly narrower range than Baldwins. McIntosh are selling anywhere from $4 to $8.50 per barrel, depending on quality and some strictly fancy Northern Spies are selling at $7 although other grades range as low as $3. A great many Greenings are being offered now. In fact they comprise the bulk of the eastern offerings.

NO CHANGE IN BEANS

There has been no change in the bean market since our last report. On the 8th there was a little steadier feeling on pea beans but other lines such as marrows and red kidneys were having a slow movement. In fact the under tone was easy. White kidneys in contrast to last year are holding quite steady and as a matter of fact are outselling the red variety on the fancy marks by 25 cents per hundred pounds.

HAY RECOVERS SLIGHTLY

The hay market has recovered some of the ground it has lost a week ago and on the 8th timothy Grade No. 1 was selling from $26 to $27 with other grades ranging downward to $18. Timothy carrying a light mixture of clover was selling from $20 to $25 a ton depending on the grade. Alfalfa of the best quality is selling from $33 to $34. Rye straw has eased off slightly and on the 8th was from $24 to $25 per ton.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market is not quite as good as it was a week ago. In fact the best lines on March 8, were an even dollar under those of a week previous. Prices toppled under the extremely heavy receipts early in the week. Most of the arrivals sold at anywhere from $12 to $15 with a few primes and choice going as high as $16.50.

Live Lamb market has been fairly steady considering quality. A few westerns are topping the market at $16. States are generally selling anywhere from $10.50 to $15.75 depending on quality. Steers are selling from $10.75 to $11 on strictly choice lines with mediums selling down to $9.75. A few commons have sold as low as $8.

Heavy state veals that are fancy have been bringing from $7 to $7.25 but the demand has been slow for anything classed as undergrades. Good fresh stock has been bringing from $5.50 to $6 with commons as low as $4.50.

Cows have been meeting a good market, heavy fat states selling from $5 to $6, the top prices being extreme on a few fanciest. Medium fats from $4 to $4.25 with good heavy cutters from $3.50 to $4.25. Canners have been selling anywhere from $2 to $3.10. Reactor yearlings from $4 to $5 and reactor cows at about the same range although a few have been selling down to $3.50.

The live hog market is steady although prices are not quite up to former marks. Yorkers at 100 to 150 pounds have topped the market at $12.50 to $13.25, with heavier weights rarely reaching $13. Those over the 200 pound mark had to be fancy to get $12.75.

The Farm News

Hearing Held In Albany Recently On Thayer-Gedney School Bills

A JOINT hearing on three education bills, popularly known as the Thayer-Gedney Bills was held in the Assembly chamber at Albany, Tuesday, March 8. The first of these bills would extend the equalization quota to all school districts regardless of the number of teachers, the second would repeal sections 128 and 129 of the Education Law which gives District Superintendents power to consolidate district boundaries and the third would provide that central rural schools could be established only by majority vote in each of the districts concerned. These bills are sponsored by the Rural School Improvement Society.

Thayer-Gedney School Bills Killed in Committee

JUST before going to press the news comes to us that the three school bills known as the Thayer-Gedney bills have been killed in committee and as a result will not be reported out and voted on by the State Legislature during the present session.

Mr. Cole, legal counsel for the Department of Education was the principal speaker in opposition to the bills. Mr Cole said that no attempt had been made to bring to Albany those who were opposed to the bills. He spoke for an hour and a half, giving the history of the attempts of the Rural School Improvement Society to pass these or similar bills and stating that he had been the subject of attacks for the past two years but that up to the time of the hearing had never replied to them.

Bill Proposes Change In Equalization Fee

In opposing the bill changing the equalization quota for State Aid, Mr. Cole said that under the proposed plan, many one teacher districts would actually receive less State aid than at present. He also called attention to the fact that the Diek Ricc Bill provides for $18,500,000 more money for State aid to rural schools.

Regarding the second bill taking away the power of District Superintendents to consolidate districts, Mr. Cole cited two eases where districts with high valuations and low tax rates were consolidated with adjoining districts with an exceptionally high rate. Mr. Cole stated that in his opinion all the wealth of the State should be behind every school and that a wealthy district should not have the power to say "keep away, you cannot raise our tax rate by giving adjoining districts the benefit of the wealth in our district."

In speaking of the third bill, Mr. Cole said that it would allow districts with a low tax rate to hold up centralization by refusing to come in and that in his opinion it would greatly lessen the effectiveness of the Central Rural School Act. He pointed out that the central Rural School Act was passed in 1914 and that the "Cole Laws" changed it only by giving more State aid for new buildings and for transportation of pupils. He also said that a bill recently passed and sent to the Governor amends the law so that each school district in a Central Rural School district may decide by majority vote whether or not it desires to keep the district school for the first six grades.

Mr. Cole pointed out that the Rural School Improvement Society and others interested in the Thayer-Gedney Bills have conducted a campaign of misrepresentation for two years, calculated to prejudice rural people against the State Department of education.

Mr. Devendorf of the Rural School Improvement Society stated that ninety per cent of Mr. Cole's talk did not pertain to the question. He spoke of the autocratic powers which District Superintendents have to consolidate schools and attempted to show that the State Department forced Centralization on the Madrid districts in the face of an "overwhelming majority".

Mr. F. J. Riley in his talk said that he was not a representative of the Rural School Improvement Society or of any Agricultural paper, and that he regretted the bitterness that had crept into the situation. He told about the resolutions passed by the State Grange. One favored the proposition that every district in a Central District should vote on maintaining its district school up to the sixth grade. (This idea has already been put into a bill and passed by the state Legislature.) He also said that the Grange favored the repeal of sections 128 and 129 which give District Superintendents the power to consolidate schools.

Grange Committee Present

Mr. Riley said that a committee of three was appointed by the State Grange to study the whole program of Centralization. This committee is composed of James Keeney of Orange Cunty, George Torrey of Genessee County and H. E. Cook of Lewis County. These men were all present at the hearing and had an informal conferenee in the evening.

Several others gave brief talks favoring the bills. Mr. Gedney, who introduced the bills defended them on the basis of home rule. Mr. E. W. Mitchell of Seneca said the Granges in Seneca County backed the resolutions passed at State Grange and that they favored the Thayer-Gedney Bills. Mr. John Klies of Erie Co., said that one consolidation near him which was made by the District Superintendent was not working well but that others in Erie County were all right. Mr. Wm. Hotaling of Kinderhook spoke briefly as did Mr. Clarence McAvoy of Madrid, Mr. Fred Peck of Saratoga County and Mr. Fred Dunham of Batavia.

Assemblyman Rice spoke briefly, saying that he had been blamed for the failure of the Education committee to report the Joiner bills last year and that the Rural School Improvement Soeiety had attempted to defeat him in last fall's election. Mr. Riee stated that not only had Mr. Joiner failed to ask that the bills be reported but that he had said that he did not want them reported and that if he had realized they would go as far as they had that he would never have introduced them. It is interesting to note that the members of the legislature who opposed the Joiner bills last year were all re-elected while Mr. Joiner was defeated.

Southern Tier (N. Y.) Ayrshire Breeders Hold Annual Meeting

ABOUT 70 Ayrshire breeders, together with their families met at Hornell on Friday, March 4th, for their annual meeting and banquet. Practieally every section of Allegany and Steuben counties, New York, being represented. A business session was held in the forenoon at which the treasurer's report was received, the old officers re-elected for another year, funds voted for various purposes including prizes for the boys judging contest at the Alfred Agrieultural School, and premiums at the Hornell Fair. Plans were also made for the eighth annual consignment sale which will be held at the Hornell fairgrounds on Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1927, with Irving M. Jones of Alfred as Sale Manager and G. I. Cotton of Friendship as the chairman of the sale committee.

After a bountiful dinner served by the ladies of the White Shrine a very pleasing program was enjoyed. The principle feature of which was an able address by C. F. Conklin, Sec. of the National Ayrshire Breeders Association.

The present officers of the Club are Charles H. Bartlett of Kanona, President; Ray H. VanSkiner of Jasper, Vice Pres., and Roy E. Mead of Hornell, See'y-Treas. The four directors are B. E. Burger, I. D. Karr, F. M. Alvord and J. M. Jones.

President Bartlett was appointed to represent the Club at a hearing in the interest of the Alfred Agricultural School to be held in Albany, Tuesday, March 8th.

Fight on for a Gasoline Tax

THERE is much excitement and confusion at Albany over the question of a tax on gasoline. Plans were set by the legislative leaders to pass a bill providing for a two cent per gallon tax but making little provision for returning any of the money to the upstate counties for reducing local road taxes. Leaders of the farm organizations, espeeially of the Farm Bureaus, got busy and organized to stand for a gas tax and also for a fair return of the proceeds to rural localities. County Boards of Supervisors vigorously supported the farmers on this stand and sent large delegations twiee to Albany to work with farm leaders in making their position clear.

At the hearing before the legislative committee on March 3, a big crowd was present. Representatives of cities and automobile clubs were present and put up a fight against any gasoline tax at all. Representatives of farmers and supervisors made a much better argument for a tax with returns distributed on a fair basis.

Revenue to be Used for Roads

The purpose of the gasoline tax is to raise additional revenue which shall be used solely for the reconstruction and maintenance of the highways of the State. It is estimated that each cent per gasoline tax will return $9,000,000 a year so that if a two-eent tax were imposed, the State would have an additional $18,000,000 for highway purposes. The suggestion has been made that if a gas tax law is passed, the regular automobile registration should be reduced. We do not agree with this. It is figured from the experienee of other states that the average cost to the car owner of a two-cent tax would amount to about $9.20. The average registration fee paid by automobilists at the present time is practically $14. Now, if this registration fee were reduced, as some propose, to a nominal basis, say to $2, the State would take a net loss on each car of $12.00. As there are 1,800,000 cars in the State, this loss of $12 per car would amount to $21,600,000 or $3,600,000 more than the gas tax would produce, so that the State would actually be out of this amount if such an arrangement were adopted.

In addition to obtaining more revenue for road purposes, the gasoline tax would have the advantage of taxing the people who really use and wear out the roads, ineluding the hundreds of thousands who come from other states.

As a result of the arguments of the farmers, it is hoped that the Legislative Committee will draft a new bill for a gasoline tax which will provide for a fair return of proceeds to the localities.

County Notes

Chautauqua County—Some new maple syrup has already been made. Good sleighing again. Business in the country seems to be very quiet. There is nothing being done much only the hauling of wood to town and drawing in a supply of feed and getting out the barnyard manure and spreading it on the fields. Only a few have tapped their sugar bushes. When they are all being worked everybody on the farm will have enough to do.—P. S. S., New York.

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During the month of February the selling price of this fine young Holstein bull was $350 cash f.o.b. He is still unsold. On March 1 the price was $300. That will be the price for March. If unsold on April 1 the price will be again reduced $50 and so on, the price will be reduced $50 monthly until sold.

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

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Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $7.00 each. All good feeding pigs. I will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval, and you can feed them a week. If not satisfactory, return pigs and I will return your money. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for crates. I have plenty of pigs for prompt delivery.

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Pigs For Sale Express charges paid to your depot. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $7 each; 8 weeks old, $7.50 each. Pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $8.50 each. We crate and ship to your Depot. These are net prices. These pigs are all bred from large stock, they are easy feeders and fast growers and will all make large hogs. Will ship and crate from 2 to 50 pigs C. O. D.

CLOVER HILL FARM,
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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.25 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.75 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.

Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

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"Too Much Selling and Not Enough Buying"

THE above statement by Henry Ford appeared recently in the New York Times.

In the same article Mr. Ford said, "I sometimes wonder if we have not lost our buying sense and fallen entirely under the spell of salesmanship. The American of a generation ago was a shrewd buyer. He knew values in the terms of utility and dollars. But nowadays —They are sold; things are pushed on them".

I wish I could give you the whole article but this gives you the thought that set me thinking about the way users buy feed.

Do you *buy* your feed or does some one *sell* it to you?

Do you buy the feed you use because you have made a careful study of merit and dependability and know that it will give you the most profit, or do you buy because a salesman has induced you to buy what he wants to sell?

These are questions for you to decide; we can't decide for you but we do know that it costs several dollars a ton for the salary and expenses of a salesman to personally call and sell you feed. That expense must be paid and we know of no way to pay it without having it added to the price.

We work on the plan that if we help you make more money, you will use more Tioga Feeds and that in turn helps us to keep down the cost.

The foundation principle on which our business rests is "Help the Feeder make more Profit" and based on this principle of interest in your welfare, we urge you to study your needs and buy what will give you the most value rather than being *sold* that which some one else wants you to buy.

A. C. PALMER, Pres.

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Any good two-plow tractor will run a No. 81 or No. 127 Papec Cutter to capacity without danger of clogging. Where there is no tractor, the Size-"R" Papec can be used with any farm gasoline engine developing 3 h. p. or more. The Papec lasts a great many years with very little upkeep cost. J. B. Johnson, Southboro, Mass., bought his Papec Cutter in 1917, cut from 25 to 30 acres of corn every year, also lots of hay and straw for bedding and after eight years writes: "To date have not spent one cent for repairs."

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Raising Good Calves

Milk the Best Food, But Calf Meal Grows Them

I EXPECT we will never find a feed that will agree with calves quite so well and grow them quite so rapidly as whole milk fresh from the old cow. Unfortunately for the calves, it commands a price on the market that causes dairymen to consider carefully before feeding much of it.

The modern dairy cow gives a much larger quantity of milk with a higher fat content than is needed by any calf and the fact that the market will pay well toward as much for the butter fat as for the whole milk, makes it possible for some calves to get the best substitute for whole milk, namely skim milk. The question of what feed to use or whether to raise calves at all is more difficult to answer when a man is selling whole milk.

Someone Must Raise Calves

Various State Colleges of Agriculture, including our own, have experimented with calf meal mixtures used as a substitute for milk and have demonstrated the possibility of raising good thrifty calves at a cost that is reasonable. It may be possible for some men to buy heifers or cows at a cost lower than they can be raised but we always come back to two propositions. Someone must raise the calves to replace the herds, and if they are to be profitable, they must be from high producing stock and must be well grown.

Some whole milk, perhaps 400 to 500 pounds is necessary but a good calf deserves that much. In fact it is doubtful if it pays to raise any but good calves. It does cost money to raise them, but it is not possible to lower this cost below a certain point and raise a good individual. Start with a calf whose ancestors are high producers. This may be a grade calf whose dam has a good cow testing association record and whose sire has a long line of good producing ancestors, or it may be a purebred calf with good backing.

Where skim milk is plentiful the problem is easy and consists of giving the calves wholesome skim milk at the rate of 1 pound daily for each 10 pounds of live weight until the calf is getting 16 to 18 pounds and giving good clean hay and a good dry grain mixture.

In addition to the possibility of feeding dried skim milk or semisolid buttermilk. The dried skim milk is not plentiful on the market and is rather expensive, while the butter milk is sour as well as rather expensive. I have seen good calves raised with these materials.

The digestive system of the young calf is designed to digest milk, and when a calf meal is substituted there is more danger from digestion. The problem in mixing a calf gruel is to get a feed that is highly digestible and low in fiber. The New York State College of Agriculture in some experiments used the following mixture and found it fairly satisfactory. They also have a more complicated formula which will be supplied on request.

250 lbs. Red Dog flour or flour wheat midds	150 lbs. oil meal 100 lbs. blood flour. 20 lbs. steamed bone meal
250 lbs. corn meal	
250 lbs. ground barley	10 lbs. salt

Each of the above ingredients should be ground fine enough to pass a 20 mesh sieve.

It is possible to buy a mixture similar to this one in case the dairyman does not care to home mix the feed.

Make Changes Gradually

The longer the calf is fed whole milk, the greater the cost, so that the happy medium is to change to the calf meal as soon as possible without slowing up the growth of the calf. This may differ with different calves depending on their vigor. It may be possible to begin to make the change when the calf is two weeks old though waiting till the calf is four weeks will give him a better start and lessen the possibility of trouble.

Like all feeding changes, it should be made gradually, taking two or three weeks to complete the change. In the Cornell experiments, the gruel was made by mixing the calf meal with water at a temperature of about 100 F. in the proportion of one to five by weight and when a calf had any digestive trouble, no further change was made until it cleared up. If it did not clear up in a few days the amount of gruel was reduced.

They Soon Eat Grain and Hay

After the change was complete no increase in the amount of gruel was made for at least a week. The amount was then gradually increased until 15 pounds was fed (about 2½ pounds of calf meal) when the calf was about five months old. After that any additional nourishment was given in the form of dry grain and hay. The problem is to keep the calf healthy and growing every minute. This is more difficult to do than where the calf is raised on skim milk but that it can be done is shown by the gain made by the calves which in one trial averaged 1.70 pounds a day until they were six months old.

Calves will nibble at hay and grain when they are three weeks old but will not eat any great quantity until they are two months old. A good dry grain mixture is 30 lbs. hominy; 30 lbs. ground oats; 30 lbs. wheat bran and 10 lbs. of oil meal. A mixture of 90 lbs. of ground oats and 10 lbs. of oil meal is also good. The dry grain is best fed in a clean box or in the pail after the gruel is fed. Good clover or alfalfa hay makes the best roughage.

There is some difference of opinion among dairymen as to how soon to feed silage. If it is good and wholesome it will be relished when the calves are three months of age but there is some evidence that it may cause digestive disturbance and that it is wise to wait until the calves are six months old and then feed only 5 to 10 pounds a day until they are a year old.

Calves need water, even when they are fed skim milk. One dairyman has a pen at the end of his line of stanchions and the calves can and do drink from the last water bucket on the line. These calves run loose in one pen. Better results can no doubt be secured by having a separate pen for each calf but this adds to the time required to feed them and most dairymen do not have the room for so many pens. It will help to feed individually and to have stanchions so that they can be kept for a time after feeding. This will discourage sucking each other's ears.

An interesting theory has been advanced regarding the disease known as white scours and which attacks calves soon after birth. The first milk of the dam is commonly supposed to contain some protective qualities which guard the young against disease. This theory, which is claimed to have been successfully tried out, states that if the calf is given about two nursing bottles full of the first milk of the dam before there is any opportunity to get any other substances into the stomach, that it will act as a preventative for white scours.

As already stated, someone must raise the calves to replace the dairy herds. Anyone who is planning to improve his herd must raise his own or buy from the man who makes it a business and who is likely to ask a real price for his young stock. Calf clubs help to interest the boys and give them instruction but there must be a real job performed, meeting a real need if they are to succeed.

The Pennsylvania Stallion Law

"What is the Pennsylvania law regarding the licensing of stallions and is it possible to get a license for a stallion that is not pure bred?"—R. W., Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA's stallion law provides that every person, firm or company standing or traveling any stallion or jack for breeding purposes shall have the name, description, and pedigree enrolled with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, and a license procured by January 31 for the following year.

A clear title of ownership must be

Make Every Silo Dollar Count

Whatever your preference—wood stave, hollow tile, or triple wall—you make every dollar buy a lot of silo when you order from Craine.

You get first-class materials, skillful construction, and genuine service, and a door front that's a wonder of convenience and weather-protection.

Craine is known for the Quality that always pays best to buy. And Craine's experience knows how to give you that quality at a saving.

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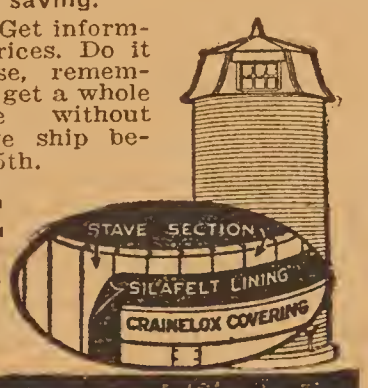

CRAINE SILO CO.
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1 year to pay — after 30-day trial

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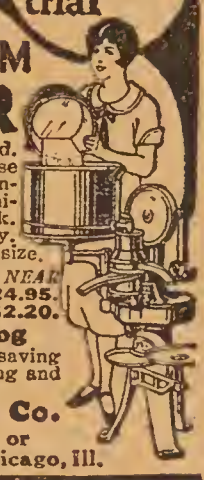


Brand new models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 850 lb. to one-cow size.

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM POINT NEAR YOU. Factory prices as low as **$24.95.** **Easy Monthly Payments** low as **$2.20.**

Write for FREE Catalog

Tells about our sensational money saving offer; our low prices, free servicing and new models. Write for it TODAY.

American Separator Co.
Box 20-J, Bainbridge, N. Y., or
Box 20-J, 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

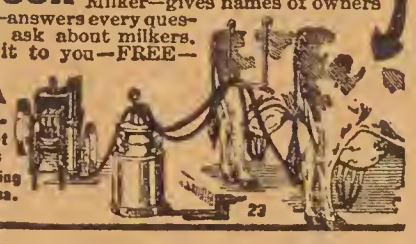
$35 Puts it to work for you — OTTAWA POWER MILKER

Write today for the most liberal Milker offer ever made—Saves you big money—30 Days Free Trial—10-year guarantee. Ready to milk when uncrated—No installation cost—no pipes—no special equipment—easy to use in any barn.

Comes Complete—Ready to Use

2 HP gasoline engine or electric motor—milks 18 to 40 cows an hour—clean, convenient, easy to use. Endorsed by leading dairymen and farmers everywhere. Saves time and will do the work of 4 extra milk hands.

Free Book Tells you all about the Ottawa Milker—gives names of owners—illustrated—answers every question you can ask about milkers. Let us send it to you—FREE—Write today.



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BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS

Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-S free. Write for it today.

Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

if your horse has a cough or cold or has been exposed to disease give it Spohn's. Use Spohn's to keep your horses working full time. For distemper, influenza, colds, coughs, pink eye, catarrhal fever and all diseases affecting the nose, throat and lungs give—

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

60c and $1.20 at Drug Stores—Write for free booklet
Spohn Medical Company Dept. 1 Goshen, Ind.

established before an animal, which must be a pure bred, can be licensed. Owners should exercise the same care in securing title to a stallion as they would a deed to property. It is impossible to have the offspring of a pure bred sire registered unless that sire is properly recorded with the breed registry association to which he is eligible, and made in the rightful owner's name.

Offering the use of an unlicensed stallion or jack for public service is a misdemeanor and violators are subject to a fine or imprisonment.

Each year a directory is published by the Pennsylvania State Dept. of Agriculture giving the licensed stallions and jacks including the names and addresses of owners, and the name and breed of licensed sires.

GOSSIP FROM THE BARNS
By H. W. BALDWIN

C. H. Jennings, Hedges Homestead Stock Farm, East Durham, N. Y., reports the sale of ten Jersey females to Oswald B. Piel, Dowington, Penn. One is a granddaughter of Oxford You'll Do, and the rest contain the blood lines of his herd sire, White Hearts Rustic Sigmond. One of the cows was a member of the group of four that took the State Breeders Herd cup at the New York State Fair last fall.

* * *

Pennsylvania farmers are displaying renewed interest in horse breeding, J. M. Vial, horse extension specialist at Penn. State College, reports. Five communities will have stallion clubs this year. These clubs are organized with not more than five farmers as members. A purebred stallion is then purchased for use on the farms of the members.

* * *

That the testing of purebred cattle for the A. R. is more than paid for in the prices received for the cows or their offspring, is shown as the result of a study by the American Guernsey Cattle Club of 38 auction sales of purebred Guernseys in the U. S. during 1926. The average price received for 1747 animals thus sold was $312.15. Cows with A. R. records averaged $518.91, or over twice the sale price of cows without records and without record dams. Both bulls and females under two years of age sold for 75 to 80 per cent more when they were out of tested dams.

Winners of Grange Program Contest

(*Continued from page* 13)

Singing last verse No. 137—Wayside Blossoms.

Girls present Flora with basket of flowers.

A fitting poem—By Lecturer.

Piano Solo—By a Sister.

Paper—Who is Ceres—By a Sister.

Ceres presented with Name of Office.

Discussion—What grain or grains are best suited for this climate?—By Brothers.

Discussion—Does it pay to plant certified seed?—By Brothers.

Discussion—Does it pay to treat seed before planting?—By Brothers.

Singing—By Grange—No. 136 relative to Harvester's degree.

Ceres presented with sheaves of grain—By Girls.

Little girls passed boxes of homemade candy and Lecturer closed Literary hour with a verse appropriate.

The Name, Pomona was made with heavy cardboard about thirty inches by ten inches covered with white paper, large letters printed. Slices of carrot pasted over outlined figures, decorated with carrot tops making a very effiective piece.

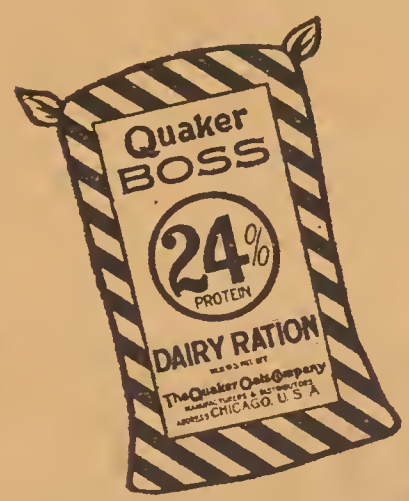
Ceres was made with shelled beans and grain with a touch of color by adding green sprays of vine.

Starting with a similar foundation, punched holes and put small asters of varied colors through holes to form the name Flora and decorated with vines.

How much protein?

Quaker Answers This Problem for All Dairymen by Providing a Complete Line of Dairy Feeds to Meet the Individual Needs of Each Farm.

Protein requirements vary, according to the quality and type of hay, other roughage, or pasture that are available. No single feed can meet all conditions, everywhere! That's why Quaker offers you a complete line of feeds—to give you exactly the combination that will return most profit.



Quaker Boss Dairy Ration is the ideal grain ration for cows receiving timothy hay, grass hays, straws, corn and clover, or poorer grades of clover.

Quaker Big "Q" Dairy Ration exactly meets the need of those herds receiving poor alfalfa hay, fair clover hay, or real choice mixed clover-and-grass hay.

Quaker Dairy Ration has no superior when cows are receiving choice clover hay, good alfalfa hay, or an excellent grade of fine mixed grass-and-clover hay; a good ration for dry stock and for young growing stock.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher Feed has a real place with dairymen when the herd is receiving liberal quantities of choice alfalfa hay. It combines beautifully with any Quaker high protein feed. For all stock—dry stock, horses, swine, sheep or steers.

All of these feeds contain molasses in dried form and are rich in the minerals cows must have to make milk

Choose the feeds that fit your conditions! Buy the feeds in striped sacks—Quaker Dairy Rations in red stripes; Sugared Schumacher in black stripes.

Send for the free book, "The Dairy Herd." This tells you just how to meet the peculiar conditions of your farm with Quaker Feeds.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds	Quaker Dairy Rations 16%-20%-24%	Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal	Quaker Sugared Schumacher	Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed

(BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS!)

GLASS CLOTH

ORIGINATED 1916---PATENTED

Brings Amazing Success with BABY CHICKS

Admits Ultra-Violet Rays, Prevents Rickets, Leg Weakness, Death Loss

Fred Turner
Discoverer of GlassCloth

If you want unusual success with your chicks this year raise them under GLASS CLOTH. This wonder material admits the life giving ultra-violet energy rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them) Science has discovered these rays prevent rickets, softness, leg weakness and many other chick troubles. Death loss from these causes is stopped. Ultra-violet rays enter the body, supplying Vitamine D and speeding up the building of bone and tissue. Chicks thrive amazingly and grow very fast. If you want to raise every chick, if you want early broilers and layers, put GLASS CLOTH in your brooder house windows and build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed where the chicks can run and exercise in real sunlight. It is nature's health remedy. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber. Millions of yards in use today. Success everywhere. Experts recommend it. Repays its cost many times a season. Take advantage of the trial offer below.

The Ames Test

Experts and practical poultry raisers everywhere recommend GLASS CLOTH. In a test at Ames College 25 per cent of the chicks under plain glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew rapidly. The illustration at the left is taken from an actual photograph, showing the difference in two chicks that had the same start and the same care, except that the big one had plenty of ultra-violet light and the runt had none. For big success with chicks give them ultra-violet energy admitted through a large area of GLASS CLOTH.

Turner Bros.
Dept. 0113
Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

Ideal for HOT BEDS

Much Cheaper Than Glass

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs a fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Plants grow stronger and hardier and transplant better. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame. Under glass, plants become weak and spindley for want of ultra-violet light. Try GLASS CLOTH on your hot beds this year. Take advantage of the low trial offer price below.

Accept No Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. For smaller quantity send $3.50 for 30 ft. roll, or $2.25 for 18 ft. roll. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

Mail the COUPON!

TURNER BROS., Dept. 0113
Bladen, Nebr., Wellington, Ohio

I enclose $.....for which send me postpaid..... rolls of GLASS CLOTH at the advertised trial offer price. If not satisfied after 10 days use I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name .....

Address .....

Town..... State.....

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MAGIC BROODER

SAFE—ECONOMICAL—IT SATISFIES

The Double heat control, Gas Chamber and coal magazine, so constructed, it works like MAGIC. Substantially built of high-grade castings and heavy steel deflector. It spreads the heat keeping chicks warm and healthy.

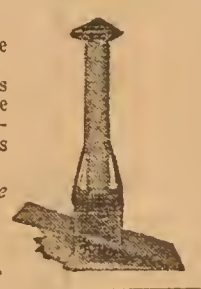
Made in Three Sizes

The New Giant size beats the world for raising broilers.

Our Improved Roof Pipe adds greatly to the efficiency of the brooder, as it catches condensation above roof keeping flues open for good draft.

Write for (free) Complete Catalogue.

Good Agents Wanted



UNITED BROODER COMPANY, 310 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

HARRIS Tested COD LIVER OIL and BREWERS' YEAST

Mix Cod Liver Oil in Your Feed Frequently!

The oil in ready mixed feeds may be worthless

Storrs Experiment Station and the University of California have shown that cod liver oil, mixed with dry, starchy feed, *loses its vitamin power in 22 days!* For that reason, we do not sell a dry feed mixed with cod liver oil or cod liver oil meal.

Use Harris tested Norwegian oil—richest in vitamines A and D— *and mix it frequently!* Avoid cheap, unrefined oils. Harris Laboratories were the *first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen.

Sold by your dealer or direct, 30 gal.—freight collect $32.00—5 gals., express collect $9.00—1 gal. postpaid $2.50.

Harris Brewers' Yeast grows healthy birds—increases egg production. 100 lbs. freight collect $30.00—50 lbs. express collect $16.00—25 lbs. express collect $9.00—5 lbs. postpaid $2.00. Full directions on each package.

CASH OR C. O. D.

TESTED HARRIS STANDARDS

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

THE HARRIS LABORATORIES, TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

Special One-Time Offer, with this coupon only.

☐ 5 gal. Express collect $8.00
☐ 1 gal. Postage paid 2.25
☐ 1 gal. Oil, 5 lbs. Yeast] Postpaid 4.00

Name .....

Address .....

Oil For Hens and Chicks

Only Genuine Tested Cod Liver Oil Will Do

THE use of cod liver oil in poultry rations is one of the outstanding developments in the hen business of recent years. The use of cod liver oil is beyond the experimental stage; its practical application is a reality. At first our experiment stations and colleges of agriculture showed that experimentally cod liver oil did great things. It was not long before the more progressive poultrymen tried it on their own flocks and found it was good. As a result the poultry industry as a whole has come to appreciate it. It is an outgrowth of the original discovery of the value of vitamins in the ration.

Look Out for Substitutes and Adulterants

Along with a development of this kind, we are bound to have all kinds of problems thrown in our way and cod liver oil is no exception. During the past week I have talked to a number of men on the subject. They included poultrymen, dealers and men in the advertising field. I am convinced that the average poultryman and farmer should know more about the nature of cod liver oil, in order to protect himself from "sharps" who are already at work.

There are all kinds of oils being placed on the market under the name of cod liver oil. Apparently there is no way of curbing the practice at this time, except by warning the user of the commodity of the practices that are going on. There are some individuals who are palming off on the unsuspecting buyer "herring oil" and "cottonseed oil". There are others who are selling low grade cod liver oil which is adulterated with these substitutes. Then again there are some vendors selling oil that has been discarded by the reliable laboratories, because of the fact that it is unfit for use, and selling it as the original product.

Buy Only from Reliable Dealers

"How am I going to tell, then," asks the average user, "whether or not I am getting an inferior or desirable product?" The only way to answer this question is to buy oil that is guaranteed by the large manufacturers of unquestioned reliability,—those that advertise their products in reliable publications which guarantee their advertising. The oil should be purchased in original and sealed containers put up by the manufacturers.

Some brands of cod liver oil are advertised as "Norwegian" while others are called "American". This is no qualification. There are good oils and bad oils of each. The oil should be steam processed and preferably cold pressed. Not all oil is steam processed. There are some companies that put out an oil that has a reddish or brown color. According to C. E. Lee, head of the Poultry Department of the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., this "red oil" may or may not prove satisfactory. He tells of one instance where they purchased a barrel of this red oil and when it was fed to the pullets in one of their laying houses, it knocked the birds off their feet and consequently created a sharp break in production. However, Mr. Lee said that there are other times when it would have no undesirable effect.

Hints on Feeding Oil

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the production of high grade cod liver oil, it might be stated that the fresh cod livers are treated right on board the steam trawlers. The cod livers are placed in a large container and subjected to a high pressure of steam for about ten minutes' time. This extracts the oil from the livers, which is skimmed off and immediately sealed. It is then taken to the laboratory and then refined.

The feeding of cod liver oil has proved troublesome to some who have tried to mix it with a mash. There are other ways of doing this that may prove more convenient and simple. At the New York State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale, the oil is mixed with semi-solid buttermilk and germinated oats. This is a very convenient method of feeding, particularly where a large number of birds is concerned.

Another very convenient way of feeding the oil is to mix it with a scratch grain so that all of the grain is covered with the oil. The scratch grain is then scattered with the mash in the hoppers. This same method is sometimes used with granulated charcoal, which functions the same as the scratch grain. The oil soaked charcoal is scattered on top of the mash in the hopper and the hens and chicks take to it very readily.—F. W. O.

March Turkey Chatter

MRS. C. J. DOXTATER

THE thoughts of turkey raisers are now all turned to the breeding stock and preparing for the little poults and their care. First the egg must be well taken care of, gathered each day, wrapped in paper and put in boxes, one tier deep, and the box turned every day, storing them this way saves turning each egg as one turn the box turned every day. Storing them this place about 50 degrees, if possible, and set them every ten days if convenient, but with good care they can be kept longer, although I do not advise it.

Right here let me say if you buy turkey eggs and they are shipped to you, be *sure* you rest them at least twenty-four hours—thirty-six is better if they come a long distance—before you set them. If customers would take as good care with hatching eggs as the breeder who shipped them, there would be more good hatches.

More Buying Eggs and Poults

It is very satisfactory to buy turkey eggs and the practice is getting more common every day for people to buy their hatching eggs instead of keeping breeders. In fact, many buy baby turkeys. The little fellows seem to stand traveling as well as baby chicks. I am speaking from experience as I raised some myself last year who came by parcel post from a southern state, a good long distance.

Do not wait until the little turkeys hatch to have your coops and yards ready. If

:BABY CHICKS:

CHICKS REDS ROCKS LEGHORNS

Hatched as good as the best from pure bred culled flocks. Reds and Barred Rocks, $14.00 a 100; Tancred Strain White Leghorns, $13.00 a 100; Black Leghorns, $12.00 a 100; heavy mixed $11.00 a 100. Special price on larger lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog or order direct.

BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM MC CLURE, PA.

CHICKS: OUR 11th YEAR

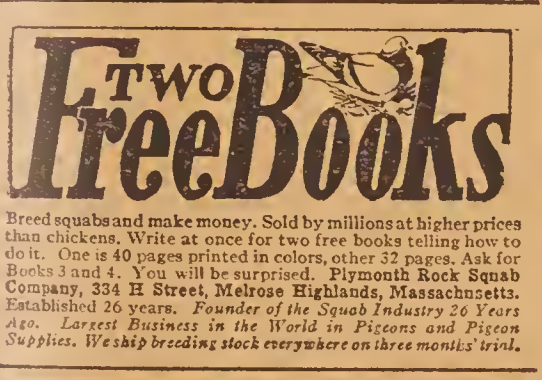
$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

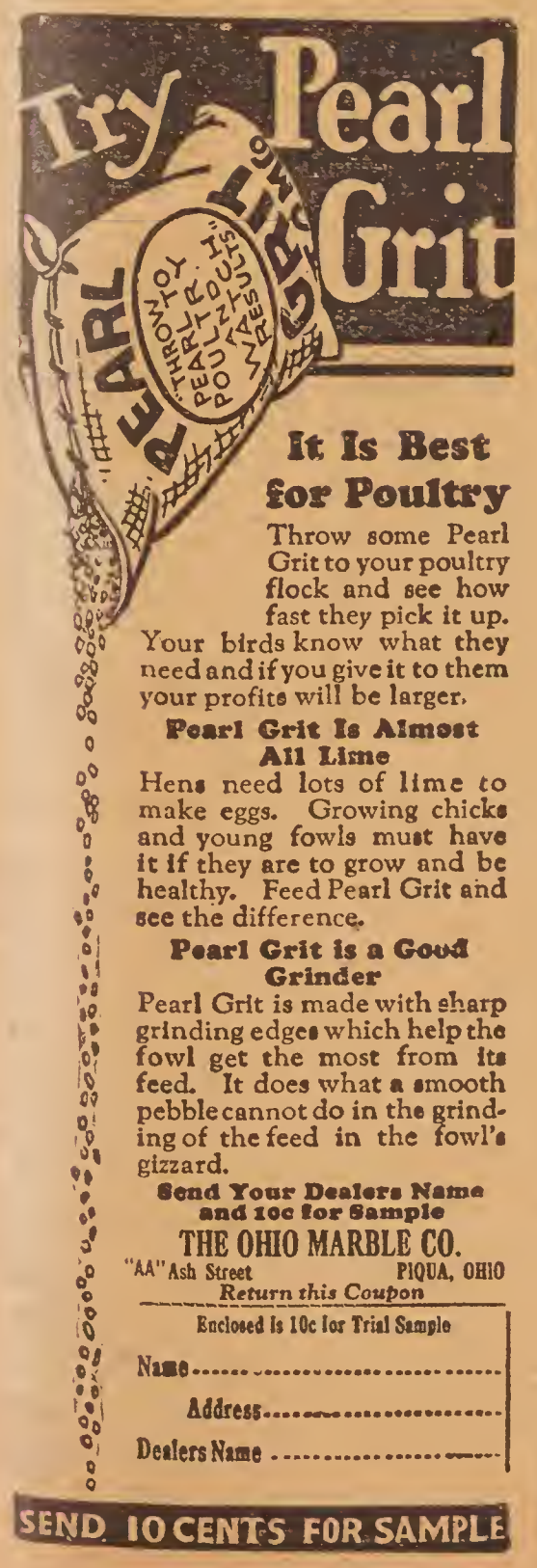
Longs Reliable Hatchery
Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

OSSEGE BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!

You pay for your chicks when you see them. Pure-bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story. Write for it today.

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, 20 Main St., Ottawa, Ohio





you raised turkeys last year, no doubt your equipment was all cleaned and stored last fall. If so, get it out and air it good; brush the insides out clean and spray with used motor oil and kerosene. When you are ready to use it, sprinkle some chaff in the bottom and a liberal sprinkling of some good louse powder. Buy powder in large cans as it is cheaper and you always have a supply on hand. At least twice a week sprinkle the floor of the coops just before bed time, also the mother hen, and the turkeys get nearly as much benefit as powdering each little turk. This is a preventative; of course, if you let them get lice you will have to use individual treatment, but if you are careful you will not have any lice.

Avoid Crowding the Birds

Do not crowd the little turks. Ten or twelve are enough for a chicken hen and seven or eight are safer, for after they are larger they can be put together. Sometimes two hens will live in one large coop with quite a brood and as they get larger and only need one hen the other can be taken away. But it helps to protect them from hawks and crows and all dangers if there are plenty of "mothers" to warn them and help bring them home when tired. Little turkeys go bug hunting and get very tired, if they are not brought home to rest. Our own flock is never allowed to go away for all day until they are grown turkeys and then they never stay as they have been taught to come home to rest several times during the day and they still do it. It is no unusual sight to look out under the trees in the yard during the morning or afternoon and see the whole flock "resting" as they used to in their little yards.

Mash feeding Helps

Many little turkeys are lost every year from being allowed too much running. Here is where dry mash (especially steam cooked) is so satisfactory. There are always some in a flock who never seem to develop as fast as the others and as the stronger ones grow larger the others get less to eat, etc. If there is a dry mash where they can get it you will often see them come back alone, after the bosses have gone, get some mash, a drink of water, stretch the little wings and start off on the run. In a few weeks with this kind of treatment you can hardly tell them from the rest of the flock. Do not be too fast to feed little turkeys. Wait until they are thirty-six or forty-eight hours old before you give anything, only some gravel. In our next article we will tell you about feeding.—Mrs. C. J. Doxtater.

Chicks Grow Rapidly in Feed Test at Rutgers

FEEDING trials during 1926 on the experiment station poultry farm at Rutgers University have shown that by means of a new ration it is possible to make White Leghorns average 1¼ pounds in weight when eight weeks old and show steady gains to a maturing weight of four pounds.

The new ration used was designed to meet all nutritive requirements of birds raised in confinement for the prevention of coccidiosis, black head, round worms and tape worms, and consisted of the following ingredients: 20 pounds of wheat bran, 20 of Red Dog flour, 20 of yellow cornmeal (whole corn ground), 20 of ground rolled oats, 10 of meat scrap (50%), 5 of dried milk, 2 of oyster shell meal, 1 of salt, and 1 qt. cod liver oil. The scratch ration consisted of two parts of fine cracked corn and one part of fine cracked wheat.

For poultrymen who wish to use this ration the poultry department gives the following directions:

For first 3 days—give milk to drink, either sour skim milk or a commercial condensed skim milk or buttermilk. These two commercial products must be diluted one part in seven parts of water. It is preferable to continue feeding the milk indefinitely, thus promoting best possible growth.

(*Continued on page 22*)

G.L.F.
Starting and Growing Mash

400 LBS.
ST. WHEAT BRAN

The coarse outer coating of the wheat kernel giving vitality to the growing chick. It is palatable and has a slightly laxative effect. Only the best grades containing large, clean flakes are purchased. Bran for G. L. F. poultry feeds is continuously watched as to physical condition and analysis.

300 LBS.
WHEAT FLOUR MIDDLINGS

The finer bran particles with portions of the wheat germ and considerable low grade flour. Used in place of standard middlings because they are richer in both protein and total digestible nutrients.

100 LBS.
HEAVY, FINE GROUND, CLIPPED, LOW-FIBER OATS

Oats weighing less than 40 lbs. per bushel are too high in fiber for poultry feed. All oats ground for G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash are #2 White oats guaranteed to have a test weight of 40-42 lbs. per bushel.

680 LBS. CORN MEAL

All the corn ground for G. L. F. poultry feeds must meet the #2 federal grade. This corn cannot be over 15½% moisture and must weigh no less than 53 lbs. to the bushel. The digestibility of corn meeting this grade is considerably higher than that of the lower grades of corn.

200 LBS. MEAT SCRAP

The source of meat scrap is carefully investigated as to quality of meat going into the scrap. It is carefully watched both as to mechanical condition and analysis. It must meet the standard of 55 to 60% protein.

200 LBS. DRIED MILK

A portion of the animal protein is derived from dried buttermilk and dried skim milk. Better growth and physical condition is attained by the use of milk.

100 LBS.
STEAM BONE MEAL

A carefully prepared product made especially for animal feeding. Its use is to supply calcium phosphate for the formation of bone.

20 LBS. SALT

Clean, fine-textured salt in just the quantity needed.

and the stated *value* is always there

THE woman who feeds a farm flock, or the commercial poultryman who operates on a large scale knows how quality varies in feed ingredients; and how quickly the flock responds for good or ill to these variations. This is particularly true of young chicks.

In making up the formula for G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash the College Poultry Feed Conference Board took full cognizance of this and named the grades and standards as well as the amount.

The G. L. F. accepted these standards and is guided by them in selecting ingredients. This is a tremendous asset to the user of G. L. F. feeds for one of the chief advantages of buying through this cooperative farmer-owned organization is the knowledge that the stated value is always there.

G.L.F. Quality

The G. L. F.
Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange
Ithaca, N. Y.

With G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash, use G. L. F. Cod Liver Oil. Available at a price saving through G. L. F. Mail Order Service, 307 S. Franklin St., Syracuse, N.Y.

BABY CHICKS

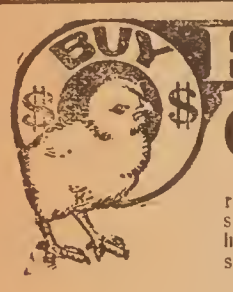
AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD — OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minoreas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted. $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted. $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLOR-PLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

NABOB HATCHERIES. BOX F-5 GAMBIER, OHIO



HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

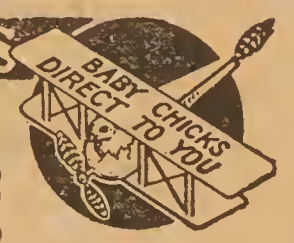
If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $10.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; Anconas	3.75	7.25	13.00	62.00	120.00
Wh. & Bd. Rocks; S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes; S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Mixed Chicks (Heavies)	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Lights & Heavies)	3.25	6.00	11.00	55.00	110.00
Mixed Chicks (Light)	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU in 1927. Flocks AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid

	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot. Parks Fed Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5: 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

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FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. POSTPAID

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred & Wh Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Qual. White Leghorns & Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandots, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff anad Tancred White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmer's State Bank, Dunn & Bradstreet. Free Catalog.

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Pure Bred Chicks

From High Egg Record Flocks

All leading varieties. American Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices. Sent prepaid.

100% *live delivery guaranteed*

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B, TIFFIN, OHIO

"KEYSTONE CHICKS"

Leaders since 1910

30,000 Chicks weekly—9 cents each and up. Member I.B.C.A. Catalogue free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY

Box 23, - - Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS OHIO ACCREDITED

All breeders culled and banded with state bands, and state inspected.

Priced as follows,	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	$15.00	$72.50	$140.00
White and Silver Wyan. Buff Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Whites	16.00	77.50	150.00
S. C. White and Br. Leghorns, Anconas	13.00	62.50	120.00

Assorted all Varieties 10c straight. All Heavy 12c straight.

100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid, Bank Ref.

MODERN HATCHERY, Box AA, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

That cost no more and pay you better. Every flock culled for health egg production and legbanded by O. S. University expert. White Leghorns $13, B. Rock, W. Rock, R. I. Reds $15. B. Minoreas, W. Wyandottes $16, Heavy Assorted $12 W. Pekin Ducklings $30 a hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage Prepaid. Catalog Free! Order from this ad. SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, O.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks America's best free range breeders, with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons.

Illustrated catalogue.

For a Safe place to buy chicks write

SEIDELTON FARMS - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks.

Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.

THE BOS HATCHERY, R-2A, Zeeland, Mich.

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minoreas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

Chicks Grow Rapidly in Feed Test at Rutgers

(*Continued from page 21*)

Three days to 1 week—Feed mash in pans twice daily, all the chicks will eat in 20 minutes, scratch feed 3 times daily all they will eat in 20 minutes.

One week to 20 weeks—Furnish plenty of mash hopper space, and fresh mash daily. Give scratch feed three times daily. Green food must be tender and succulent; feed small amounts at start, then increase to what the chicks will eat in 15 minutes. Infertile eggs from the incubator, boiled, make a splendid delicacy for the chicks.

When birds are in confinement allow 300 chicks to a brooder pen, 10 by 12 feet in size.

When the birds are given free range allow 350 to 400 chicks to the flock.

Remove all males 4 to 5 weeks of age. Furnish perching space early to prevent crowding.

"Dont's" About Shipping Eggs

Don't wash your eggs. Washing causes more rapid deterioration.

Don't hold your eggs back, as new-laid quality is demanded for top prices.

Don't carry them, till shipping day, in a damp place.

Don't ship in second-hand cases without strapping.

Don't pack in second-hand fillers and flats if you expect breakage claims to be paid.

Don't stuff newspapers around the fillers so as to crush the eggs.

Don't pack extra long eggs without using oversize fillers.

Don't pack different grades in a case without invoicing the quantity of each grade on shipping tag.

Don't fail to have your bills of lading and express receipts stamped "Rehandled and Repacked."

Don't expect prompt returns for poor stock. It may take weeks at times to find a buyer for poor lots.

No "Milk Only" for Him

CLARENCE HOUSEHOLDER of Ohio made the highest record in Ohio, when his flock of 128 White Leghorn pullets laid an average of 231.3 eggs per bird in his first year of White Leghorns and also of record keeping.

Householder keeps both his water and his milk before his birds all the time. He has no faith in the "Milk only" diet. Listen to what he says: "Apply it to yourself. Would you like to be shut up and have nothing to drink but separated or buttermilk? I once had 92 pullets confined. A tub of milk and a tub of water was before them all the time. They were laying around 65 eggs a day. A 'big' poultryman visited me and told me how foolish I was to use water when I had milk a plenty. I listened to him and removed the water. Immediately those pullets dropped from 65 eggs to 20 eggs a day and went into a molt in the middle of January. An egg is 87% water. Let them have plenty of it and don't make them suffer."—W. E. F., Baltic, Ohio.

Some Things That Affect Hatchability

AT this time of year poultrymen who plan to hatch their own chicks or have the eggs custom hatched are wondering as to what percentage of eggs will hatch. Years ago before hens were forced to the extent they now are this problem gave little trouble. For a number of years our State Colleges and Experiment Stations have been trying to find some way by which the hatchability of eggs can be increased especially in the early spring.

Where will you buy your

Leghorn Chicks?

The stock you buy will be no better than the parent stock from which it is hatched.

Your next year's profits depend entirely on the kind of stock you buy right now. Don't be satisfied with anything less than.

MAXIMUM PROFITS

You, too, can be a really successful poultryman.

Pay a visit to

LORD FARMS

where you will see 400 acres devoted to the poultry business. See our large birds lay large eggs. See our thousands of pedigreed trapnested breeders. If you can't pay us a visit, send for our 80-page catalog that describes our plant and methods.

Order chicks at once if you want dependable stock this year that will live and grow, such as you have never had before,

LORD FARMS

85 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

WHY BUY CHICKS *From A Poultryman*

BECAUSE every year we must grow thousands of WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS to keep our plant of 6,000 layers on a profitable basis.

YOU get the benefit of 16 years of breeding that has bred into our chicks health and the ability to lay over a long period good sized eggs without breaking down under winter egg production.

FREE circular explaining how one of our customers made $1,445 on 357 PULLETS, over his feed bill and many other facts about our breeding farm. Dept. A.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS

RED BANK NEW JERSEY

BABY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTAGE PREPAID

	25	50	100
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
SC. Bl. Minorcas	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff & Wh. Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Leghorn Chicks

Giant Heavyweight Large Type, Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large sized pure white eggs.

Give you either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron Separate Strains

EXTRA DISCOUNT OFFER

Free Price List

Telegraph for price and quick shipping date

Farm Service Route A2 Tyrone, Pa.

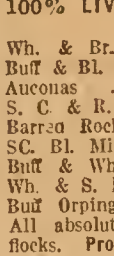
BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Special prices on larger lots, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from adv. or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS



For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.

LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

OSSEGE High Bred Quality Chicks

Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock. WE SHIP C.O.D.

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Box 20, Ottawa, O.

DUCKLINGS $35; Eggs $15-100 "Duck News" Free ROY PARDEE ISLIP, L. I. N. Y.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs, low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

HOW TO GET 200 EGGS A YEAR

WRITE today for your copy of this fully illustrated fact-book. Mailed free to anyone who keeps poultry. *How to Get 200 Eggs a Year* is published and distributed by The Kerr Chickeries, Inc., producers of quality chicks for twenty years.

In the Storr's 1926-27 Contest the Kerr pen was highest (week ending December 12th) for the entire 140 entries, with an 84% lay. A Kerr pen was high pen for three consecutive weeks at the Maryland 1926-27 Contest. In the New York State Contest a Kerr Plymouth Rock was high bird of her breed, tying for first honors in the entire contest.

Write for "How to Get 200 Eggs a Year"
now
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Dept. 10
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
Trenton, N. J. Syracuse, N. Y.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

PUT the same time and money in Hillpot Quality Chicks that you would on ordinary strains and just see how much greater your profits will be. MY FREE BOOK GIVES THE PROOFS from *actual experience* of the extra money made from Hillpot Quality Chicks.

Send today for this big, new book
Leghorns Reds Rocks Wyandottes
Box 29
W. F. HILLPOT Frenchtown, N.J.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALDEN, N. Y.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

$10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Big, Active, Husky, Pure Bred chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY
Phone 1604 or 337. 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

JONES' BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

A Hatch every day. Prompt Shipment. Safe Arrival. Good Quality Guaranteed. Send for Price List.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM
Georgetown, Delaware

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

Feeding has an important affect. The foods which seem to improve hatchability are milk in some form, alfalfa leaf meal or dry alfalfa or clover leaves. We do not know of any experiments which proved that cod liver oil helps hatchability, but we do know that some poultrymen feel that it does help.

Sunlight is important and hatchability may be improved by taking out the glass windows in the front of the house so that the sun will shine directly on the floor of the house.

Exercise of the breeding flock is important. Feeding the scratch feed in deep litter will help and it would be advisable to turn them out of doors considerably earlier than might be advisable for the laying stock.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the breeding flock needs a rest period during the winter. Some poultrymen report that they get as good hatchability from the hens that lay all winter, but perhaps the majority feel that the breeders should have a vacation during December and January.

Even where all these suggestions are followed the hatchability will improve as the season progresses. It is frequently noted that the first hatch early in the Spring will give only from 20 to 30% of chicks, the second hatch may give 40 to 50% while the third hatch may run considerably better than 50%. Where hatching is begun early a hatch for the entire season of 50% is considered fairly good.

Insuring Good Fertility in Eggs

"How long should we wait after mating a pen of breeders before saving eggs for incubation?"—R. A., New York.

SOME eggs would no doubt hatch if incubated two or three days after mating but a good per cent of hatchability will not be secured in less than a week, and it is advisable to wait two weeks for light breeds and four weeks for heavy breeds. It is well to remember one point which is that if undesirable males have been running with the flock you should wait at least two weeks before saving the eggs in order to be sure of getting no eggs fertilized by them and three or four weeks would be better still.

The Eighteenth Week at the Farmingdale Egg Laying Contest

DURING the eighteenth week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest, the 1,000 pullets laid 4,283 eggs or 61.2 per cent. This is a gain of 4.2 per cent over last week's production and 10½ per cent higher than the production for the corresponding week last year. The total production to date is 44,370 eggs which is 1,005 more eggs than were laid during the same period last year.

High Pens for the Week

Sunnyside Poultry Farm, W. L.	56
Pinecrest Orchards, R. I. Reds	56
E. Chamberlain, W. L.	55
H. W. VanWinkle, Bar. P. Rocks	55
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, R. I. R.	54
Marion Snow Sibley, R. I. Reds	54
Howard A. Wells, Bar. P. R.	54

The highest pens to date in each variety are as follows:

White Leghorns

W. R. Dewsnap	760
Dr. L. E. Heasley	687
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	681
Sunnyside Farm	674
Meadowedge Farm	649
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm	649

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	693
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	637
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	620
Beacon Poultry Yards	594

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	496
Poultry Department, Ontario Agri. College	444

White Plymouth Rocks

Ellen Day Ranken	407

Buy Chicks from
New York State Certified Breeders
and get the best in vitality and heavy production.
The New York State Certification standard is one of the highest in the United States.
SOME OF THE REQUIREMENTS.
1—Only high egg producers will certify.
2—Only yearling hens and older (No pullets allowed certification).
3—Must be up to standard weight both male and female.
4—Eggs for all incubation purposes must weigh at least 24 oz. per dozen and must be pure white or brown.
Send for free catalogue giving list of members and other valuable information.
New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.
M. M. Griffiths, Secretary, Box 30. New Hartford, N. Y.

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks. Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns,	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas,	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks' Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks,	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk Minorcas,	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes,	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andeluslans, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank referenee. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We bateh every chick we sell.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES BOX 214 GRAMPIAN, PA.

SCHWEGLERS "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

BABY CHICKS

hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

Choice Breeder's Chicks
S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS-Wyckoff Strain
At HATCHERY Prices
Ref. 1st National Bank of Princeton. Free circular. Charges prepaid.

BUNGALOW POULTRY FARM
C. H. Chandler, Prop.
Monmouth Junction, N. J.
Phone Plainsboro 628

	Per 100	Per 1000
March	$16	$150
April	15	140
May	14	130
June	12	110

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	14.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	10.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	20.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*
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Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

White Leghorn Chicks

High quality, farm bred S C White Leghorn Chicks, from breeders selected for years for heavy egg production, size of bird and egg, and hatched in our electric incubators. We have only a few thousand to offer the trade that appreciates strong, sturdy chicks. Send a card for circular and price list.
Genesee Valley Poultry Farm
Castile, N.Y.

STURDY CHICKS.
LEADING BREEDS
BEST BLOOD.
9½c UP.
WRITE TODAY.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY BOX C LINESVILLE, PA.
QUALITY CHICKS
Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

Quality Chicks—

From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for
Quality Is High—Price Is Low
100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 38, Fairport, N. Y.

CHICKS

S. C. W. Leg. $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. per hundred. Post-paid. Bred under my supervision from free range stock. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 Mc ALISTERVILLE, PA.

200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS	100	LOWEST PRICES 500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

THOUSANDS OF CHICKS WEEKLY BEST BY TEST
For delivery after March 1 book your order

S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns	$13.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	$15.00 per 100
L. B. Broilers	$10.00 per 100
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Free and 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed
Can also furnish Anconas, Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minoreas, Bf. Leghorns. Write
H.C. Houseworth Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

Buy C.M.L. Chicks

BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
headed by IMPORTED MALES. Pedigrees 285 to 314. Chicks 15c to 20c each. Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wh. Wyandots, 16c each. Jersey Bl. Giants, 28c each. Discount on large orders. Catalog giving full description of all matings and prices free. Get it today. 100% Live Delivery Guar. Prepaid.
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S. C. W. Leghorn Eggs-Chicks

Get Value Received from Justa A Laying-Paying Strain. Blood Tested & Trap Nested. Extra Ordinary Products at Ordinary Prices. Some March Chix left.
JUSTA POULTRY FARM
Southampton, - - - N.Y

Hamptons Black Leghorn Chicks
THE KIND THAT LAY

The famous Hampton Black Leghorn chicks will please and satisfy you and grow into the best layer of LARGE WHITE EGGS YOU EVER HAD. Now is the time to send your order in for choice of dates. Write today.
A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Properly Hatched — Safe delivery. Barred Rocks $14.00 per hundred. White Leghorns $12.00 per hundred.
MIFFLIN HATCHERY, MIFFLIN, PA.

5% Interest

ON

Federal Land Bank

First Mortgage Farm Loans

RECENT sales of Federal Land Bank Bonds at favorable prices make possible a lowering of the rate of interest on new loans to 5%.

For Information

Ask the SECRETARY-TREASURER of the NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

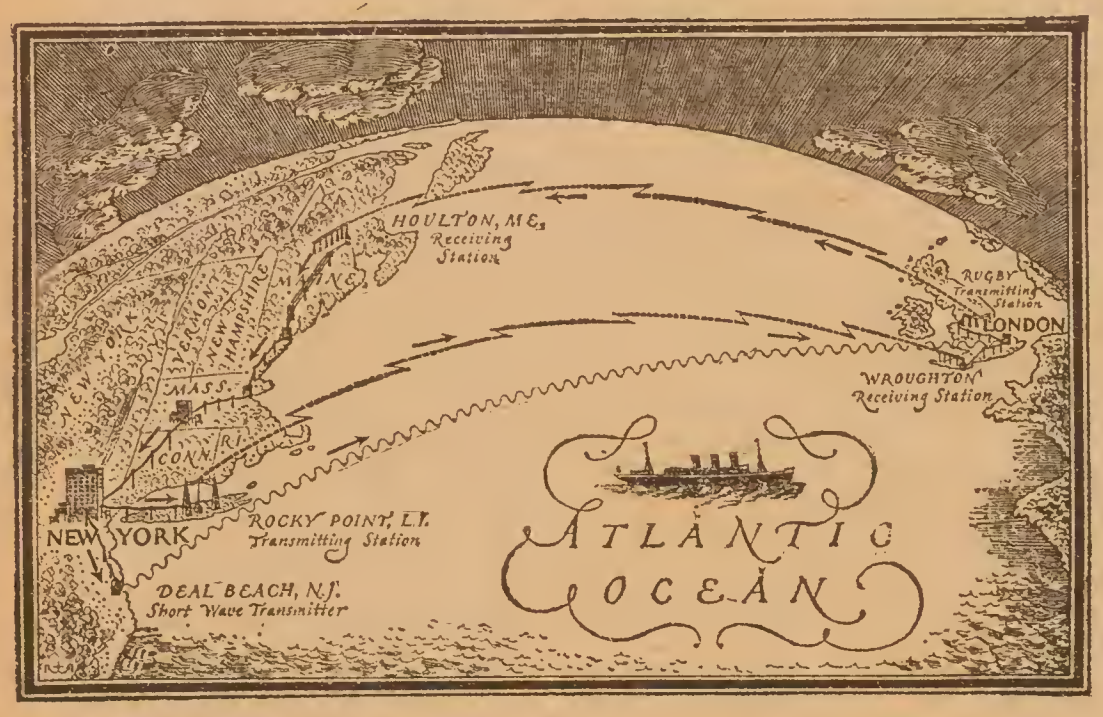
in your county, or write direct to the

Federal Land Bank

at

Springfield, Massachusetts

Serving New England, New York and New Jersey



The Radiophone's Meaning

An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

AN ADVENTURE in communication was made last January when transatlantic radio telephone service was established between New York and London. There had been previous tests and demonstrations. Nevertheless, the fact that at certain hours daily this service was made available to anyone in these cities from his own telephone, created such public interest that for several days the demands for overseas connections exceeded the capacity of the service.

It was then demonstrated that there was a real use for telephone communication between the world's two greatest cities. It was further demonstrated that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with the co-operation of the British Post Office, was able to give excellent transmission of speech under ordinary atmospheric conditions.

In accord with announcements made at that time, there will be a continued effort to improve the service, extend it to greater areas and insure a greater degree of privacy.

It is true that static will at times cause breaks in the ether circuit, but a long step forward has been made towards international telephone communication and more intimate relationship between the United States and Great Britain.

When Writing Advertisers
Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

I will condition a Horse or Cow

put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.
P. A. FAUST BRYN-MAWR, PA.

Where the Civil War Came to New York

(*Continued from page 12*)

mitted to the camp 2963 or 24% died. With a single exception, it is the worst record of any Northern prison. It must be said that there was not a single prison camp—north or south—which achieved any reasonable degree of success in caring for its inmates. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that there was little pretense to what we fondly term a "Christian Burial". There was among the prisoners a chaplain of a Southern regiment who tried to be a shepherd of his sheep and who sometimes found it possible to say a hasty prayer. It is pleasant to remember that sometimes when a member of the Masonic Order died, representatives of the Elmira Lodges went to the Cemetery to render him the last honors of their Brotherhood. Every morning the one horse wagon that served as a death cart, carrying six bodies at a trip, rattled through the streets, the two miles or more, between the camp and the unused corner of the Elmira Cemetery where the dead were laid. At times as many as 12 men were engaged in digging graves.

Major Colt was Just and Sympathetic

Against a background dark as this, I would like to relate a story—a story of human sympathy that lightens the gloom. The Commandant of The Elmira camp was Major Henry V. Colt—a man who filled his difficult position with justice and sympathy that was acclaimed alike by friend and foe. One day there came to his office two Confederate wives, who at the expense of great labor and difficulty, had passed the blockade and made the long journey north for an interview with their husbands. He listened to them as they begged this favor and then said "I cannot grant your request. It is an inflexible rule of the camp that no civilian may interview a prisoner. No one short of Washington has any authority to modify this rule and I have no idea that an exception would be made in your behalf." At this, the women burst into bitter weeping. Then he continued "I think you had better remain here for a little while. It may happen that some one you know will pass by or perhaps be sent to me on business." Summoning his orderly he said "Locate prisoners numbers so and so. See that they are detailed to saw wood for the camp office and order them to report at once to the Commandant for special instructions". The trim orderly saluted and went on his errand. A few moments later two prisoners in tattered Confederate gray entered the office. Instantly there was a cry of recognition and each pair was locked in a hungry embrace. The Major turned away and busied himself with his work apparently oblivious to his visitors, while the reunited tried to pour out in that little space the pent up emotions of years. At the end of a half hour he turned and made known his special instructions as to how to saw wood. Two Johnnies went back to the pen comforted and cheered and two women went on their way almost light hearted and content and recognizing perhaps that chivalry toward women in distress was not a virtue peculiar to the South alone.

It is a pretty story and I hope it is all true for it casts a gleam of kindly human sympathy in a dark place where things were stern and sad enough.

* * *

On a frosty afternoon of this January just now passing, I left busy Water street in Elmira and walked north until I came to that plot of ground which the United States has set aside for its own dead—the Woodlawn National Cemetery. I went through the open gate and stood there, scraping the snow away so that I might read the names—Oh, so many names—and musing upon the wickedness and the futility of war until the chilly winter dusk came down. And above every Confederate grave there is set a little marble stone and on it you may read the soldiers' name and his state and the number of his regiment and beneath it always the letters C.S.A.—Confederate States of America. It is well that in death they are thus accorded citizenship in that brief, ill-stared Government for whose sake they died, and I think they have good rest there in long, straight ranks lying shoulder to shoulder as closely as ever they stood at roll-call in the long ago. And close beside with only a path between lie the men who died for the North. Although their lines are so close, I saw no pickets standing sentry duty there. There is a goodly company of them—240 boys who wore the Blue—3022 who wore the Gray—and I am glad that one Government cares for the place where they lie and one common flag floats over all and I am glad to know that on each Memorial day when we turn to think of our dead, there are flowers for each alike—flowers for the Blue—flowers for the Gray.

And when the last great reveille shall sound and all men shall arise to give an account of the deeds done in the body, I think that the men of the South will cry out "Ours was the bitterness of a great defeat and yours was the exultation of a great victory". And the men of the North will answer "Yes, but you fought a good fight and you died for the cause that you deemed just—so your honor takes no stain—and we are brothers after all these years". And then the Blue and the Gray will clasp hands and go forward unafraid and unashamed. These men died in hard and bitter ways among strangers and far from home—yet for a cause they thought right—and thereby they are immortal and heroic forever.

AUTHOR'S NOTE:—For most of the distinctly historical material in this sketch, I am indebted to Mr. Clay Holmes, sometime a resident of Elmira and the author of "Elmira Prison Camp". This volume is written in the spirt of fairness and scholarship and is a noteworthy contribution to our knowledge of an incident of our national life which should ever remain of entrancing interest.

Dynamite For Blasting Stumps

"What strength dynamite is best for blasting out stumps? How much will be needed for each stump? Can we do the work or should we get someone who has had experience."

A LOW freezing forty per cent dynamite is about right for blowing out stumps. A rule to follow in determining how much to use is to divide the diameter of the stump in inches by four. The result will be the number of sticks to use. Stumps in loose soil may need more Partly rotted stumps will need less. There is nothing complicated about using dynamite although it is wise to remember that it is a high explosive. Follow directions to the letter and use caution. If you have had no experience your Farm Bureau will be able to help you out.

See that the wife has all the best tools and machinery for her varied departments of nurse, cook, laundress, etc. It will save her life.—C. E. D.

AGENT—*But it's a shame to let your husband's life insurance lapse.*
FED-UP FEMALE—*I'll not pay another penny. I've paid reg'lar for eight years, an' I've 'ad no luck yet!*
—London Opinion.

He Who Runs May Read

(*Continued from page* 3)

investment. So that they may be able to support themselves and families according to good standards of living, and so that they may assure their customers of an orderly marketing of wholesome, sanitary milk 365 days of the year.' '

* * *

Dr. Livingston Farrand: "Nothing is so important as to build up and maintain a better standard of human vitality. There has been a dramatic change in the picture of the human family, since the 16th century when the average term of life was 25 years, to the present when the average length of life is 56 years. We could greatly increase this latter standard if we used just ordinary common sense in regard to health matters. What we need is an informed public, to realize the possibilities and achieve them. We need a willingness to accept personal responsibility, to apply the rules of hygiene for ourselves and for our families, to the end of greater effectiveness and greater happiness."

Women Help Solve Farm Problems

Mrs. Edward Young: "The farming problem must be solved by those living on the farms. The woman's part in this matter is varied: to help keep up the morale of agriculture when difficulties arise; to help to see that the farm provides the family's living; to promote community activities in behalf of schools, churches, libraries and recreation centers; to help in seeing that farming is represented on public boards and committees; to take a part in the national agricultural program, to inform herself on the tariff, on farm relations, to understand the franchise, to stand by the Baumes law; to help in budgeting the farm and the home as a practical method of getting means of realizing the vision of a higher standard of living and to make possible a wide program of rural activity; to become informed as to the principles of human nutrition, of personal and public hygiene and the modern health program and to understand the principles of child training, and generally to become mentally, physically and morally efficient."

Dean A. R. Mann: "In no other country in the world could one hear such a report as this (referring to Mrs. Young's report of the American Country Life Commission). Particularly in the cooperation of farm men and farm women in working out the common problems of agriculture as seen in this country, there is nothing like it anywhere else in the world. The things in which farm women of America take a major interest are overwhelming. In this true cooperation has arrived. Between your problems and those of the European woman there is one great mass difference. With the European woman work is much more a farm problem than a home problem. She rises very early, gets a simple meal and works out of doors all day at hard field labor until late at night, often coming home staggering under a heavy burden. Home Economics in Europe is a very different thing. In no country will you find any institution that even remotely resembles this Cornell College of Home Economics, the best schools deal only with the elementary principles of a grade similar to those taught in American high schools."

How to Stop Colds

Dr. Amy Louise Daniels, director of Iowa Child Welfare Research Station: "The best insurance against colds, sinus infections, mastoiditis and certain eye and skin troubles is vitamin A according to our latest experiments at the Research Station, and in feeding 200 children of the Iowa City Children's Hospital. Vitamin A is found in milk, cream, butter, leafy vegetables like lettuce, cabbage and spinach and in pure cod liver oil. Proper amounts of these foods daily prevent these troubles and in case of real illness from these troubles cod liver oil will cure, three teaspoonfuls a day to cure, one teaspoonful to prevent. Breast fed babies are not subject to sinus troubles and similar difficulties. Bottle fed babies do not always assimilate the vitamins of cow's milk, hence cod liver oil and vegetable juices help. Condensed or evaporated milk is not a good food for babies. Babies fed on these are fat, but are not healthy, being especially subject to sinus and mastoid troubles. Raw milk quickly brought to a boil is more easily digested than raw or pasteurized milk as the curds formed in the process of digestion are smaller. Orange juice added to the milk aids in digestion and gives valuable vitamins."

* * *

Professor Martha Van Renseelaer: "I was asked recently to give my favorite quotation. After considerable thought I decided that the sentence appearing on the first page of one of the Cornell Study Club bulletins best expresses my sentiments. 'Let no woman ever dare to think that her education is finished'."

* * *

Dean Cornelius Betten: "There is no use claiming too much for education. Inheritance and home training also have a big part in the success of the student. This college is concerned in finding out what good education is today, how best to train its students to successfully meet problems. You people of the State have a part in this. Do your best to cooperate by impressing us with the demands of life today."

Big Sale of Wool Is Made by Sheep Growers Association

TWO big sales recently completed by the New York State Sheep Growers Cooperative Association moved a large part of the wool held in storage by that organization for a better market.

Some 175,000 pounds of the Half-Blood Combing Grade was sold, and 70,000 lbs. of Three-Eighth Blood Combing. Both grades brought a good price, considering prevailing market conditions, F. E. Robertson, manager of the Association, reported.

The remainder of the wool still held by the Association will be sold in the near future, it is believed.

Satisfactory sale of members' wool has been more difficult during the past year than at any previous time in the Association's existence, Mr. Robertson stated recently. Foreign competition, it is said, has forced domestic manufacturers to buy in hand to mouth fashion

The Sins of Price

PRICE cutting sins against quality. Price cutting sacrifices serviceability — because low prices are often made by "skimping," by adulteration and substitution.

The United States Pure Food Law made the sins of price a crime. But this law protects you only on the things you eat.

In many other lines, the "manipulation" of merchandise to make price "baits" is not illegal—

For example, cutlery may be stamped and not hand forged. Aluminum ware may be made of light weight metal. Enamel ware may have two coats instead of the standard three. A price a few cents lower is always a tempting price.

In clothing, a cheaper lining saves 25 cents per coat; a cheaper sleeve lining alone saves 15 cents; composition buttons save 5 cents; cheaper pocket material 5 cents; a belt *not* interlined saves 5 cents.

A "skimped" pattern saves material. A leather lined coat can be made two inches shorter, with wide cloth facings—saving 50 cents per coat.

These are the sins of price.

For Fifty-five years, Montgomery Ward & Co. has sold only reliable, standard goods. Quality first — then low price —but we never sacrifice quality to make a seemingly low price.

A Price too low—makes the Cost too great.

An example of Ward Quality

This shoe has a second sole as good as the outer sole. Similar appearing shoes are sold at 25 cents less—by making the second sole of leather costing 20 cents instead of 45 cents. Such shoes are worn out when the first sole wears through. The saving in cash is 25 cents—the loss in serviceability at least $2.00.

Use Your Ward Catalogue for Greater Savings

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

Put health first when you buy a bedspring

It is wisdom to think first and to buy afterward. Your spine *should* have perfect support—your nerves *do* need better relaxation—your body *deserves* the utmost quality in sleep. And if you think of these important things first you will buy a Foster Ideal Spring, for this efficient bedspring with its 120 super-tempered, form-fitting, spine-supporting spirals will make you a happier, healthier man, or woman.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.
UTICA, N. Y
St. Louis, Mo.
Western Factory

Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. Foster IDEAL Utica, N.Y.-St. Louis, Mo.

Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail. If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.

The New Spring Styles

As Miss Dunnigan Sees Them In The Shops

SPRING is in the air and the shops have heralded its coming with a refreshingly new array of dresses, coats, hats and accessories which are of interest to those who would be correctly dressed. From all indications, the woman of good taste prefers smart simplicity and finished workmanship in her new spring clothes.

Coats, straight in line, show elaboration of cut in the form of yokes and sleeves. There are the tailored styles in imported tweeds without fur, neutral colored tweeds with fur, basket weaves with kit fox and loosely woven fabrics in tans and ombre colors for daytime wear. The soft kashmier woolens, suede cloth, kashmereen, silk and satins for dress show new tuckings and yoke effects to relieve straight lines

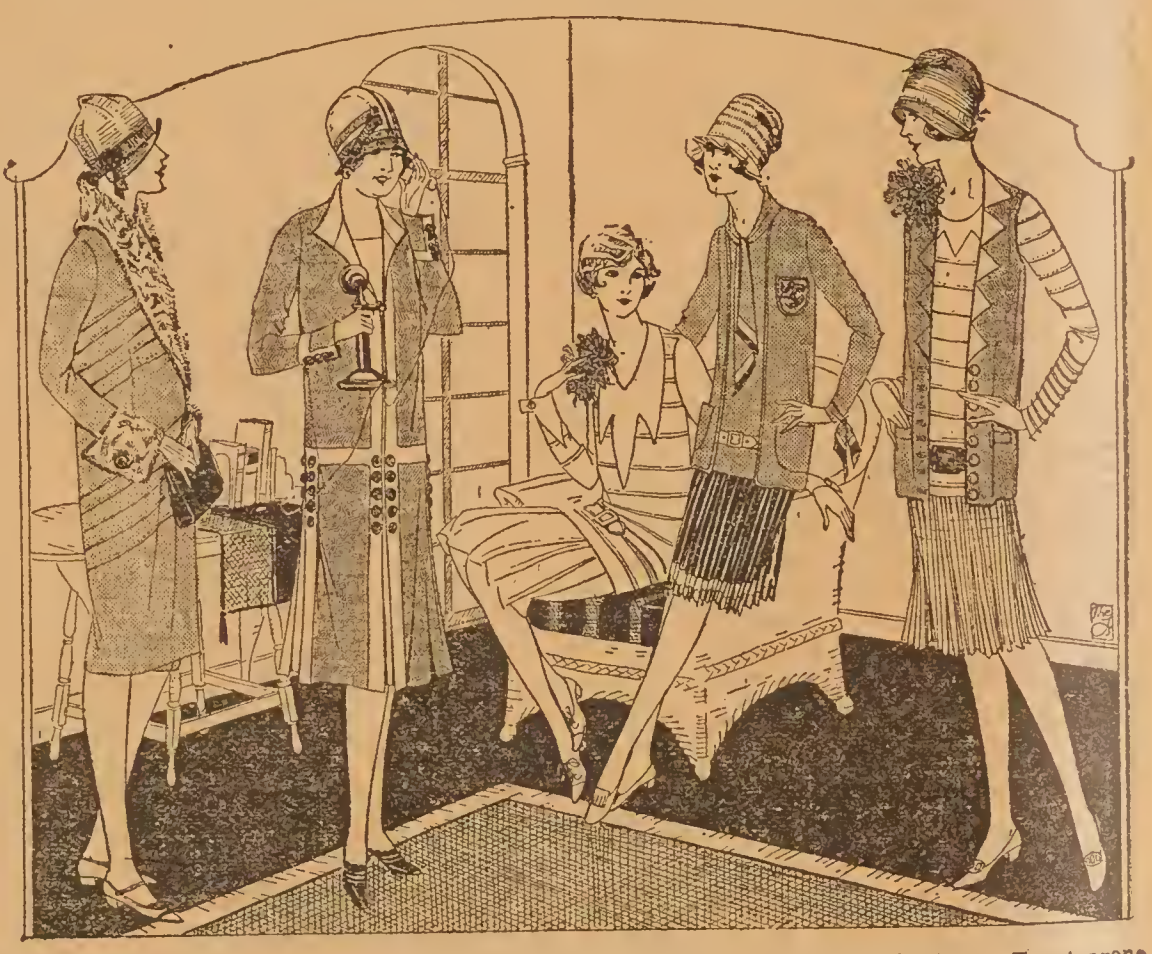
In fur trimmings the baby fox, American broadtail, squirrel, and summer ermine are used. The full length or waist length shawl collar is good and a tailored style collar worked up in flat furs is popular. Cuffs are usually of the coat fabric.

The two-piece tailored suit is of the utmost importance this spring. Fashion allows a wide choice of colors and materials, but demands that all be man tailored to be really smart. Skirts are plain. Jackets are short, single or double breasted, fastened with one or two buttons, plain or bound with braid, belted or unbelted with knife, box or fine pleats in front or all around. The one-piece dress is good but there are many more two-piece styles shown. The blouse is long, belted at the low waistline with belt of self material plain or stitched. Sleeves are long and the very neck is collarless finished with stitched or plain band with or without an added bow knot of self material.

Although it is a season when styles are characterized by slenderness of line, there are becoming styles for everyone. Those who are slim and need not count their calories will find the pleats, group tucking and shirred fullness help much to soften angular lines. Those who think calorie counting a nuisance and are inclined to be stout find many styles with flat pleats, stitching and band trims in lines which slenderize their silhouette, and emphasize youthfulness.

Smart detail is emphasized in the self trimming used on the three-piece dress illustrated. It is made of Darby red wool jersey, a popular bright red feature for spring. The skirt is knife pleated in front with plain back. Rows of machine stitching across the upper part of the skirt holds the pleats in place.

The blouse shows a combination of fine tucks and a point trim of self material in the form of a yoke facing the round neck. The closeness of the pin tucks is graduated in the sleeves. A black belt adds the finishing touch. The separate jacket is of matching velveteen with point trim of jersey, bound buttonless, red bone buttons and self color shoulder flower. The dress is complete without the sleeveless jacket, but the latter makes it an ensemble suitable for many occasions.



Left to right: Misses' three-piece ensemble of red jersey and velveteen; Frost crepe dress combines navy and Marinette blue; One-piece style of peach-colored crepella; Matron's dress shows button trim; Smart coat emphasis season's new style tendencies.

as you prefer. Made slim and straight in twill or soft tweed, they are extremely youthful. The navy suit is worn with a white silk blouse, black and white hat, black gloves, hose and shoes. With a beige blouse it appears best with beige hat, gloves and hose and tan or black shoes. A grey blouse suggests a grey or French blue hat and grey hose.

A becoming dress and an accompanying coat may best solve the problem of spring clothes for many of you. In this case your coat must be soft even though it be a tailored style, and the accompanying dress must be soft and simple in line.

Dresses range in type from the dignificd crepe satins with dull surface yoked and cuffed to shiny surface in many new ways to practical straight line styles and the dressy models of crepe, chiffon and laces.

There are dresses with ticred skirts, collarless necklines in square, V and round, fine pleats, tucks, stitchings, side drapes, bolero styles with smartly tied collars, lace vestees, yokes, youthful belted styles and tailored frocks with clever collar, cuffs and matching shoulder flowers. Each frock has its detail which makes it individual.

The silhouette or the general out-line of all dresses remains slender. Skirts are short with snug hip lines, and are made

Worn with it is a close-fitting red hat of straw with red, black and white ribbon insets in crown. The down-turn brim, a new note in millinery for spring is faced with ribbon and a rhinestone arrow pin decorates the front of crown.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

This Cooking Secret adds new zest and relish

THIS seasoning secret will give everyday foods a different, altogether delicious flavor. Just spread Gulden's on steak, ham, veal, hamburger, cabbage, etc., *before cooking*. As they cook, the mellow mustard flavor and the delicate spices in Gulden's spread through the food, making every mouthful taste like more! Try it in *your* cooking today.
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Use it as a seasoning in cooking

For Grange Lecturers

With the thought in mind that we may be of assistance in preparing Grange programs we have outlined briefly three debates.

Should Farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?
Is Prohibition, under present conditions a damage or a benefit?
Is the young farmer who selects farming as a life work making a mistake?

We will mail anyone or all three outlines to any Grange Lecturer or to anyone who will use them on receipt of your request, enclosing 6c the amount of postage required to send them.

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When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Agriculturist

Letters Are Like Visits

They Have the Power to Spread Gloom or Good Cheer

IF you *do* get that letter written, then make it as cheerful and interesting as possible. Instead of reciting the family woes—we all have a-plenty without hearing everybody else's—the recipient of your letter will enjoy it far more if you tell the interesting, intimate details that you would tell in your conversation. That is the purpose of a friendly letter, after all—to put down on paper your side of a conversation, and it should be just that natural.

A gloomy, whining letter, while it may relieve the feelings of the writer to so express him or herself, often produces a lasting effect of depression on the one who receives it. I have known many a girl to write home that she was so homesick she couldn't stand it any longer. Then, after thus expressing herself and perhaps having a little cry, she felt better and went off with the crowd to skate or to the movie. At the other end of the line mother for weeks would worry about daughter who was so miserable and unhappy, while daughter had forgotten she ever wrote such a letter.

Then there is the letter that is full of such statements as this "I'm sorry I haven't written sooner, but I have been so busy"—"I must close now, there is so little news"—or excuses which were far better left out. Nobody feels flattered to be set aside for more interesting things and everybody knows that if you really *want* to write, time can be found, with rare exceptions.

In most homes it is not easy to write letters unless definite time is set apart for it. What is more important, all writing materials should be grouped together and convenient for use. A desk in the kitchen or a drawer of the cabinet could afford this convenience. For the woman who does her own work, this allows her to keep an eye on the roast or see that the potatoes do not boil over while she tells her sister in a far-off state how many chicks she is raising this year and how the hooked rug is coming on. Or when an order must be made out quickly before the mailman comes, there won't be the frantic searching upstairs and down for the necessary pen, ink, envelopes, stamps and paper.

Springtime Frocks

A smart little frock for growing girls is shown in pattern 2904. *The touches of shirring at wrist and hip give it a decidedly fashionable air. Wool jersey, cashmere, wool crepe or crepe de chine would make up very nicely in this pattern which cuts in sizes* 6, 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. The* 8 *year size requires only* 2 *yards of* 40 *inch material.* Price 13c.

2904

Pattern 2995 *with its suggestion of the bolero style is right in the fashion. The straight b a c k, front plaits and boyish collar are also distinctively this season's mode. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36 *inch size requires* 3⅜ *yards of* 40 *inch material with* ⅝ *yard of* 32 *inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

2995

Pattern 2972 *is an excellent pattern for both slender and full figures as well as being good for all kinds of general wear. Made of plain goods and trimmed w i t h bands of contrasting color, plain or small plaid, beautiful color combinations may be used. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure.* Price 13c.

2972

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Spring Fashion Catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Getting Lime Out of Tea Kettle

THERE are various ways of removing the lime deposits which collect in the teakettles from hard water. One method is to leave the inside of the kettle moist and set it outdoors of a cold night and let it freeze. This will loosen up the deposits so they can be largely scraped out.

Another way is to put some five to one solution of water and hydrochloric acid in the kettle, letting it stand a few minutes and sloshing it around so as to reach all parts of the surface. This will soften the deposits so they can be scraped out. The surfaces should then be washed thoroughly and scrubbed with steel wool or a scrubbing soap.

Still another way, especially where the kettle is of aluminum, is to remove any wooden handles, bake the kettle for some time in a rather hot oven, then knock the deposits loose by hammering on the inside with a piece of wood around which a rag has been wrapped. Sometimes the dry kettle is set directly over a low fire, to do this, but aluminum melts at a rather low heat and if one is not careful, this method is likely to melt the bottom right out of an aluminum one. Strong acids or alkalis should never be used in an aluminum vessel as it is particularly susceptible to both these substances.—I. W. D.

The New Spring Styles

(Continued from opposite page)

Striking combinations this season consist of two or more shades in the same color and fabrics of different textures in one shade.

The two-piece elongated bolero style illustrates how effectively Marinette blue, a little deeper blue than French, is combined with navy and white trim.

It is fashioned of frost crepe. The skirt is of navy with band trimming of white and French blue on bottom. The skirt is in narrow box pleats. The blouse is of Marinette blue. Scarf, collar, and sleeve ties are finished with bias bands of white and navy. The self colored pocket is trimmed with a flower motif in white chain stitchery. Belt is of white kid.

Characteristic of the season's new hats is the French blue felt with double downturn brim which goes so nicely with this costume. The crown is adjustable to suit the wearer. It is trimmed with rows of stitching and a blue dagger pin holds the folds of the crown in place.

If you are planning on just one new dress for spring and want something that is practical as well as smart, choose a crepella, a wool crepe fabric, featured by every shop and strongly recommended because it does not wrinkle. It comes in dark colors and in becoming light shades. In light colors it will be good for all-summer wear.

The two-piece Misses' dress is made of peach-colored crepella. The long blouse is trimmed with pin tucking and a triple V-neck yoke facing of self material which is decidedly new. Sleeves are pin tucked below the elbow and V detail repeated in cuffs. They are fastened with glass cuff links.

Tailored belt is of self material. Skirt is made with a plain back and front with six tucked pleats on each side. Two flowers at shoulders are of silk faille in two shades of peach.

Many crepella dresses are trimmed with tucking in diagonal lines, others are cut in a goemetric way to produce interesting color combinations.

So popular and altogether practical is this material that I selected a style which I thought would be particularly becoming to matrons and larger types. The one-piece dress illustrated is made of light green crepella combined with bands trimming of a deeper green and black and green shaded buttons. Inverted pleats in the front and sides made of light green crepe allow for freedom of movement. Lines of this dress are particularly slenderizing. Collar can be worn high or low.

The hat was made for this dress. It is a light green felt trimmed with deeper green grosgrain ribbon bands and ribbon brim. Front pleats through the center of crown give good lines.

Narrow fitting shoulders, coat cut to softly mould the figure, and groups of diagonal pin tuckings, striking style notes in new coats, are illustrated in the one shown. It is made of a soft green suede cloth trimmed with tan American broadtail shawl collar and cuffs. A group of inverted tucks at center back allow for extra fullness through the shoulders. Cuffs are buttoned with green bone buttons and bound buttonholes. The coat is lined with tan crepe to match the fur trim.

Hat is of tan wool visca, a very soft material which folds and does not muss. Crown is tucked in the top to fit the head. Brim turns up in the front and droops enough at sides to show grosgrain ribbon band trim and motif in two shades of tan.

There are a few new things to say of this season's hats. Crowns are close fitting. Felts are important. Straws are good, including a new linen-like straw. Grosgrain inserts, sometimes peering from beneath slashes and the working of the fabric in swirling creases and hand-sewed tucks are details featured in the down-turned and off-the-face styles.

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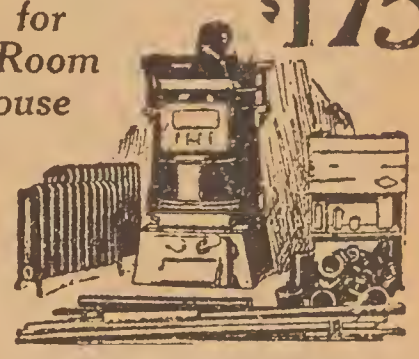

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

"ASSAULTING the cook?" quoth the man in uniform. "Good! Kill the thrice-accused thieving food-spoiler, and may *le bon Dieu* assist you."

I gathered that he was not very fond of Slushy.

"His assistance will not be required, *Monsieur le Contremaître,*" said the smiling Boldini, and with horrible oaths and grimaces and the worst possible grace, the cook produced a number of loaves of bread, a pail of cold stew, and some macaroni.

"We'll have that hot," announced Boldini, pointing to the stew.

With violent curses the cook said we would not—and the crowd snarled.

On understanding this reply, Hank instructed Boldini to inform the cook that unless he did precisely as he was told, there would be great sorrow for him when we had fed. If he were obedient he would be forgiven.

The stew was put over the galley-fire in a great pan.

"Can't he rustle a few onions and seeh?" enquired Buddy, pushing into the galley.

Seeing that he was a very small man, the cook gave him a violent shove in the chest, and sent him staggering.

"I'll talk to you posthumorously, Cookie," said Buddy, with ominous calm. "We wants you whole and hearty like, for the present."

"Out, little dog! Out, you indescribable pollution," snarled the cook in French.

Under Boldini's instruction and Hank's compulsion, the cook produced a string of onions and added them to the *soupe*.

Before long, we were squatting on the deck each man with a well-filled *gamelle* of excellent stew and a loaf of bread, feeding heartily and calling blessing on Hank, the hero of the hour. Vogué tried to kiss him.

Again the fat cook emerged from the galley in search of relaxation and repose, and with a curse turned to go.

"He ought by rights to give us each a litre of wine," said Boldini. "He's got it and means to sell it."

"Say, Bo," shouted Hank thereupon. "Don' desert us! Did you say it was wine or cawfee you was keeping fer us?"

Boldini translated.

"*'Cré bon sang!*" roared the cook, raising his hands above his head, and then shaking his big dirty fist at Boldini.

"Sounds good!" remarked Buddy.

"I guess he's saying 'No,'" opined Hank. "I'll make signs to him again," and he rose and strode towards the gesticulating ruffian.

The cook retreated into the galley, one hand to his throat.

"Look out for a knife," called Boldini.

But the cook was cowed, and reappeared with a wooden bucket containing three or four quarts of wine. This he handed to Hank, with a wish that it might choke him first and corrode his interior after.

He then requested Boldini to inform us that we were a cowardly gang of apaches and wolves, who were brave enough in a band, and slinking curs individually. He would fight and destroy every one of us—except the big one—and glad of the chance.

Boldini did so.

"I'm the smallest," remarked Buddy, and left it at that, while he finished his bread and wine.

According to Boldini it was this scoundrel's regular custom to pretend to each draft of ignorant browbeaten foreigners that the Government made no provision for them, and that what they wanted they must buy from him. If they were absolutely penniless they got precisely nothing at all for forty-eight hours, and the cook sold their wine and rations to other steerage passengers or to the sailors.

We lay on the deck propped against the hatch far into the glorious night, Hank and Bubby rolling cigarettes with my tobacco, and leaves from my pocket-book, while I enjoyed my dear old briar, as we listened to Boldini's wonderful tales of the Legion.

The moon rose and flooded the sea with silver light.....

By this time tomorrow, I might be with Michael and Digby.... I began to nod, asleep, woke cold and stiff, and retired to a very unpleasant hole in the fo'c'sle, where there were tiers of bunks and many sorrows.

I slept for about ten hours and woke feeling as fit as a fiddle and ready for anything—particularly breakfast.

* * *

According to Boldini, this should be provided at eleven o'clock, and should consist of stew and bread. At ten-thirty, by his advise, we appointed Hank as spokesman and sergeant, with Boldini as interpreter, "fell in" in front of the galley, and awaited events like a squad on parade.

"Eats at eleven, hot and plentiful, Slushy," said Hank, as the cook came to the galley-door in obvious surprise at the orderly disciplined assembly.

The cook snarled and swore.

"Do he want me to make signs at him?" asked Hank of the interpreter.

Boldini informed the cook that the draft knew precisely what its rights were, and that it was going to have them. If there was delay or shortage, or if anybody suffered any ill-effects from the food, the big man was going to beat him to jelly.

Squad'll parade right here at eleven, pronto, for the hand-out Slushy," said Hank. "Be on time—and stay healthy.... Squad—dismiss."

"Rompez!" shouted Boldini, and then made all clear to the cook.

At eleven, Hank's sergeant-like crisp bawl, "Recruits—fall in," could be heard all over the ship; Buddy appointed himself bugler and Boldini roared, *"Rangez-vous, légionnaires!"*

The way in which the order was obeyed, made it clear to me that I was about the only recruit who was not an old soldier. There was nothing to be surprised at in this, however, since most continental armies are conscript, and every man a soldier. Certainly Hank and Buddy had been in the army. Later I learned that they had together adorned the ranks of that fine and famous corps, the Texas Rangers.

Without a word, the cook filled the *gamelles* with hot stew, and Hank passed one to each man, together with a loaf. He then gave the order to dismiss, and we sat us down and fed in contentment and good-humour.

At eventide the scene was repeated, and again we ate, and then we sat and smoked and listened to the Munchausenesque tales of Boldini, who had certainly "seen life" as he said.

He was boastful and he was proud of escapades that did him little credit. If he spoke the truth, he was a brave man and e very dishonest one. He plainly revealed himself as extremely cunning, tricky, avaricious, and grasping. And yet, with all his cleverness and greed, here he was, glad to accept a *sou* a day again, to keep himself from starving.

Bubby did not like him.

"A crook," opined he. "Crooked as a snake with the belly-ache....."

Early on the third day we sighted the African coast.

After breakfast—*soupe* and bread again—Buddy requested Boldini to ask the cook to step outside.

"What for?" asked the cook contemptuously.

Buddy requested that the man should be informed that he was a coyote, a skunk, a low-lifer, a way down ornery bindle-stiff, a plate-licking dime pinching hobo, a dodgasted greaser, gol-durned sneak-thief, and a gosh-dinged slush-slinging poke outpinching piker."

Boldini merely said:

The little man calls you a mean lying thief and a cowardly mangy cur.....He spits on you and he wants to fight you. He is a very little man, chef."

He was, and the cook rushed out to his doom. I fancy myself as an amateur boxer. I thought of a fat sluggish snake and an angry mongoose, of which Uncle Hector had once told us.

It was not a fight so much as an execution. Buddy was a dynamic ferocity, and the thieving scoundrel was very badly damaged.

When he could, or would, rise no more, Hank dragged the carcass into the galley, reverently bared his head, and softly closed the door, as one leaving a death-chamber.

"He's resting. Hush!" he murmured.

Hank and Buddy never held official rank in the muster-roll of the Legion, but they held high rank in the hearts of the *légionnaires* who knew them. That recruit-squad would certainly have followed them anywhere, and have obeyed them blindly.

Sandstone cliffs appeared, opened out to a tiny harbour, and we approached a pier.

We were at Oran, and the Corporal who was supposed to be in charge of us made his first appearance on foredeck, formed us up, and handed the squad over to a Sergeant, who came on board for the purpose.

The Sergeant called the roll of our names, ascertained that we could "form fours," "form two deep," and turn left and and right correctly, and then marched us ashore.

"I am in Africa!" said I to my self, as we tramped through the wide clean streets of the European looking little town.

Down a street of flat-roofed houses we marched, and across the broad place, stared by half-naked negroes, burnous-clad Arabs, French soldiers, ordinary European civilians, and promenading ladies and officers.

On through more wide streets to narrow slums and alleys we went, till at length the town was behind us and the desert in front.

For an hour or more we marched by a fine road across the desert, up the sandstone hills on to the cliff-top, until we came in sight of an old and ugly building, another Fort St. Jean, which Boldini said was Fort St. Thérèse and our present destination.

Into the courtyard of this barrack-hostelry we marched, and here the roll of our names was again called, this time by a *sous-officier*. All were present and correct, the goods were delivered, and we were directed to break off and follow our Sergeant to a barrack-room.

As I went in behind him, with Boldini and the German, Glock, behind me, a well-known voice remarked:

"Enter the Third Robber.' It was Digby's.

Michael and Digby were sitting side by side on a bench, their hands in their pockets, pipes in their mouths, and consternation upon their faces!

"Good God!" exclaimed Michael. "You unutterable young fool! God help us!...."

I fell upon them. While I shook Michael's hand, Digby shook my other one, and while I shook Digby's hand Michael shook my head. They then threw me upon the common "bed" (about twenty feet long and six broad) and shook my feet, finally pulling me on to the ground. I arose and closed with Digby, and Michael pushed us both over. We rose and both closed with Michael, until all three fell in a heap.

We then felt better, and realized that we were objects of interest and concern, alike to our acquaintances and to the strangers within our gates.

"Gee!" said Buddy. "Fightin' already! Beat 'em up, Bo."

"Dorg-fight," observed Hank. "Chew their ears, son."

"Mad English," shrugged Vogué, the French embezzler. "They fight when civilised people embrace."

Boldini was deeply interested.

"Third robber!" he said on a note of mingled comment and enquiry to Glock.

"Beau and Dig," said I, "let me introduce two shore-enough blowed-in-the-glass, dyed-in-the-wool, whole-piece White Men from God's Own Country—Hank and Buddy.....My brothers, Michael and Digby."

They laughed and held out their hands.

"Americans possibly," said Digby.

"Shake," said Hank and Buddy as one man, the four shook gravely.

"Mr. Francesco Boldini," said I. "My brothers," and neither Michael nor Digby offered his hand to the Italian, until that gentleman reached for it effusively.

"I think wine is indicated, gentlemen," he said, and eyeing us in turn, added, "'when we three robbers meet again,' so to speak." Michael invited Hank and Buddy to join us, and Boldini led the way and did the honours of Fort St. Thérèse.

In this canteen the wine was as good as, and even cheaper than, the wine at Fort St. Jean—cheaper than ordinary draught-beer in England.

We three sat, drinking little, and watching the others drink a good deal, for which Michael insisted on paying.

We were soon joined by some old *légionnaires,* who appeared to be stationed permanently at the place, and, from them and Boldini, heard innumerable lurid stories of the Legion, for the truth of all of which they vouched, with earnest protestations and strange oaths. I noticed that the earnestness and strangeness of the latter were in inverse proportion to the probability of the former.

"I perceive we are not about to enter 'an academy for the sons of gentlemen where religious and moral training, character-forming and development of the intelligence, are placed before examination-cramming,' my son," observed Digby to me, quoting from the syllabus of our preparatory school, as we left the canteen.

"No," said I, "but it sounds an uncommonly good school for mercenary soldiers" (and we found that it was certainly that).

"One hopes that this is not a fair sample of our future home-life and domestic surroundings," remarked Michael as we entered the barrack-room.

It was an utterly beastly place, dark, dirty, and depressing, its sole furniture being the great wooden guard-bed before mentioned (which was simply a huge shelf, innocent of mattress or covering, on which a score or so of men could lie side by side), a heap of evil-looking brown blankets in a corner, and a couple of benches. The place would have disgraced a prison if used as a common cell.

However, Boldini assured us that things

(*Continued on page* 30)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing. The following day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

He goes to France, and enlists without trouble in the Foreign Legion. He learns that two Englishmen recently enlisted and believes they are his brothers.

He makes the acquaintance of two recruits who are Americans and becomes popular with the others because he has money to spend. They embark for Africa and find they must fight for their food on the ship.

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Hatching eggs $6.00 per 12 postpaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Stock for sale. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels; Mammoth Bronze turkeys; Pearl guinea. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

PUREBRED Bourbon Red Turkeys. GEORGE DELBRIDGE, Maynard, Ohio.

TURKEYS—Purebred mammoth bronze toms and hens, from best strain. Free from diseases. MRS. ARTHUR INGERSOLL, Route 5, Lowville, N. Y.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys. Original Gold Coin strain. Yearlings and young stock, bred from first-prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, O.

HORNING'S PRIZE Winning Bourbon Reds. Breeding Toms and Hatching Eggs. Order early. FLORA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH W Holland Tom turkeys for breeding, $15 each. MRS. A. H. SMITH, Sodus, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—1st prize winners at State Fair, Sesqui-Centennial—Madison Square Garden, Eggs $8.00 per doz. Young toms weigh 20 lbs. and over. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Hardy, vigorous, free range stock with massive frames and finest markings. Eggs 75c, 10-$6. Book order now. MAPLE DRIVE FARM, Dansville, New York.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—One 220 metal covered Old Trusty incubator, $18. In very good condition. MRS. A. H. SMITH, Sodus, N. Y.

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

NO. 1 HEMLOCK STAVE Silos complete with roof, hoops and doors. 12x28—$215.00. Other sizes in proportion. Same silo in spruce, $237.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

GONE is the HARD WORK! No more backaches! The CHAMPION Wood Splitting Machine makes splitting wood a pleasure. Write Dept. 1, CHAMPION SALES CO., Box 604, Minneapolis, Miss., for full information.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get—our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

FARM 185 acres, 20 head stock, horses, hens, tractor, milker, valuable timber lot, equipment, crops, price $7,500. $1,750 down, balance $200 yearly. Let your wants be known. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

FARMS ALL SIZES; Meeting every preference and purse, in and around the beautiful Mohawk Valley. PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

50 ACRE VALLEY FARM near best markets, easy worked production tillage; 10 cow-creek-watered pasture, fruit, sugar bush and equipment. Cozy 7-room cottage painted, concreted basement barn, poultry houses; 6 cows, young cattle, team, poultry extension equipment. All $3500, $1200 down. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

FURS—HIDES—SHIPPERS

WANTED—Ginseng, Skunks, Raccoons, Mink, Muskrats $2.20; Black Rats $2.50; Weasels $1.50. Flat price-list free. STERN'S—Furriers, New Brunswick, N. J.

(*Additional Classified Ads on page* 30)

HANDY ANDY Tells how to

Use Tree Sprays

CLASSIFIED ADS

(*Continued from page 29*)

HIDES—FURS—SHIPPERS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED

WANTED TWO MARRIED MEN to do general farm work. Will give preference to men who are familiar with orchard work and tractors. State wages received in last position, also references. Position open April 1st. Write to HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED: Married man to work in cow barn. State wages received in last position. Also give references. HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—Driver, farm. Salary—$54 to $66 per month, and maintenance. Applicants must be in good physical condition, experienced in handling horses and general farm work, and have good references. Apply by letter to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

HELP WANTED—Gardener. Salary—$72 to $80 per month, and maintenance. Applicants must be in good physical condition, experienced in truck gardening, and have good references. Apply by letter to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work, on fruit and dairy farm, steady job for good man. State wages expected. WALLACE LITSWORTH, Sussex, N. J.

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10; 10, $2.00. Buckwheat $1.75. Blended $1.05—$1.85. Postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs., Here, Blended $6.20; Buckwheat $5.50. Fine quality. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX INCH White Pine Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—$25.00 per thousand—five thousand feet $100.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE: The Golden Rod Cheese Factory, with equipment Located at Camptown, Bradford County, Penna. J. H. STEVENS, Wyalusing, Penna.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range. easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting. 1 lb. 45c; 3 lbs. $1.20. Postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth, Mass.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

SPRAY MATERIALS: Arsenate Lead, Bordeaux, Calcium Arsenate, Lime-Sulphur, Oil Sprays, Jersey Dry Mix, Dusts, etc. Write for prices. W. A. ALLEN CO., Pittstown, N. J.

HAY AND STRAW for dairies, horses, cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. F. LOWE & SON, Fultonville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Runabout wagon, almost new, $30. Crated, F. O. B. A. B. CRANE, Carmel, N. Y.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT of a New York family-hotel would like to make connections with a reliable dairy farmer who could supply 900 lbs. fresh butter and 500 lbs. salt butter monthly. If you are interested in getting such a market for your butter write to BOX 408, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER—One barrel or case packed with dishes. SECONDS. Not less than 100 pieces. Contains cups, saucers, various sized plates, oatmeals, sauce dishes, platters, sugars, creamers, etc. Price $5.50 per barrel. Same conditions on decorated ware $9.00 per barrel.

Attractful 100 piece gold band dinner set, service for twelve people. Guaranteed, $12.00. Send $5.50, $9.00 or $12.00 check or money order. If freight is over $1.00 we pay difference. Barrels unlimited. Shipped from our warehouses, Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Box D, 541 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

CANVAS Wagon and Truck Covers. White, thirteen ounce canvas, 7 cents per square foot. Green waterproofed sixteen ounce per square yard, 8 cents per square foot made up to your measure. Write for samples. EUREKA TENT AWNING CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

DOLLARS PAID for old Postage Stamps on letters used before 1875. JOHN W. GLAZE,

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—Valuable Book (Free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F. St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

EVERYTHING Printed! FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

200 LETTERHEADS, 200 ENVELOPES, both printed with name and address, to match, postpaid, $1.50. Guaranteed best value ever offered. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Fine quality Seed Corn. 100 Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, White Cap Yellow Dent, Bucks Co. Sweep Stakes, Lancaster Co. Sure Crop. Wilson soy beans. Write for samples. SHULL FARM, Box 5, Tullytown, Pa.

REGISTERED CERTIFIED Alpha Barley and Cornellian Oats give profitable crops of highest feeding value. ROBSON SEED FARM, Hall, N. Y.

JAPAN ONION Sets, qt. 30c, 4 qts. $1. Lima Beans, Pole and Bush, lb. 35c. Prices postpaid. W. E. OVERTON, Bridge Hampton, N. Y.

DAHLIAS: Choice collection 10 named varieties, strong healthy tubers, only $1.00 postpaid—if ordered before March 25th. EARLE DAHLIA FARM, Clay, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Alpha Barley, Victory Oats, Alsike Clover, Marquis Spring Wheat. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Kendaia, Seneca Co., N. Y.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Mary, Martha Washington, Rust Proof, $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand, prepaid. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

PEONIES, 8 varieties, $2.50; 15 varieties Iris, $1.00; 6 varieties Phlox. $1.00; 40 Gladioli, $1.00; Rambler roses, any color, 2 for $1.00; 4 Barberry, $1.00. Fine large plants. Catalogue of others free. 1 Peony extra for $5.00 orders. BABCOCK GARDENS, Carrier 79, Jamestown, New York.

RAISE O. K. BEARDLESS BARLEY. New, two-rowed, stiff strawed. Heavy yielder. Purity 99.36. Local growers wanted. You may get seed free. Write. LONGACRE FARM, Phelps, N. Y.

RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS—Seven generous packets 20c—1 Cosmos, Larkspur, Sunflower, Caldendula, Annual Chrys, Double Hollyhock, 1 mixed: over 20 kinds. MARY FISHER, Atlantic, Pa.

CERTIFIED RASPBERRY, Blackberry, Strawberry Plants. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Japanese Barberry, Spireas, Hydrangeas, etc. Everything guaranteed. Lowest prices. List free. BAKER'S NURSERY, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

RED SPY, Cortland, Early McIntosh, and a complete line of fruit trees. Ornamentals, Gladiolus, Dahlias, Canna, etc. Catalog free. PLEASANT VIEW GARDENS, Dansville, N. Y.

DANISH BALLHEAD Cabbage Seed, from a heavy yielding strain. $2.50 lb. postpaid. C. J. STAFFORD, R. No. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

DAHLIAS: 10 named Dahlias $1, choice varieties. MRS. BERT HAWES, Delanson, N. Y.

Fruit Trees

APPLE TREES, 2 year old, 4 to 6 ft. 25c each. Baldwin, Delicious, Greening, McIntosh Red, Spy, Wealthy. Peach trees, 2 to 3½ ft. 15c each. Elberta Hale. Concord Grape vines 10c, $6 per 100. Hydrangea bushes, 25c. Many other items at special prices. All stock strictly first class and guaranteed true to name. Catalog free. THOMAS MARKS & CO., Nurserymen and Fruit Growers, Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y.

Gladiolus Bulbs

GLADIOLUS BULBS—The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection: Thirty, ALL DIFFERENT, including lavender, salmon, blotched. Holland Giant, etc., blooming size, with planting directions, $1. postpaid. Easily grown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send for 36-page Gladiolus Book describing 175 magnificent varieties. Has special offers. Tells how to grow. Contains 40 illustrations. It's free! HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J. New Lebanon, N. Y.

25 CHOICE GLADIOLUS for $1.10, postpaid, value $2.50. All colors, selected from finest named varieties. L. DEGLER, 1128 Green St., Reading, Pa.

Plants

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple and Red Raspberry plants. Why take a chance? We are willing to take it for you. We guarantee to deliver you plants, true to name, freshly dug from new fields, that will be sure to please you. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

CUTHBERT, Columbian, raspberry plants; roses, clean, healthy, inspected stock. Satisfaction or money returned. Ask for list. M. CUL-

Lone Scouts—Boy Scouts

The Winners of the Map Drawing Contest

I HAVE just been looking over the maps that were entered in for our map drawing contest and thought you would be interested in a few of the points I noticed about them.

1. It is customary to have north at the top of the map. Many maps did not follow this rule and a few omitted the direction arrow entirely.

2. Many of the maps took in too much territory so that little detail was possible.

3. It is customary to keep lettering either horizontal or perpendicular to the page with the arrow pointing to the top and to have it run from left to right and from the bottom to the top. Many maps did not follow this rule.

4. Lettering looks neater if it is uniform and not too small.

I am just pointing out some mistakes so you will do better next time and not to discourage you. Some very good maps were sent in.

The Prize Winners Are:

1. Norton Danielson, Thompson, Pa.—Waterproof Match box No. 1437 in the Scout Catalogue.

2nd. Hilton Smith, Jewett, New York.—U. S. Army mess kit No. 1459 in the catalogue.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Scouts:

One of the hardest things in the degrees to learn is the code. It is not such a difficult thing to master, though, if it is gone at in the right way. One of the best ways is to change something from writing into code and from code into writing. This will give you good practice and before you know it you will be able to write in code without the help of the book. Here is a sentence which contains all the letters of the alphabet, "The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog." Practice on this and try and think up sentences of your own which contain most of the letters.

FRANK T. VAUGHN, LSD-0
(5 points)
PLATTSBURG, N. Y., R.D.-5

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I enjoy the letters that the other boys write in the American Agriculturist. In the summer time we often drive to Otsego Lake which the Indians called the Glimmglass. This is the lake the James Fennemore Cooper wrote about in the Leather Stocking Tales. A statue of the Indian hunter and his dog. In the park at the outlet of the lake is a large boulder which is called the Clinton Dame Market where Gen. Clinton and his army floated down the Susquehanna River.

Scoutingly yours,
EDWIN J. BRYANT,
South Columbia, N. Y.

Dear Brother Scouts:

I am writing again. I have been a Lone Scout for over one year and have got a lot of benefit from it. I have passed the sixth degree and expect to pass the seventh degree before long.

I soon will be sixteen years old. I hunt, fish, swim and trap. I shot several woodchucks last summer and would have shot more if I could have had time. I was working nearly every day on the farm. I shot eleven rabbits last fall. I did not do much fishing last summer. I did do a lot of swimming though. Conneout Lake is just a short way from our place. They have diving boards and a water wheel over there and I sure did have a good time. I have been able to swim for three years. I also had a ride on the big boat.

I do not do much trapping now. I have caught a weasel and a skunk. I have two dogs, one is not mine. Mine is just a pup and he has killed three rats. I have a bicycle and enjoy riding it around. The roads are frozen and cut up so I cannot ride it now. I go to school at Dennison Corners. I am in the eighth grade this year. I would like to hear from some of the other scouts and I will answer all letters.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL HUGHES.
R. F. D. 3, Limesville, Pa.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 28*)

would be quite different at the depôt at Saida or Sidi-bel-Abbès—and I assumed that to be different they must be better, for they couldn't be worse.

After *soupe*, there was nothing to do but to return to the canteen, as we were not allowed to leave the Fort. We spent the evening there, and I was glad to see that Beau and Digby seemed to like Hank and Buddy as much as I did, and that the two Americans, so far as one could judge of the feelings of such taciturn people, reciprocated.

Digby constituted himself host, and everybody was quite happy and well-behaved.

(*To Be Continued Next Week*)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

H. & K. Northern grown strawberry plants are the best. Nothing like them for success. Ten best varieties, get our price-list it is free. HEYWOOD & KLIMOVICH, Central Square, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Open field grown, will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Flat Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25 Express Collect; 1000, $1.25; 5000, $5.00. Bermuda onions same prices. Large plants, prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Albany, Ga.

BERRY, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS. Strawberry plants of the earliest latest, largest, most productive and everbearing varieties. Raspberry plants of the best red, black, purple and yellow varieties. Blackberry, Loganberry, Dewberry, Wineberry, Grape, Gooseberry and Currant plants. 118 kinds of hardy perennial flower plants that live outdoors during winter, such as Columbine, Phlox, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Bleeding Heart, Delphinium, Oriental Poppy, etc. 18 kinds of annual flower plants such as Pansy, Aster, Snapdragon, Petunia Zinnia, Salvia, etc. Dahlia and Gladiolus bulbs. Roses, shrubs, vines, hedge plants. Many kinds of vegetable plants and roots, such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish, etc. Healthy vigorous plants and safe delivery guaranteed. Let me send you my free catalogue. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CABBAGE PLANTS. My frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities $1.00 per 1000. By mail postpaid: 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25. Tomato plants leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.50, 1000 for $2.50. By express, 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants, leading varieties $1-1,000, express collect; prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. GUARANTEE PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

Seed Potatoes

CERTIFIED MICHIGAN SEED Potatoes grown in Penna. for one year with a yield of 548 bushels per acre. Excellent stock at a low price. J. DONALD PHARO, Wall St., Bethlehem, Pa.

POTATOES—EARLY IRISH Cobblers, hill-selected, official yield 443 bu. per acre. Russets. All raised from certified seed. WM. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth Rural Type, Heavy-weight Strain, 365 bu. per acre. H. L. HODNETT & SONS, Fillmore, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED Potatoes. Sir Walter Raleigh and Rural Russett. E. A. WEEKS, Lockc, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Certified Russet, Rural, Early Irish Cobbler, Bu. $2.50. Ten Bu. or over $2.30, freight prepaid. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.

PEDIGREED POTATOES—Certified Cobblers grown in far-North. Vigorous seed that will grow a bumper crop. Price attractive. MOREYVALE FARM, Sheldon, Vt.

CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLER Potatoes. This strain is practically free from disease and vigorous yielder. Buy your seed from a grower with years of experience and a reputation of developing disease free and high yielding strains. GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Hebrons, Burbanks, Bovee, Triumph, Peachblow. Six weeks. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

TOBACCO

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Me.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

BRASSWARE: Send $1.50 for solid brass Crumb Set. ($2.00 value). ROBERTS SALES CO., Schenevus, N. Y.

WOOL SACKS, Bootees, etc., hand-crocheted for infants and small children by a farmer's wife who would like home work. Address MRS. R. A. RYAN, Cuyler, N. Y.

BARREL OF Slightly Imperfected crockery containing over 100 useful dishes. $6.00 prepaid. Circular on request. WINIKER BROTHERS, Dept. 110, Millis, Mass.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Look Out for Free-Lot Venders Using the Radio

Last week while listening on the radio, the Maxim Development Corporation of 110 West 40th Street, New York City, gave out some jumbled letters which when rearranged spelled a name. I sent in the correct rearrangement and received a notice that I had been awarded a building lot size 20 x 100 feet located in their subdivision "Maxim Gables" situated in Ocean County, New Jersey near the station of Forked River, a modern community on the Jersey Shore and a short distance from Barnegat Bay. They wish me to pay the sum of $6.95 for the expense of transaction and transferring the property to me by deed which is free of all encumbrances and will cost me nothing but the $6.95 and future taxes.

I am anxious to know if it is a good investment. I have no money to throw away but if it would pay me in a few years to take the offer up as I might be able to sell it then to some one who had located on an adjoining lot. Any advice or information you could give me would be greatly appreciated. The lot is situated 7 miles from Toms River, 6 miles from Barnegat and 1 mile from Barnegat Bay with Atlantic Boulevard & Central Railroad between the bay and "Maxim Gables" lots.

Would you advise me to send them the $6.95 and get my deed to the lot. I do not want to let it go if there will be a chance of making something out of it later on, neither do I want to spend money on it unless I get it back with interest later on. They allow me 15 days to accept.

THE free lot scheme has been so thoroughly aired in the Service Bureau columns that there is no need of going into the minute details of the scheme. We had personal investigators go into a great many of these matters and not a single development has shown anything but the wildest speculative character. Obviously the lots are too small to build on and adjoining property must be acquired. In case of those properties we have investigated, it will be years before they are worth anything. In the meantime the taxes will be going merrily along.

The free lot scheme of selling real estate has been branded by the authorities as a fraud and only last week one of the large operators of this scheme got into the toils of the law in New York City with having defrauded unsuspecting investors of thousands upon thousands of dollars.

Others Using the Same Scheme

The Maxim Company is not the only proposition that has been broadcast over the radio. We are informed that there is another concern, said to be the Maja Development Corporation which is still using a small station located just outside of New York City, although still in the limits of the greater city. The Maja Company is said to to be selling lots in Florida, and that is "enough said". The Florida boom has gone flat.

The Service Bureau has been assured by the station that broadcast the program of the Maxim Company that the free lot feature has been absolutely banned.

A Law Needed to Curb Tie Salesmen and Their Like

NECKTIE TYLER, the blind necktie salesman of St. Louis, Mo., whose methods we exposed in the Service Bureau columns several weeks ago, is still busy at work in New York State. A letter comes from Canandaigua to the effect that neckties from Tyler are flooding that section.

One of our subscribers asks if this man is in need of charity. As we pointed out in the last article, Necktie Tyler, whose right name is Ernest Howell, is NOT IN NEED OF CHARITY and so stated to the St. Louis Better Business Bureau. He is said to have promised to discontinue the blind appeal but to date he apparently has not done so. The receiver of the ties is under no obligation to return them. About the only way to stop this annoying practice is to keep the ties and hold them in a safe place until a representative of the company calls for them. Of course, if the ties are used that is a signification of acceptance.

One of the staff has received a bunch of these ties and we are holding them for Necktie Tyler's representative to come for them. We might say that the merchandise is inferior to that which could be purchased for the same price in a men's furnishing store. Not only are the ties cheap, but of most gaudy and most repulsive combinations of color.

Time for Law to Stop Practice

Another letter comes from Riverhead, Long Island, stating that early this month the Post Office there received 12 sacks of these neckties. There is no question but what this is seriously interfering with the handling of regular mail and taxing the facilities of the postoffice. The Service Bureau has written to Postmaster General New relative to legislation which may curb the practice.

Vacuum Cleaners Are Now Coming by Mail

THE practice of Necktie Tyler, Paunee Bill, the Elmira Tie Company and others who have been shipping unsolicited and unordered neckties by mail has spread to other fields. The latest addition is a concern in New York City which is sending out vacuum cleaners indiscriminately in mails. Unlike the tie companies, these vacuum cleaners come without any return postage being provided for. We have asked the post office inspectors for an opinion on this matter and they state that if any merchandise comes through the mails unordered and no return postage is provided, the receiver is under no obligation to return the merchandise and can proceed to use it.

Insurance Indemnities Paid

Paid to December, 1926	52,138.90
Paid during January	4,747.83
Paid during February	2,781.41
TOTAL TO DATE	$59,668.14

Details of Indemnities Paid in February, 1927

H. M. Galusha, Newark, N. J... *Thrown from wagon, rib fractured.*	$ 20.00
William Wood, Granton, N. Y... *Trown from load logs, hip bruised.*	20.00
C. A. Midlam, Cuyler, N. Y. .. *Thrown from wagon, side bruised.*	60.00
Clarence Banks, Wingdale, N.Y. *Auto turned over, cut hip.*	31.43
J. N. Pritchard, W. Winfi'd, N.Y. *Auto collision, jaw fractured, cut.*	90.00
Ross Hulin, Greenwood, N. Y. .. *Car skidded on ice, knee injured.*	38.57
F. W. Stevens, Petersburg, N.Y. *Caught between two trucks.*	35.71
H. Osborne, Slippery Rock, Pa. *Thrown from wagon, broken collar bone.*	51.43
Frank Lewis, Ashville, N. Y. .. *Thrown from wagon, arm broken.*	60.00
G. W. Phillips, Canandaigua, N. Y. ..... *Team ran away, hip injured.*	30.00
Richard Laurie, Pavilion, N. Y. *Auto aaccident, hand wrenched.*	4.28
Edna M. Wholey, Shelburn Falls, Mass. ..... *Auto collision, rib fractured.*	47.14
Isaac Boorum, Ceres, N. Y. ..... *Horses ran away, ribs fractured.*	78.57
D. F. Schaadt, Guiderland, N. Y. *Thrown from sleigh, rib fractured.*	30.00
Carrie Davis, Olive Bridge, N. Y. *Thrown from sled.*	60.00
J. T. McCurdy, Est., Phillipsburg, N. J. ..... *Car fell into river.*	1000.00
H. Ellsworth, Ellenville, N. Y... *Thrown from wagon, hand cut.*	30.00
Alice Nightingale, Byron, N. Y... *Cutter hit by auto, arm broken.*	78.57
J. S. Strong, Delevan, N. Y. .... *Car turned over, injured leg.*	70.00
A. Knickbocker, Standfordville, N. Y. ..... *Car skidded, bruised.*	20.00
J. Kozeniski, Rexford, N. Y. ... *Thrown from wagon, knee sprained.*	60.00
F. Newcombe, Batavia, N. Y. .. *Thrown from load of hay.*	60.00
J. Beck, Jr., Adams, Mass. ..... *Thrown from wagon, injuries.*	82.86
Leslie Horton, Chaffee, N. Y. .. *Horse and cutter ran into him.*	90.00
Ralph Hill, Marathon, N. Y. .... *Thrown from load of logs.*	20.00
John Herring Est., Ulster Park, N. Y. ..... *Struck by Dodge truck, died.*	250.00
Jay Wood, Pine City, N. Y. .... *Thrown from wagon, bruises.*	20.00
Jacob Wells, Salamanca, N. Y. .. *Auto collision, lacerations.*	45.71
Will Hillebert, Dayton, N. Y. .. *Thrown from load of logs, fractured collar bone.*	57.14
L. J. Garlow, Waverly, N. Y. .. *Auto turned turtle, contusions.*	68.57
E. G. Bartlett, Sprakers, N. Y. .. *Car accident, sprained leg.*	21.43
James Pratt, Mooers Forks, N.Y. *Thrown from wagon, fractured shoulder.*	130.00
Ellen J. Thomas, Holland Patent, N. Y. ..... *Thrown from sleigh, fractured ribs.*	20.00
	$2781.41

Just Another Home Work Scheme—Save Your Dollar

"I received a letter from the B Institute of Pennsylvania. I have never written them before, although their letter states I have. Is this firm reliable?"

THE letter our subscriber enclosed was mimeographed affair that is undoubtedly being broadcasted in the mail. The proposition offered by the B Institute is a homework scheme that is included with a great many others and has never been endorsed by the Service Bureau. In fact, it has been written up a number of times previously. The Service Bureau has been given an opinion by a member of the office of the inspector in charge of the U. S. Post Office in New York City, that these propositions are not recommendable and are being closely investigated to determine whether or not they can be considered fraudulent. In this particular case the regular fee of $1.00 is charged, for what, we do not know. Their proposition is to address envelopes and clip newspapers. They claim one can make as high as $50 a week in this work, which obviously is quite preposterous.

The Law on Cemetery Lot Upkeep

A few years ago I owned the cemetery here. The price per lot was $32 and $40, grave about $3.00, care of it, $1.50. It is now owned by an association for the betterment of the grounds, not for private profit. Their prices, I believe, are lots $60 to $100, grave $6.00, care of lot was $5.00 but was reduced to $4.00. Can they charge that? They claim if one is seven years back they can enter on and sell part of it to pay up. Can they?

WHERE the owner of a cemetery lot does not pay the expense of its upkeep within six months after the expense was incurred the cemetery laws of New York say that the cemetery association may sell the lot at public auction after giving the owner ten days notice of the sale. In this case if the association has waited seven years without getting reimbursement for the upkeep of the lot it would seem that they have acted in a generous way. Of course the owner of the lot gets the surplus money, that is, all over and above that necessary to pay the bill of the association for the upkeep.—M. S.

$2,500,000 Law Suit Against Temple Terrace

A suit to compel Temple Terrace, Inc., of Tampa, Fla., to return about $2,500,000 collected from 400 investors in all parts of the United States as part payment on a Florida citrus development has been filed in the Federal Court for the Southern District of Florida, Thomas D. Osbourne of Smith & Osbourne, 160 Broadway, counsel for investors' protective committee, announced Monday of this week.

Mr. Osbourne said application for a receiver would be made to the Federal Court. The alleged promoters of the development are D. C. Gillette and Mrs. M. C. Fowler of Tampa, he said. It is alleged that they failed to perform their part of a contract to plant orange groves while payments were being made.—*New York Packer.*

If those people who had put their hard earned money into this proposition, had not fallen for "promises", they would not be facing this loss. A safe investment pays from the start and is not dependent on future developments.

Receiver for Famous Butter & Egg Co., N. Y.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Famous Butter & Egg Company, Inc., 87 Chrystie street. The Famous Butter & Egg Company, which was a partnership owned by David Cochen and Sidney Fizel, filed a voluntary petition some weeks ago.—*New York Packer.*

The concern was not licensed and bonded by the New York State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets. Any shippers who hold claims against this firm should communicate with the Service Bureau. According to gossip in the trade there is little to salvage from the wreck.

To deliver fresh pure sweet milk in just the RIGHT condition to your local creamery means many extra dollars for your bank account. To do so you must have the proper equipment for caring for it from the milking time to final delivery.

With the modern and proven successful mechanical milkers you will save time, and perhaps extra help, and will handle your milk in a more sanitary manner. Good cooling tanks are indispensable and they, with dependable cream separators, pay for themselves many times over.

Find out all about such equipment at your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store where you have a chance to see and study every detail before you buy. You will get, too, the friendly helpful advice of an experienced hardware man who can tell you just what to expect and how to care for all kinds of dairy equipment.

Go in and talk it over — in that way you will be sure to get the best for your needs. Your "Farm Service" Man will be glad to have you and you will be under no obligation.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Jamesway

Barn Equipment Book

Poultry Equipment Book

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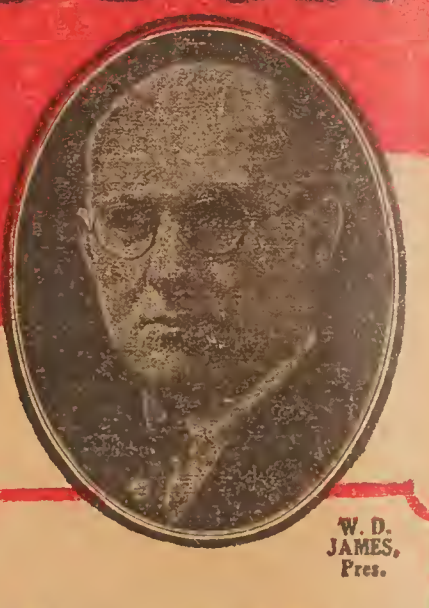
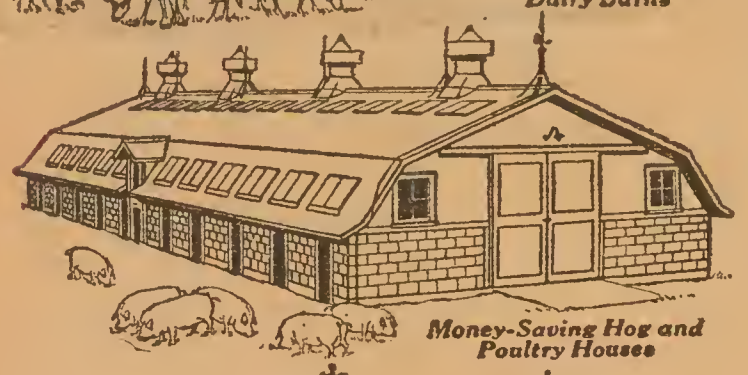
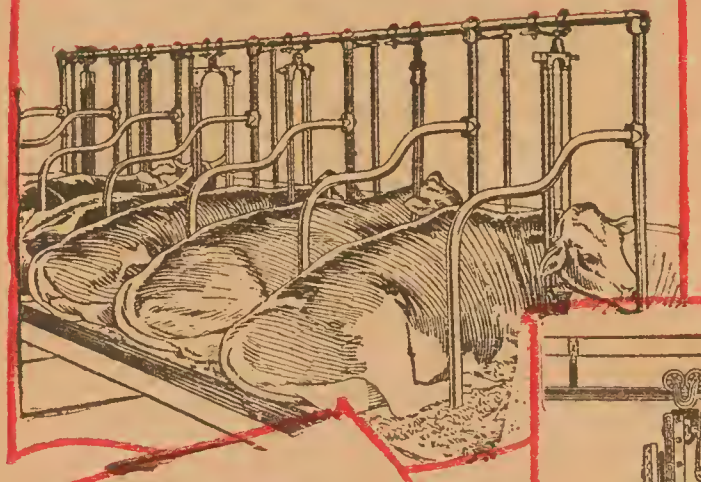


W. D. JAMES, Pres.

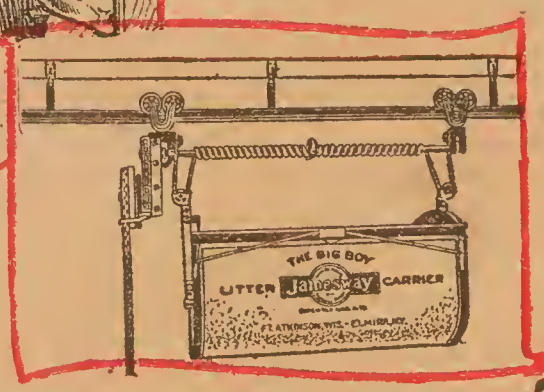
Labor-Saving Dairy Barns



Money-Saving Hog and Poultry Houses



Can Be Attached to Wooden or Steel Stalls



If you are going to build or remodel a Cow Barn, Poultry House, Horse Barn or Hog House—if you are thinking of putting in Labor Saving Equipment in your present buildings—or installing a Ventilating System—by all means send for these FREE BOOKS before you buy. They will show you how to save a lot of money and help you get started right.

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How to get the most in farm buildings for the least money is a subject Jamesway has specialized in for years. How you can benefit by these money-saving, money-making plans is told in these Books. Get the latest ideas—benefit by this actual experience and thus avoid costly, annoying mistakes. Profit by the short cuts and save money. These Books tell you how.

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These Books tell all about Jamesway Equipment—Stalls, Cups and Carriers for Cow Barns—Hay Racks, Grain Boxes for Horse Barns—Heated Waterers, Mash Feeders, Brooder Stoves for Poultry Men—a full line of Sanitary Steel Equipment for cows, horses, hogs or hens at prices that will save and make you money.

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Here are only a few of the many helpful aids found in these books for those who expect to build or remodel:

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- —Why specifications get lowest bid
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Why wall construction and heat loss are the two most vital factors in farm building construction.

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Just fill out and mail coupon—check items you are interested in and we will send the books you want and full particulars of Jamesway Service. We are the oldest and largest concern in the country specializing in Farm Building Plans, Equipment and Ventilation for Cow, Hog and Hen Farmers. We have saved money for thousands of farmers and we can save money for you, too. Don't build or remodel until you get these valuable books.

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"I have been looking in the dictionary for a word that will express what I think of Jamesway, 'perfect' approaches it. This little paper is not large enough to tell you how pleased I am with my outfit." John B. Scott, Pittsford, Michigan.

"Not only did your cups pay for the equipment but they put a few dollars away every week in the increase in milk checks. I can't say enough for the Jamesway." John Signer, Monroe, Wisconsin

"I have used the Jamesway for nine years. After nine years of service they have done what I expected and I know they will be here for nine years more." Fred Warnberg, Rush City, Minn.

"I ordered Jamesway in 1915—lost everything by fire in 1918 and have Jamesway again and like them best of all." Paul Lytinen, Cloquet, Minn.

"Jamesway is the most dependable labor saving device I have on the farm so far." Alex Turick, Anamoose, N. Dak.

"Just a word in regard to our stanchions purchased in 1909—they are as good as new and have given good satisfaction." W. E. Rabe, Oakdale, Wis.

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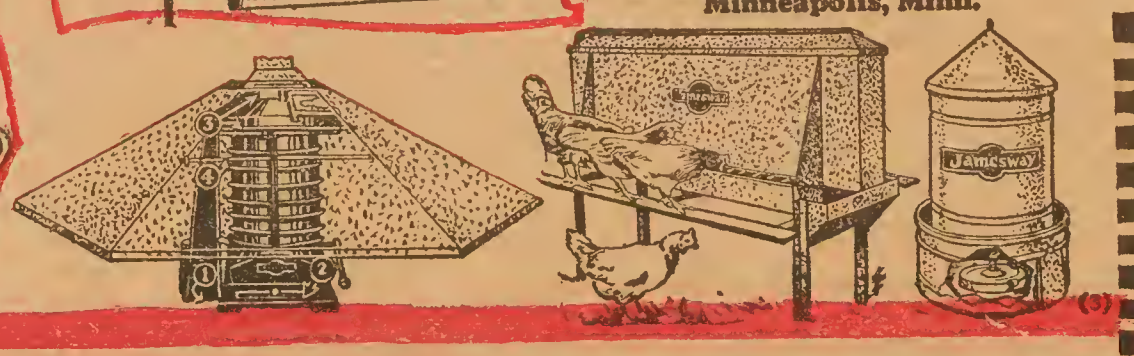

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MARCH 26, 1927

Tuttle Wins $100 Service Bureau Reward

Ontario County Thief Caught on A. A. Protected Farm

CARLONE FERINANIO, a Portuguese, living near Covell Corners near Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, found chicken thieving from a farm on which an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign is posted to

Mr. Tuttle, who was awarded the $100 reward, is shown at the left standing beside the American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign. At the right is Mr. Otto Herzberger, Justice of the Peace, who sentenced Ferinanio to sixty days in jail.

be an unhealthy business. He attempted to steal some poultry from a farm worked by Mr. Richard Tuttle, an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber. Mr. Tuttle captured him and he is now serving a sixty-day sentence for his crime.

The owner of the farm which Mr. Tuttle works, Mr. Frank W. Kidman, notified the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau. One of our editors immediately went to Covel Corners, investigated the facts, and Mr. Tuttle now has the check for $100 given by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as a reward for capturing and helping to convict a chicken thief, as we announced in our March 12th issue.

The story of the capture is a very interesting and dramatic one. Mr. Tuttle has been keeping his hens in a barn which is isolated from the other buildings, at least a quarter of a mile from his home. Lately, he had been missing some of his pullets. Some of his neighbors advised him to notify the sheriff, but he decided not to, thinking that he would have a better chance of catching the thief by keeping still. Events proved that he was right.

How the Thief Was Caught

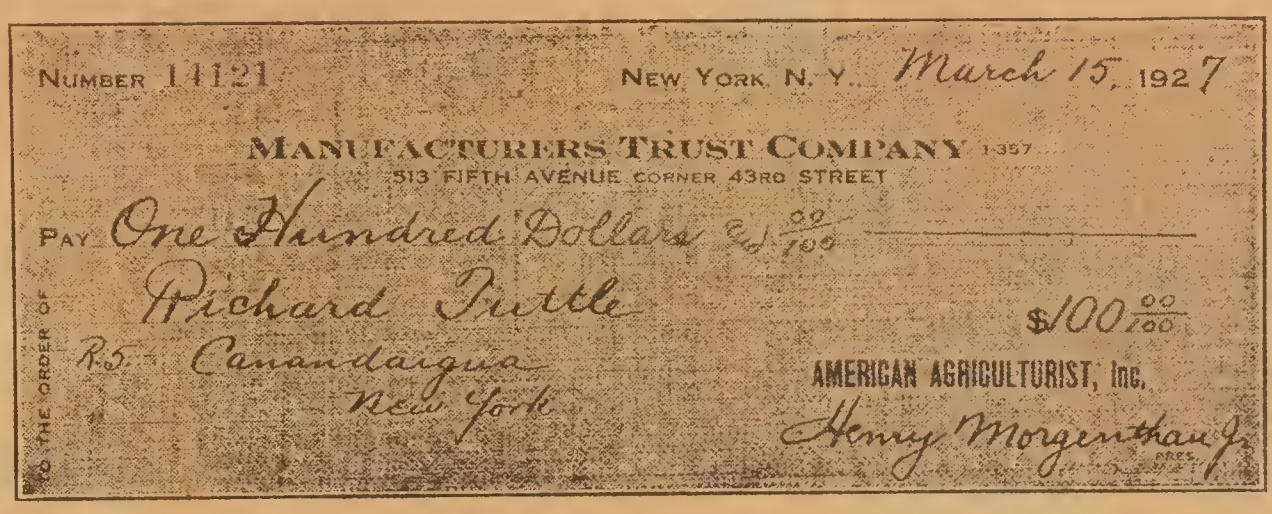
On March 4, right after supper, he started back to the barn after some potatoes. He had been in the habit of going back to look for the chicken thief after eight o'clock, but because of his errand he started on this night a little earlier. Two of his girls, one nine and one thirteen, went with him. Just as they came near the barn one of the girls saw a man in the driveway. As soon as this man saw them he dropped a bag which he was carrying and started around the corner of an old uninhabited house, with Mr. Tuttle in hot pursuit. The thief became entangled in some bushes and Mr. Tuttle succeeded in catching up with him and grabbing him by the neck. One of the girls screamed to her father to let him go as he might have a revolver or a club, but Mr. Tuttle had no intention of letting the thief escape. He just held on tighter. He demanded to know of the man what he had in the bag. The Portuguese said he did not have anything and then he exclaimed: "Me have no money; me have no friends; me have no home." A few minutes later he admitted having taken four pullets from Mr. Tuttle about a month earlier but he offered to return them if Mr. Tuttle would let him go.

Mr. Tuttle did not realize that he had the legal right to hold a man without a warrant for his arrest, so he let him go on the promise that he would bring back the other chickens.

Sheriff John Bolles, who so promptly arrested the thief, (left), Ferinanio (center), Deputy Sheriff E. W. Kerskie (right).

As a matter of fact, anyone has the right to arrest anyone caught in the act of committing a crime and may call on any citizen for aid in his arrest. But the matter was not to rest there. Some of the neighbors heard of the affair and telephoned Mr. J. C. Bolles, the sheriff of the county. Mr. Bolles and his deputy arrived very promptly and with Mr. Tuttle they went to the local Justice of the Peace, Otto Herzberger and swore out a warrant for the thief's arrest. The sheriff then went to the home of an Italian family, where it was said Ferinanio worked for his board, and arrested him. He was promptly tried and within four hours of his arrest, he began serv-

(*Continued on page 23*)



NUMBER 14121 NEW YORK, N. Y. March 15, 1927

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY 1-357
513 FIFTH AVENUE CORNER 43RD STREET

PAY One Hundred Dollars 00/100

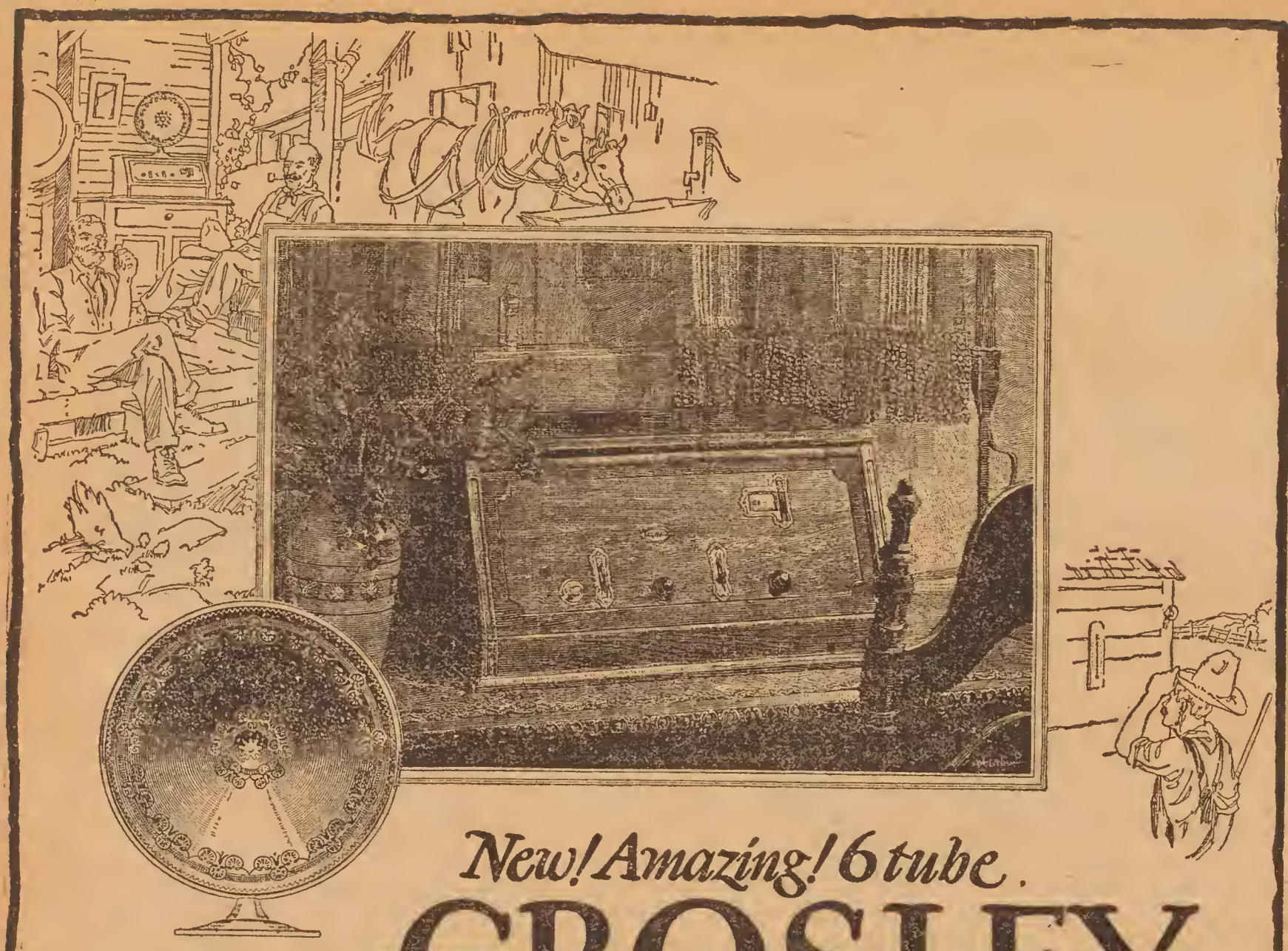
TO THE ORDER OF Richard Tuttle

R.D. Canandaigua New York

$100 00/100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.
Henry Morgenthau Jr. PRES.

A Fac-simile of the $100 check given by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to Mr. Richard Tuttle, who caught the thief.



The CROSLEY MUSICONE

The finest loud speaker you can buy—not the costliest. Enormous demand has kept price at an incredible low level. Crosley patented actuating unit will reproduce sound perfectly. Volume is tremendous. 12 inch size, $9.75—16 inch size, $14.75.

New! Amazing! 6 tube.

CROSLEY

SINGLE DRUM CONTROL

RADIO $60.

Distant stations louder and clearer—cut through summer static with this powerful 6 tube radio.

Folks who own this new Crosley set are going to enjoy radio as much this summer as in winter. 1927 summer broadcasting will be more extensive than ever. With this 6 tube marvel stations formerly in the far-away class become neighbors.

Crosley radio is *the* farm radio because farmers as a whole spend their money very carefully. They are business men. They have learned to look for value. Actual count shows more Crosley radios owned on farms than any other make.

This new set of Crosley is a wonder. Match it against any set of 6 or 7 tubes. The volume of its reproduction will keep radio a delight all summer.

Crosley radios are high in quality.

Finely finished cabinets, beautifully decorative in two tones and gold metal trimmings. Up to the minute single drum control. Easiest set on the market to tune.

Crosley radios are low in price,

because Crosley mass production methods permit spreading expenses over many units instead of few. Second cost is reasonable too, because battery consumption is unusually low.

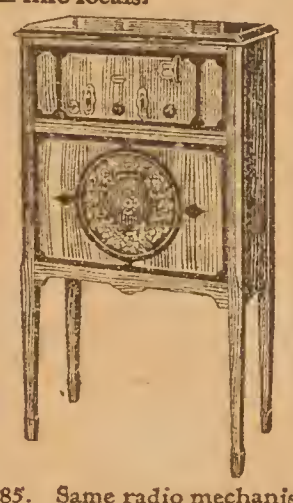
See them at your Crosley dealers. Write Dept.205 for descriptive literature if your dealer cannot supply you

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION

POWEL CROSLEY, Jr., President. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Crosley sets are licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1,113,149, or under patent applications of Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc., and other patents issued and pending.

The 6-60 is a beautifully finished 2-toned mahogany cabinet. All stations found with and written down on single drum. Acuminators find stations missed on ordinary single dial control sets. Crescendon brings distant stations in like locals.



The 6-85. Same radio mechanism as in table model 6-60. Same startling results. Same complete radio satisfaction. Genuine Crosley Musicone built in this pleasing console. Beauty of tone and fidelity of reproduction unmatchable. A rare value and a set that will give you pleasure for years to come. Price, without tubes and batteries..... $85

Authorized CROSLEY RADIO Better—Costs Less Sales & Service Station

CROSLEY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Look for this sign on radio dealer's door or window. Authorized Crosley dealers have been selected because of the service they can render their customers

ELECTRIC PARTS CORP.
419 S. State St., Syracuse, N. Y.

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575 Atlantic Ave. at 4th Ave. and L. I. R. R. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ROSKIN BROS.
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Albany, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH L. STRAUSS CO.
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M. H. JOHNSON ELECTRIC CORP.
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Cattle Dealers Organize to Fight TB Campaign

Selfish Motives Back of Efforts to Get Farmers to Join at $10 Each

A CAMPAIGN against the real interests of farmers is being organized at the present time in New York State which should be understood in its true light by every dairyman. The new organization is called the New York State Farmers' and Livestock Dealers' Association. It is organized by the cattle dealers for the purpose of opposing and interfering with the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. It is stated by its leaders that the object of the Association is to get a better deal for farmers in the TB campaign, BUT THE REAL OBJECT IS TO GET A LAW OR RULING IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS WHICH WILL ALLOW THE CATTLE DEALERS TO PROFIT AND MAKE MORE MONEY FROM THE MISFORTUNES OF DAIRY FARMERS BY TRAFFICKING AND DEALING IN CATTLE AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS.

The organization is perfecting local units in several counties and is urging farmers to join and charging them ten dollars for membership. Several farmers have already joined. Not only will they lose their ten dollars, but they are contributing money which will be used to hold up the progress of the dairy industry and injure their own business and that of their brother dairymen. We know that there is no farmer in the State who really wants to do this when he knows the situation.

Why are some of the dealers back of this movement? The answer is simple. The law provides that cattle dealers shall not buy untested cattle, have them tested and then receive the indemnities for the reactors from the State the same as ordinary farmers are paid. There was a time before this law was passed when many dealers made a practice of buying untested cattle from farmers at too low prices and then selling the reactors to the State. This practice did more than everything else put together to hold up progress of TB eradication. Hundreds of dealers got well-to-do out of the practice. For instance, in the year preceding September 1921 approximately one-half million dollars were paid out by the State on the so-called private tests which were very largely tests for dealers. No wonder they are against the present system when they are shut off from easy money like this! Both the farmers and the taxpayers suffered. This is the whole reason why some of these men are now fighting the tuberculosis work and trying to bring about changes that will allow them to get their noses in the trough again. We know that no dairyman who understands the situation will be a party to it.

Dealers in Cortland Cattle Scandal

Have you forgotten the great cattle scandal in Cortland County not so long ago? You will remember that it was cattle dealers who violated the law by buying and selling illegally cows affected by tuberculosis and you will remember that they were detected, arrested, tried and sent to jail.

Now of course there are many upright men who buy and sell cattle. You will find that most of them will have nothing to do with this new organization. Honest cattle dealers render a service to the industry, and for such men we have nothing but commendation. But there are plenty of others. Every farmer knows that he has to be on the watch when dealing with them and as often as not he is a loser when he buys or sells stock with cattle dealers of a certain type.

The arguments stated by this livestock dealers' association are very plausible, very easy to believe. They say first that the association "is in hearty accord with the State and Federal program of tuberculosis eradication" and then all of the rest of their statements show that they are not in accord with this campaign and that the association will do all that it can to oppose everything that has been done to clean up TB in New York State.

One of their statements is that an object of

(*Continued on page* 10)

Beware of These Dealers

As explained in the article on this page, dairymen are being solicited to join an organization known as the New York State Farmers' and Livestock Dealers' Association and are being charged ten dollars per member. We know of no better way to waste your ten dollars or of putting money into the hands of enemies who will use it to fight the best interests of the dairy industry in this State. The organization is founded for selfish reasons by dealers who are trying to get farmers to help them pull the dealers' "chestnuts out of the fire".

Read the article and keep your ten dollars.—The Editors.

Someone Must Store Wool Until the Mills Need It

Sheep Growers Save Money By Pooling, Grading and Storing Their Own Product

By F. E. ROBERTSON

THE growth of cooperative pooling, warehousing and marketing of farm products by the farmer is gradually extending in variety and scope. With certain products the increase in volume of business has been more rapid than with others. It does not seem to matter whether the commodity is very perishable as in the case of vegetable crops, or less perishable as in the case of apples, cereals, etc. Modern systems of assembling, grading, packing and shipping make it possible to move quickly perishable products thousands of miles to markets where they are offered for sale in excellent condition. Gradually, but probably rapidly enough for good business, the individualistic producer is coming to see the advantage of group action and control of agricultural products enroute to market. Many have not yet thought out their individual responsibilities in the undertaking.

Time was,—and the idea still prevails in many sections,—when the farmer, after producing his crop, immediately hauled it to market to be sold at a price always set by someone else. This custom resulted in the usual seasonal congestion, flooded markets and radical fluctuations in prices. The condition still exists in certain districts of the United States and probably will so continue from season to season, or until such time as a large majority of the producers have worked out systems for storing and financing the gradual orderly sale of their holdings.

Some one—somewhere, in between the producer and consumer has had to accumulate, carry in storage and gradually distribute farm products to the retail trade. That work has been done largely by local dealers, wholesale men and retailers. Each one and all of these must realize a profit in order to continue in business. If they make no profit they are forced out. So in order to insure profit they must buy at sufficiently low prices and sell at advanced prices. All along the line these middlemen have, and are carrying the burden (willingly enough because it pays) of financing the storage and distribution of farm products. Manifestly they charge liberally for performing this service. Part of that charge being borne by the farmers who receive low prices and part by the consumers who pay high retail prices.

A common example is presented here to illustrate the situation as it has existed and also to emphasize the fact that conditions are changing rather rapidly so that it may soon be necessary, or certainly to their advantage, for the farmers themselves to supervise the orderly assembling, packing, warehousing and financing of their products through the usual trade channels to the last retailer.

In the spring months the sheep grower clips his flock and almost immediately looks about for a purchaser. Now, it so happens that nearly all sheep growers are interested in selling their clips during about the same season. This means that the wool growers, having around 365,000,000 pounds of wool, desire and unthinkingly expect someone to take that product off their hands, and after assuming the financial burden of that immense volume of wool, to gradually resell it to the manufacturers throughout the following eight to twelve months. Naturally those who undertake to handle the wool must be good business men with a speculative strain of blood in their veins. Now within the past eighteen months we have seen the beginning of what may result henceforth in a radical change from the old way of carrying and distributing a season's clip of wool.

Formerly the large retail stores went into the goods market about twice each year and purchased outright enough goods to run them for at least six months. The wholesalers to meet that semi-annual demand gave large orders to manufacturers for delivery of future supplies. The manufacturers in turn purchased large blocks of raw wool sufficient to keep their plants running continually for several months. So, down the line, the dealers gathered the small clips and held them for advance prices and demands from mills. Every group was engaged in assembling reserves

(*Continued on page* 14)

".....who shall accumulate and carry the 365,000,000 pounds of wool produced in the United States in the spring months and to be distributed to the mills as required throughout the year?"

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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A Thought For the Week

Not long ago I heard a good farmer and his wife saying:

"You know, we are just farmers."

Well, what of it? If you will show me anything that is more fundamental to human life and the seat of more happiness than "just farming," I'll treat.—DR. JOHN W. HOLLAND.

* * *

ALL of the signs certainly point toward an early spring. For several weeks now the weather has been mild, there has been a lot of sunshine, and the sap has been running freely. In many sections there is little frost in the ground so that the maple sugar season seems likely to be short. In Southern New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the early buds have started. Here's hoping that the season is not so early that heavy frosts yet to come will cause a lot of damage.

* * *

DON'T miss the interesting and dramatic story on Page 1 telling how Richard Tuttle, an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber and member of the Service Bureau, captured a chicken thief and thereby secured $100 cash reward paid by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., through the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau.

Also, you will find another article vital to the interests of dairymen on Page 3.

* * *

Have just been looking over your new 1927 Reference Number. It is great. Congratulations. It alone is worth many time the subscription price.

May I bother you again for some information? I ask so often that I ought to pay you for it; don't you think so too? But when I ask the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I know I will always get a prompt and reliable answer and that's more than most sources of information can give.—C. M. B., N. Y.

WE have received a good many letters like the above regarding our Reference Number. We are glad that it was of help to you for to help our readers is what we are here for. If you have any special problem it may be that we can be of some service to you in solving it if you want to write us the details.

* * *

ONE of the strongest arguments for farm organization we have heard was recently given by Dr. C. E. Ladd of the New York State College of Agriculture. He pointed out that the average value of farms and equipment in New York State is about $10,000. But the total value of farm property is around $2,000,000,000.

"No one individual having a capitalization of only $10,000 can make much of a showing," said Dr. Ladd, "against organized capital and business with which he must constantly deal. But an organization of farmers with a total of $2,000,000,000 back of it would be larger and more powerful than any other business with which it had transactions."

* * *

THE United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that pure bred livestock on the average has a 40 per cent increased earning power over grades.

* * *

WHAT is there that can give one a more contented outlook upon life than a few moments spent on the south side of the barn or the house on one of these first warm, sunny spring days? It is almost worth going through the long tedious winter.

* * *

WE have a friend who for more than forty-five years has traveled up and down on a line of railroad faithfully serving his employer and the public as a conductor. What a splendid record of service. How many of us will be able to do as well? In a visit with this conductor the other day, he said to us: "All that I ask is just five years more so that I can round out just an even half century."

How Would You Spend $500?

SUPPOSE you should be left unexpectedly with $500. How would you spend it?

For the best letter on this subject, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $3, $2 for the second best and $1 each for all others we can publish. We believe that farm people are the wisest spenders in the world. They have to be. So we think some letters on the subject would be extremely interesting for all of us to read. Do not write more than two hundred and fifty words and mail us your letter before May 15.

Poultrymen, Watch Your Step!

IT is time to go slow in the poultry business. Poultry and eggs have paid better than almost any farm products for several years now with the result that everyone who could has been crowding production to the limit. Professor J. E. Rice, head of the Poultry Department of the State College at Ithaca, gives warning that poultrymen are headed for glutted markets and overproduction.

Prof. Rice says: "Production is running rampant stimulated by past profits and a tendency to shift from other branches of non-paying agriculture. The only possible relief from disaster is to organize some means of informing poultrymen and getting them to put on the brakes; to check the increase of present flocks and to discourage fresh investment in the business."

Officers Could Enforce the Law If They Wished

ONE of the greatest disgraces and blots upon the history of New York State and of the whole nation is the failure of both the states and the nation to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. The argument that this law cannot be enforced will not hold water. You have all read no doubt of the famous "Whiskey Rebellion" in Washington's administration. It was in 1794. The country was weak and just getting on its feet. An excise of nine cents a gallon was placed on whiskey. This tax the people of Western Pennsylvania refused to pay. They denounced the tax as unconstitutional and oppressive and drove the excise officials out of the country. Washington stated that these people threatened "the very existence of the government". He promptly despatched an army of 15,000 militia to enforce the law. These troops crossed the Allegany Mountains, restored order, and the demonstration was a great object lesson of the strength of the national government.

If it were possible then, when the government was weak and hardly started, it is certainly possible now, providing we had some public officials, with the same courage and resource. We can be sure that if the officials do not control the rum gangs, the rum gangs will control the officers. In fact, that is just what is happening in some sections of the country. The law breakers sneer at America and its institutions. In Georgia, mobs led by rum gangs have flogged hundreds in two counties, including women, pastors of churches and editors, who have been outspoken against liquor violations.

How long, we wonder, are the good citizens of America going to tolerate such conditions?

A Fine Trip

BY the time you read this, your friend, M. C. Burritt, whose Western New York farm notes you read every week, will, with Mrs. Burritt, be well started on a trip to Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Burritt go as representatives of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on a tour with the American Agricultural Editors' Association. They left St. Louis on Sunday morning, March 20. Their first stop will be New Orleans, where they will be guests of the city. From there they will proceed to Houston, Texas, and on into the lower Rio Grande Valley, passing over into Mexico at Matamoras. The party will arrive in Mexico City about March 29th, and will go on from there into the tropical section and into the region once inhabited by the ancient Incas and Mayas, the semi-civilized people of old Mexico.

All of our readers will be interested to know that Mr. Burritt will write regularly of his experiences on this trip. These stories should be especially interesting at this time because of the agitation in Mexico against Americans and because of the trouble between the two countries.

This is the first real vacation that Mr. and Mrs. Burritt have had in years and we are sure that their AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST friends will join with us in wishing for them a very pleasant and profitable time.

Great Work Is Done By Boy Scouts

THE Boy Scouts of America have just celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of their great organization. With the possible exception of the Sunday School, we know of no institution or organization that is doing as much for our American boyhood as the Boy Scouts. If your boy is of Scout age, do not let him miss this great opportunity. If he cannot join a troop, have him write to the Lone Scout Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for information about the Lone Scouts which is organized especially for country boys.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the most interesting and pleasing speakers in the extension forces of the New York State College is Mrs. Mary Monroe of Dryden, New York. Mrs. Monroe quite likes to get the joke on me when she has the opportunity, so here's one about her home town.

Through the village of Dryden there flows a little creek which is quite apt every time it has the chance to overflow its banks, flood the cellars and streets in Dryden and go on a regular rampage. Recently a motorist happened to be going through the town during one of these floods. The water was so high that it got into the carburetor of his car and stopped him, so that he was stuck in water two or three feet deep on either side of him.

Finally in disgust, he waded out to the sidewalk and glaring at the amused crowd which had gathered, he gritted between his teeth:

"If I only had the guy who named this place DRYDEN, I'd murder him!"

News From the Publisher's Farm

MR. L. M. DOWNER of Forestville, N. Y., writes me as follows:

"Your question as to apple varieties is one that I myself am asking, but I would like to make a suggestion concerning Opalescent. Do not set this apple if you are much troubled with blight. We have one tree on this farm and are thinking seriously of pulling it out. The blight attacks it badly and the fruit itself has little to recommend except size and beauty. We find it of inferior quality and a poor keeper".

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

I would be interested in hearing from other readers of this column as to their experiences with the Opalescent Apple.

Mr. Charles J. Devlin of Arcade, N. Y., in a letter, asked the following question: "I have been reading your writings in the A. A. and am interested in the Advanced Registry work you are doing. I have been breeding Registered Holsteins for a number of years but have done very little A. R. O. work. I would like to know a little more in regard to the expense of Class "C" testing which you are doing."

Mr. Devlin, it would cost you $12 a month to have your cows supervised by Cornell University, if you decided that you wanted to make semi-official records on your purebred Holsteins. Under the present regulations, you would be permitted to have 15 cows on test at one time. If you have more than 15 cows on test, the supervisor would have to stay an extra day, and I believe that they would charge you $3.50 for this.

* * *

FISHKILL Dichter Colantha Inka who made a world's record as a two year old in Class "C" has just finished her year as a junior four year old with a Class "B" record of 19,266.9 lbs. of milk and 819.33 lbs. of butter. She just freshened again last week, but we are going to give her a rest this year. The next time she freshens, we will give her an opportunity to make 1,000 lbs. of butter, if she has it in her.

Fishkill Sadie Vale Colantha Inka, another good "Dutch" daughter, finished her year, as a junior three year old in Class "B" with a record of 16,926.7 lbs. of milk and 733.59 lbs of butter.

In March 12th issue, I wrote about three "Hengerveld" daughters that were on test. These three heifers have completed their records and, under the existing conditions, did even better than I thought they would as we have had several changes of help in the cow barn during the last month.

Fishkill Alken Ormsby DeKol, as a first calf heifer, gave in 7 days 532.2 lbs. of milk and 25.81 lbs. of butter, with an average test of 3.88%. Her best day's milk was 80 lbs.

Fishkill Inka Lady DeKol, as a senior two year old, gave 472.2 lbs. of milk and 22.18 lbs. of butter, with an average test of 3.757%. Her best day's milk was 72.5 lbs.

The third heifer in this group was Fishkill Inka Aaggie DeKol. As a senior two year old, she gave 434.9 lbs. of milk and 21.55 lbs. of butter, with an average test of 3.97%. Her best day's milk was 65.5 lbs.

To say the least, I am pleased with the way the daughters of "Hengerveld" are producing. They give as much milk as their dams and have a higher butterfat test.

* * *

THE city newspapers are full of news about the Federal Income Tax. Millions of dollars will be paid over to the Federal Government on March 15th. Millions of dollars invested in tax exempt securities and personal property will not pay a penny of taxes to the Federal or State Government. It is this kind of capital that should be taxed. The thought has occurred to me that if the legislature can pass special laws exempting tenement houses from paying any taxes for ten years, why can we not pass a law exempting farms valued at $10,000 or under from paying any property taxes. The burden of taxation on the farmer must be made lighter and the proper place to increase the taxes is on income from invested capital.

* * *

DON'T forget about the prizes offered through my column in the February 12th issue for the three best letters describing the "Ten Greatest Proven Herd Sires of the Holstein Breed". In order to enter this contest, your letter must be received in our office before April 15.

* * *

AS I was riding around the county, over the week-end, and saw some of the country roads leading off the state highways, I wished that the people who have the spending of the money for the highways of the state could have been with me. It seems to me that more money should be spent on the back country roads in order to make it possible for our farmers to get out with their automobiles and teams. At this time of year when the frost is coming out of the ground, the best way to get around on some of the back roads where I live is either to fly or walk. You certainly cannot drive an automobile and get anywhere.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Worth Memorizing

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hodden gray and a' that,
Gie fools their silks and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that!
For a' that and a' that
Their tinsel show, and a' that
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that!

—Robert Burns.

Visits With the Editor

AMONG my possessions there is an old notebook containing a rhymed story of an excursion to Penn Yan which my brother (George Duff) and I took together more than twenty years ago. Since the coming of the automobile the world for all of us, and especially for country boys and girls, has changed a lot. Today a journey of one hundred or even five hundred miles from home is nothing unusual, but for farm boys of other times such a trip was an event of a lifetime.

E. R. Eastman

How fast the world has grown small, and how great distances have shortened in a brief twenty-five years. Never will I forget the awed feeling I had as I sailed down old Lake Keuka on the excursion boat and looking off to the East thought of the many hills and valleys that lay between me and my home in distant Tioga County.

When we boys were at home, we were never quite so happy as when we could get a good joke on one of the others. "George Duff" usually had the advantage because he could put his "blackguarding" into rhyme and thereby make it more effective. So when George Duff and I returned from our excursion to Penn Yan, in order to make fun of me, he wrote up a rhymed account of the trip which he entitled:

A Truthful Account of
The Adventures
of Edward Roe Eastman
on the Occasion of his
Memorable Voyage
to
Penn Yan

Last fall I happened to be speaking to a farm audience in Penn Yan and I recalled the time when the excursion boat used to sail up and down Lake Keuka, and read to them some of my brother's old rhyme about our trip together. The audience got such a good laugh out of it that I have thought it might be worth while to repeat some of it here, warning you beforehand that it is nothing but nonsense and has no purpose except possibly to entertain you for a few moments and to make you smile. I figure that no day is lost to any person when he gets one good laugh out of it.

'Twas in the prime of summer time
In nineteen hundred three
That Edward Roe resolved to go
Strange countries for to see.
Said he: "I've never been ten miles
From where my life began,
And now, by gum, I'll travel some,
I'll travel to Penn Yan!"

Then hitched he fast the old gray mare
Unto the "one-hoss" shay,
And trotted down to 'Wego town
Just at the break of day.

And there he left the "hoss" and shay
With a kind-hearted man
Who would—for pay—keep "hoss" and shay
While Ed went to Penn Yan.

* * * * * *

The locomotive thundered up
Along the iron track.
The journals creaked, the air-brakes shrieked,
The whistle answered back;
As in a dream our Edward climbed
Aboard the crowded van;
The whistle screamed, and off they steamed
Away to Wild Penn Yan!

* * * * * *

The stern conductor came along
The tickets for to take.
Behind him strode the brakeman rude
Who'd never braked a brake.
And "tickets!" the conductor cried,
And "tickets!" cried again.
Thought Ed, "Well, nit! guess he won't get
My ticket to Penn Yan!"

* * * * * *

Our Edward dropped beneath a seat,
The brakeman followed, when
Brave Edward planted both hind feet
In brakeman's abdomen;
Clear thro' the car the brakeman sailed
And landed in a heap,
And on the old conductor, bold
Bad Edward made a leap.

Alas! the old conductor man
Was long and broad and stout!
He collared Ed, and thumped his head
Until all his teeth fell out!
Then o'er conductor's ample knee
Our hero's form was lain
And on his seat conductor beat
'Till Edward howled with pain.

Our hero's mood was much subdued
By this sad episode,
Until, at Bath, he changed his path,
And took another road.
From Bath to quiet Hammondsport
A one-horse railroad ran,
Where in the bay the steamboat lay
To take him to Penn Yan.

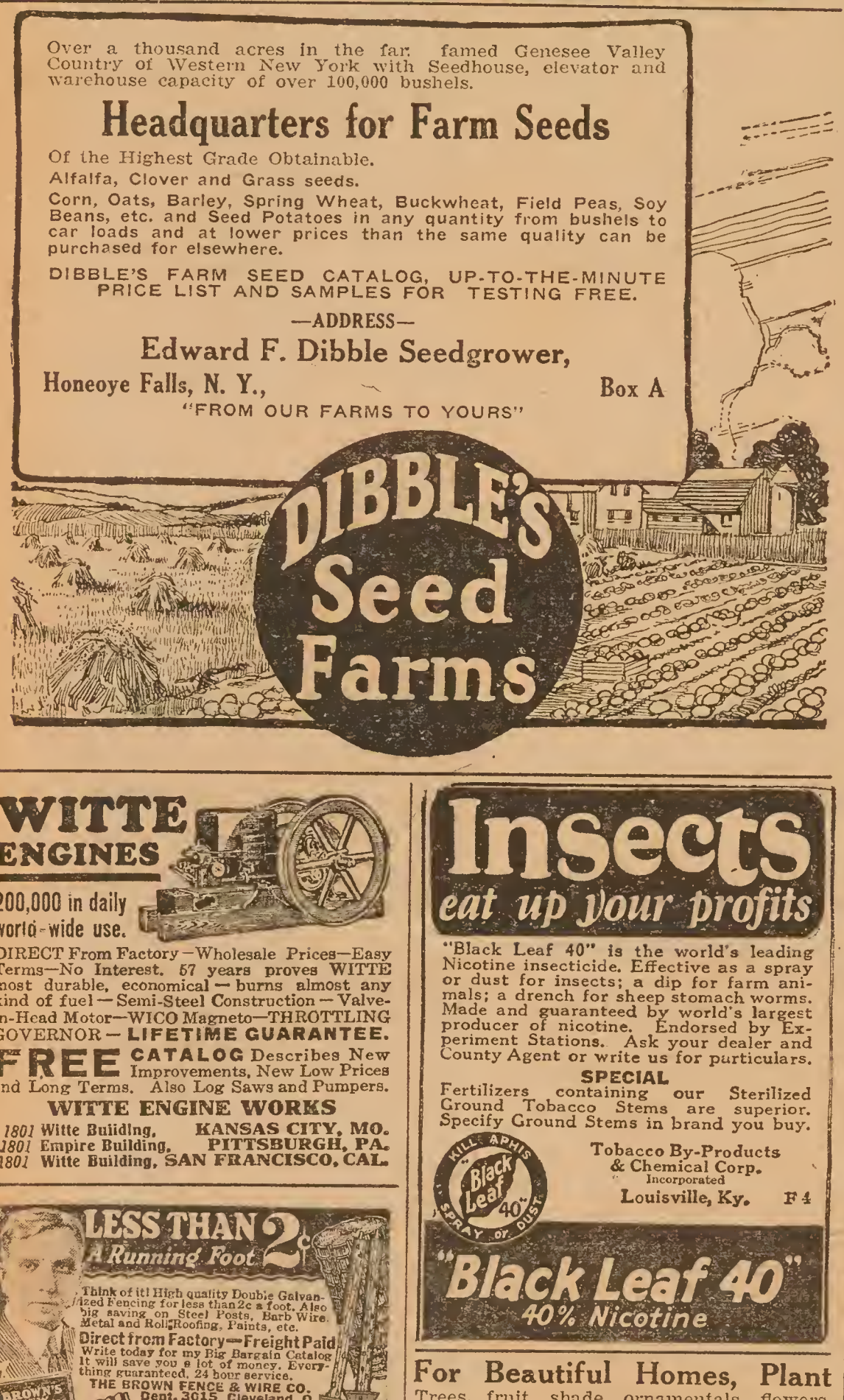
* * * * * *

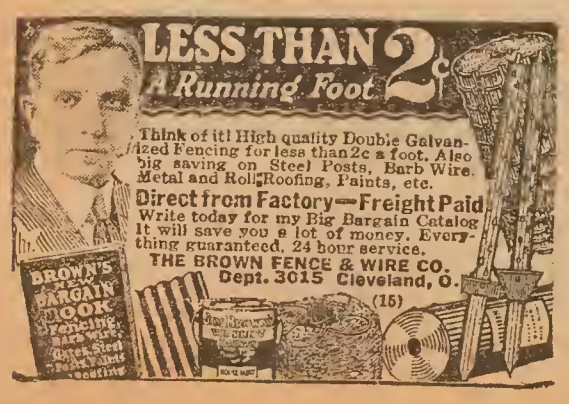
Now this aforesaid one-horse road,
From Bath unto the bay
Consisted of two streaks of rust
And a moss grown right of way;
And the lonesome train that ran amain
From Bath to Edward's barque
Had once been used to haul supplies
For Noah and his Ark.

The wheezy engine up in front
Had seen some tough old weather;
'Twas tied with strings and other things
To keep it safe together.
And when it struck a grade 'tis said
That it would stop, dead still,
And then they'd hitch a goat ahead
To help it up the hill.

And so our hero journeyed on
Aboard this famous train,
When suddenly the engine stopped
And screamed as if in pain.

(Continued on page 10)





Getting Good Apples

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

MARCH has continued as February closed, a remarkably open month. Very little snow and not much rain has fallen in March and we have had more than the usual amount of sunshine. There has been more or less freezing and thawing night and days but March 8th to 12th were warm spring days with brilliant sunshine, with no freezing at night. The frost is practically all out of the ground and mud is everywhere. Robins and bluebirds have arrived. Can it be that Spring is here, on March 12th, to stay? Previous experience makes us suspicious.

M. C. BURRITT.

Pruning has been the order of the day for the last two weeks and a lot of it has been done. Much poor fruit can be eliminated or avoided, thus reducing the cost of spraying, picking and packing the fruit. Culls are the principal cost of sorting and grading. Why grow them? Thorough pruning and spraying are the means of eliminating culls.

Remove One-Fourth of Old Trees

Dr. Heinicke of Cornell is authority for the statement that about one-fourth of the old tree surface should be cut out, leaving as much new wood growth as possible, in order to obtain vigor, which means size and quality in the fruit. We have been over 10 acres of apples quite thoroughly this winter, spending about an hour to a tree, or 264 hours on 240 trees on 10 acres. We believe that it is a first and essential step in growing good apples.

The cutting out or pruning of very old apple trees is a slow, hard and expensive process, especially if the trees have been neglected. But the process is on. It seems to me that I have never seen so many of them taken out as this year. More would be cut if growers had the time to cut them and could make a good disposition of the wood. Most men will not hire the trees cut and need the wood from year to year in reasonable amounts. A few men have apple trees cut on shares. On the whole, however, the elimination of these old trees will be a slow though a continuous process. Anyone who has tried to prune some of these old veterans from the top of a 22 foot ladder as I have, during the past week, wishes they were all in the woodpile now.

Lose by Failure to Attend Meetings

At a recent community meeting, Dr. Heinicke of the State College of Agriculture presented some most interesting and valuable facts to fruit growers from the point of view of economies in production. He stressed particularly pruning, to influence quality and less cultivation to save labor and improve color. The facts he developed in relation to cultivation are so important and so revolutionary in point of view that they should be more generally presented. Growers who stay away from such farm bureau meetings lose more than they can possibly gain by work at home.

We have always thought of cultivation as primarily a means of conserving moisture. Dr. Heinicke has shown by experiment that the real value and function of orchard cultivation is the liberation in available form of the nitrates so necessary for tree growth and bud development. He also shows that available nitrates are vital to the proper setting of the fruit. It is of the utmost importance to the tree that these nitrates be available to the tree at the earliest possible date after the tree starts growth, if we are to get satisfactory wood and leaf growth and set fruit.

Two general ways of supplying these nitrates are available: plowing and cultivation and top dressing with a nitrogenous fertilizer. If an orchard is kept in sod and top dressed with ammonium sulphate or nitrate of soda in amounts of from 3 to 8 or 10 pounds per tree, depending on the size of the tree, about two to four weeks prior to blooming very satisfactory results in tree growth and set and size of fruit may often be obtained, without the expense of cultivation and usually with better results as to color. It is largely a question of which is cheaper.

Cultivate Early

Early plowing and one cultivation sufficient to fit the land well, make available in fairly rich soil as much as one-third of a ton of nitrates per acre, although the trees may not need so much. But to be of most value these nitrates must be available early—at least two weeks before blossoming. Moreover, there is probably very little if any value in plowing and cultivating orchards after blossomtime, if it has not been done before this. Rarely should cultivation be continued beyond the setting of the fruit or late June. A cover crop of weeds from then on is the cheapest treatment and may be as good as any.

* * *

Not in many years have eggs been as cheap in March as this year. The price fell earlier and lower than usual. We used to think of November to February as the high priced egg months. Now, due to earlier hatching of pullets, better feeding methods, winter lights, etc., good production may be had in early winter and August to November has become the high priced period. For four years now the peak of prices has been reached in November and from then on the decline has been steady, to May and June, which are the low priced months. Our five-year average price is 78.1 cents per dozen for November and 27.9 for May. The five year average price for February is 46.3 cents, while in February, 1927, it was only 36.0 cents. Eggs are now (Mar. 12) selling at from 26 to 28 cents per dozen here at the farm. Are we overproducing eggs or is the public buying fewer eggs?

Acid Rock Gets Lumpy

"Last year we bought 5 tons of acid phosphate and it became so lumpy that it was difficult to drill it. Can this be prevented?—G. F., New York.

USUALLY acid phosphate that is purchased early in the season is better cured than that bought later. A few things that may help are 1. Don't store on a dirt or concrete floor. 2. Never pile to any great height. 3. Set bags on end rather than pile on side. 4. Shift the sacks occasionally.

High Analysis Fertilizers

"We hear a lot about high analysis fertilizers. Can you tell us just what is meant by this term?"—D. D., New York.

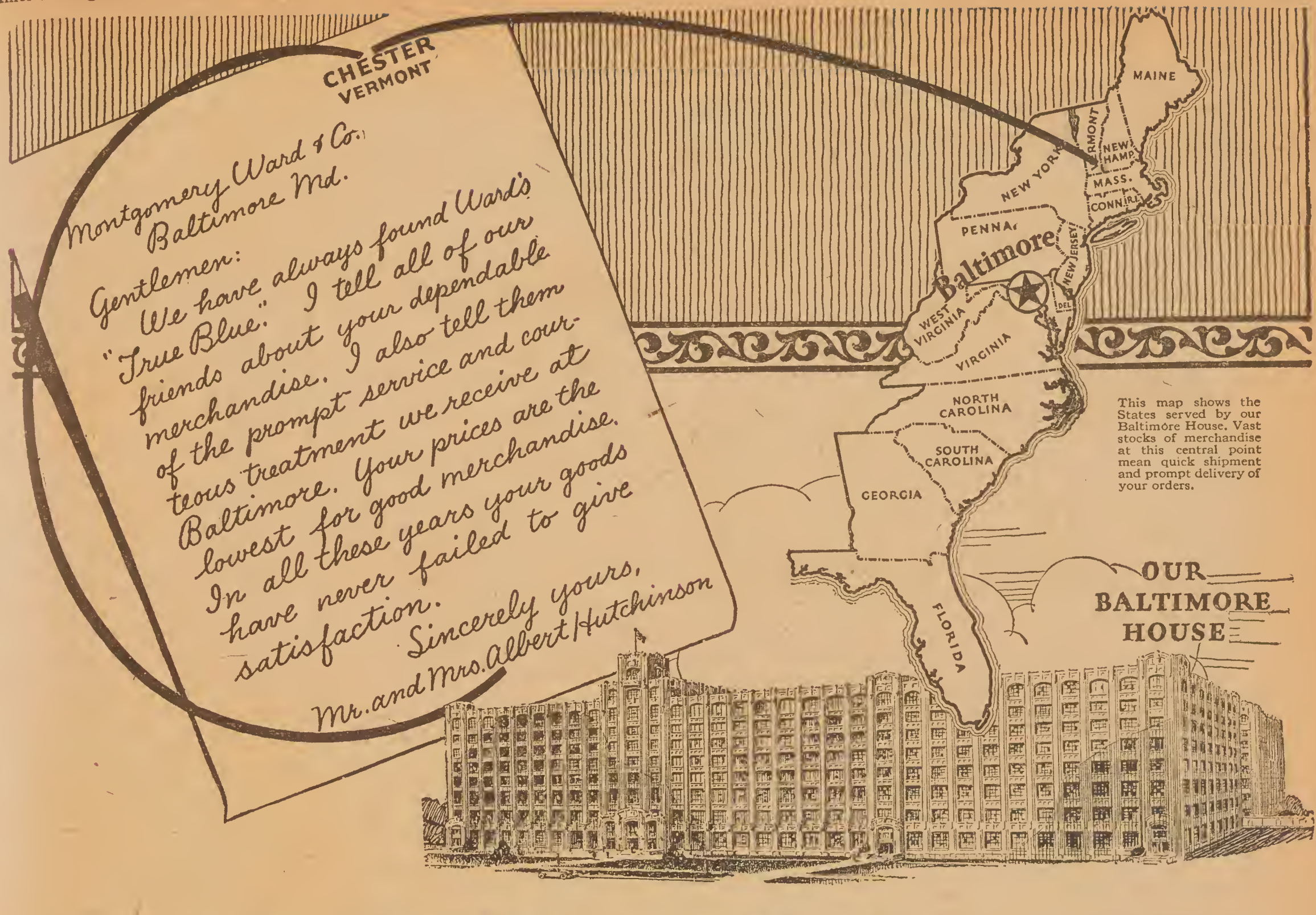
THE line between high analysis and low analysis fertilizers is an arbitrary one and has been set at 14% of total plant food. This would make acid phosphate with 16% of plant food a high analysis fertilizer, but the term is more commonly applied to a mixed fertilizer.

A 2-8-2 would be classed as low analysis while a 4-12-4 is a high analysis fertilizer. There has been a tendency to make higher and higher analysis fertilizers, thus cutting down the amount necessary to use, as well as lessening freight and handling charges.

Timothy Benefits from Clover

"Where a mixture of clover and timothy is sowed together will the timothy get any benefit from the nitrogen fixed by the clover the first year or will the benefit come later?"—M. R., New York.

EXPERIMENTS at the State College have shown that timothy seeded with clover makes a much better growth and has a darker green color than timothy on an adjacent plot that is sowed alone. This indicates that timothy gets benefit from the clover the first year.



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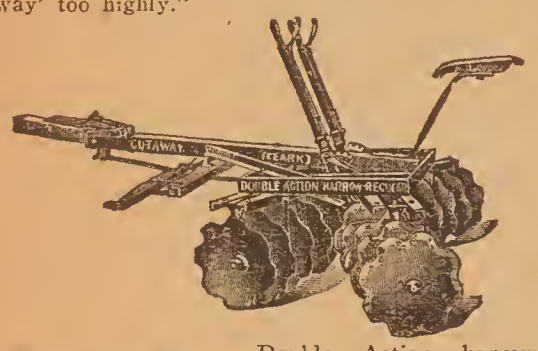
Mr. Allen Eggers, R. R. No. 3, Roachdale, Ind., writes us about a Clark "Cutaway" Double Action disk harrow he bought 10 years ago. Listen to what he says:

"I have one of your harrows that has been in use some 10 or 12 years. It is doing as good work today as it ever did except the boxins are worn. Please send me prices on boxins.

"I can do as much work in a day with 3 horses as my neighbors can do with 4 or 5 horses to the same size harrows of other makes. Quite a few neighbors have asked where they could get one. I cannot recommend the Clark 'Cutaway' too highly."



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SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

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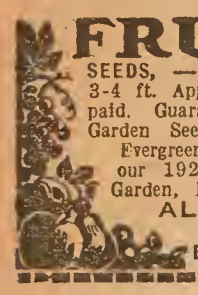

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Cheap Sprays Do Not Pay

Use Only High Grade Materials and Save Money

WITH the price of apples where they have been the past year and Western competition where it is, it behooves the Eastern farmer to use the best products for spraying obtainable. The results will be most satisfactory when only high grade insecticides are used.

After the spray material bill is paid there is oftimes a feeling of acute emptiness in the region where a heavy pocketbook should lie. When one feels that there is value received there comes over a person a feeling of satisfaction and well being.

In order to obtain this satisfaction there are some things that should be carefully observed. In the first place and probably most important is the fact that in the Lime and Sulphur Solution there should be a high sulphur content. The greater number of atoms of sulphur that can be made to surround an atom of lime the greater will be the breaking down of the material when it is carefully applied. Of course the more surface covered at the least cost of time and labor the greater will be the profits in the fall.

Care in Application Prevents Burning

There should be, in 50 gallons of solution from 130 to 135 pounds of sulphur. This insues a maximum of breakage which is quickly available to the tree. With this amount of sulphur there will be practically no burning if the material is applied at all carefully. While speaking of burning, it might be added that burning may be produced when the leaves are wet and the hot sun suddenly appears, such as after a shower. So the solution is not always to blame.

Another thing which must be watched carefully is the Baume' test of the solution. A test can be obtained by sand and water if the sand is kept stirred up. A test of 32 degrees Baume' will warrant a good product if the material has been properly filtered.

Filtering is another phase that is not very commonly known of. If the Lime and Sulphur solution have not been filtered there will remain in suspension particles of lime and sulphur that will in time raise more or less havoc in the spray pump and bring a relapse of the vacant feeling near the hip pocket.

These are just a few of the things that will help us farmers save money during the coming year. It is not always the cheapest that is best.—E. F. Gardner.

How to Succeed with Alfalfa

1. Sow on deep, well drained soil or tile drain before sowing. A heavy application of manure a year or two before sowing alfalfa helps to get a good crop.

2. Apply lime where needed and use 300 to 600 pounds of acid phosphate.

3. Use hardy seed, either Grimm or Ontario Variegated, 15 pounds per acre.

4. Where a nurse crop is used, sow only 1 bushel per acre of oats or barley.

5. Inoculate the seed if alfalfa or sweet clover has not been successfully grown on the field. A good way is to buy the inoculating material (County Agricultural Agents usually keep a supply) and inoculate the seed. Follow directions on the can.

6. Do not cut too severely. The crop should go into the winter with at least a six-inch growth.

Intensive Fight Planned on Corn Borer

FOLLOWING the federal appropriation of ten million dollars, to combat the damage done by the European corn borer, an intensive campaign is now being launched in the state of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Efforts are being made to get farmers to dispose of stalks, stubble and other refuse, by plowing them under or burning them, before May 1st. After May 1st the provisions of the Federal Act will complete the clean-up not done voluntarily. It is expected that farmers who will do extra work to comply with the regulations will be paid for the work, but where ordinary farm practices are used, they will not receive pay.

The Prospect for Beans

"Bean growers are rather discouraged over the results of the last two years crops. What is your opinion about future prospects for bean growers."—H. L., New York.

IN our opinion the outlook is not very bright, mainly because competing sections have increased production and they seem to be able to control troubles better.

However beans have many advantages as a crop. They fit into the rotation well in western New York. Weather conditions cannot always be as bad as for the last two years. Usually beans can be taken off in time to sow winter wheat. Bean roughage is also a valuable roughage and being a legume it adds some nitrogen to the soil.

Western New York growers need to study the crop to increase acre yields and undoubtedly one of the easiest ways to do this is by getting the best seed obtainable.

Increasing Size of Asparagus

Our asparagus produces stalks that are not up to the size that they should be. Will an application of commercial fertilizer this spring increase the size of them?—T. H., New York.

IT is doubtful if commercial fertilizer applied this spring will have any affect on the size of this year's crop. During the summer the asparagus tops grow and store up plant food in the roots. The more food is stored, the greater will be the crop the following spring. You will see from this that adding fertilizer this spring will help the crop to make a good growth this summer which, in turn, will help to produce a good crop of asparagus next spring. Small stalks may also be caused by a heavy growth of weeds or perhaps by a plantation that is too old to be profitable any more.

Nurse Crop for Alfalfa

"We plan to seed a 10 acre field to alfalfa. What nurse crop is best and how should it be fertilized?—A. R., New York.

THE best practice is to apply manure to one or two crops before the alfalfa is seeded and to apply 400 pounds of acid phosphate at time of seeding. This allows the weed seeds in the manure to germinate and be killed before the alfalfa is seeded. On gravel a little potash may be advisable, perhaps an 0-14-4 fertilizer. One bushel to the acre of barley or oats makes a good nurse crop. Cutting oats for hay gets them off the ground earlier and gives the alfalfa a better chance.

Do Not Put Fertilizer to Close to Seeds

"Will there be any damage to the seed by putting acid phosphate in the row along with beans?"—J. L., New York.

THERE is likely to be some danger to the seed especially if it is dry at planting time. A better practice is to apply it broadcast before planting. Another good plan is to apply acid phosphate with manure to corn or potatoes and follow this with beans.

Applying Lime

The application of lime should precede the clover or alfalfa crop. Where the rate of application is in excess of the lime requirement of the top soil, it may be applied advantageously for the corn crop. When the application is inadequate to fully meet the needs of the top soil, it would seem best to apply it for the small

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Market gardeners who fail to grasp this opportunity are missing a real chance to increase their profits.

Our new pamphlets on fertilizing garden crops will be sent you without cost. *Cut out this advertisement,* write your address in the margin and mail to our nearest office. Our State Manager who is in touch with your local conditions should be able to assist you with your fertilizer problems.

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Atlanta, Ga.	New Orleans, La.	Columbus, Ohio
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grain crop in which clover is seeded. Lime should be distributed after the land is plowed, preferably with a lime spreader, and disced or harrowed to mix it thoroughly with the top soil.

Leak In Gas Mains Injures Trees

Will you kindly tell me through the columns of A. A. whether little fine ants do any particular harm to a cherry tree. I have a tree that is not doing so well and fine red ants seem to be on it.—W. G., New York.

WE doubt if the common red ant can do any material damage to a healthy tree. We imagine that there is some other agency which is responsible for the fact that your particular cherry tree is failing.

It is common to find ants of all descriptions climbing over any tree. We hazard the guess that there may be a gas line nearby and perhaps there is a leak in the vicinity of your tree. It would be well to investigate this.

The writer, while engaged in Farm Bureau work, had a number of occasions to personally call upon folks who had similar complaints in residential sections of villages. In every one of these cases it was found that a small leak in the gas pipes in the street were responsible for the damage to the trees.

It may be that the soil surrounding the tree is of low fertility and there is a possibility that if you were to manure the tree you may be able to revive it. If it is impossible to obtain small amounts of stable manure you may try the next best substitute in the form of a commercial fertilizer. It is also well to work the ground around the tree which may have become more or less compact.

Vegetables All the Season

Use Part of the Garden for Perennial Crops

By Fred. W. Ohm
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

EVERY farm garden should have its "permanents". By that I mean those vegetables that are fixtures year after year. Rhubarb, or sometimes called pie plant, is such a common vegetable that it seems ridiculous to mention it and yet I have seen a great many farm gardens that do not have this not only delicious but very essential vegetable included in it. Rhubarb is really a tonic, at least we always consider it so and every time I think of mother's rhubarb pies my mouth begins to water.

Asparagus is another vegetable that is recommended most highly for its beneficial effects upon the human system. It is also used as a tonic and conditioner and when we consider how easy an asparagus patch is handled, it is indeed surprising more folks do not have a spot in the garden devoted to it. The personal tastes will determine what variety to plant. Palmetto and Giant Washington are both excellent varieties.

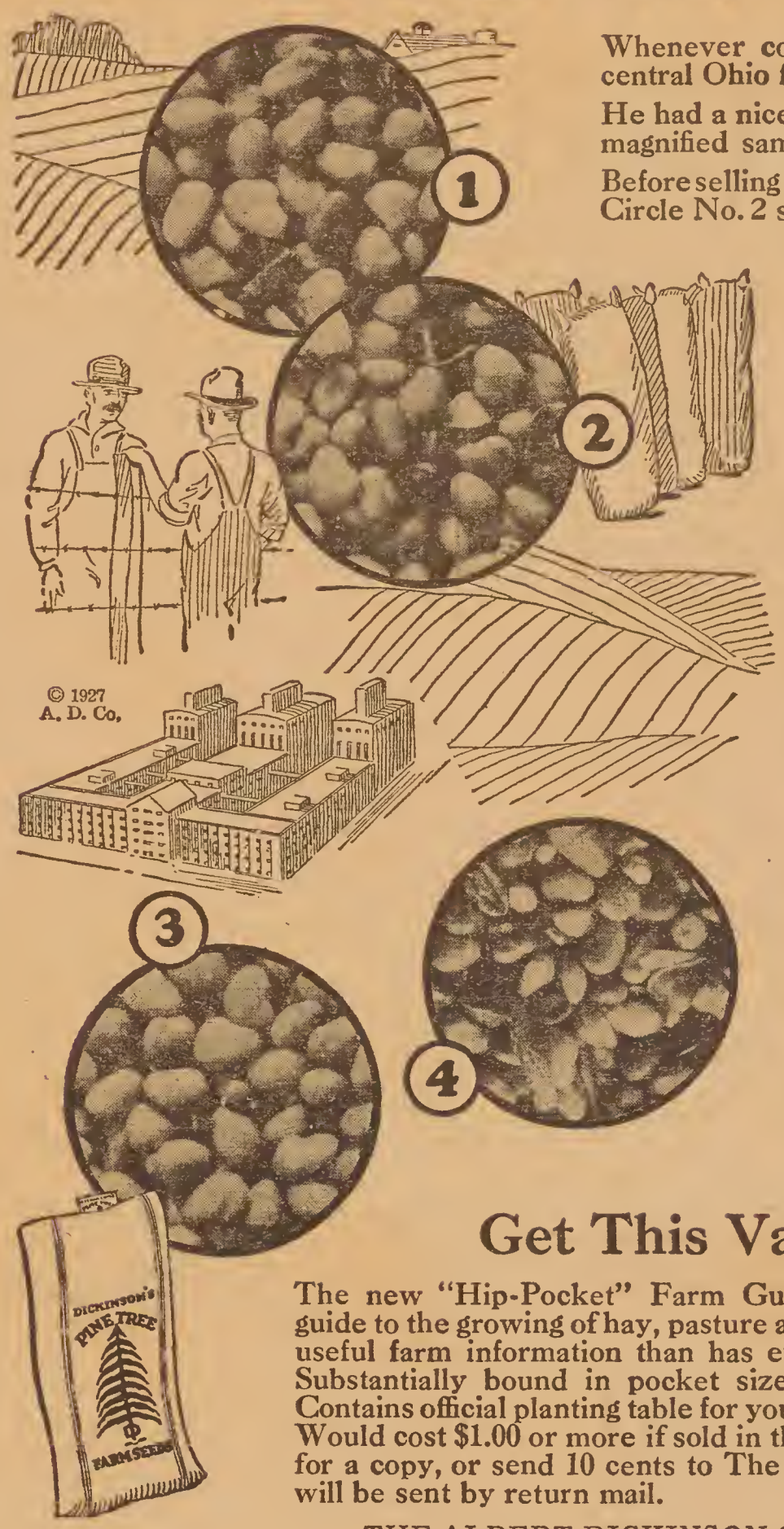
Surplus Can Be Sold

Incidentally an asparagus patch is a money maker if you are located where you can do a little roadside stand business. Last year my father had people coming right to his place for more than he could cut. They made no bones about the price charged, although they wanted it freshly cut.

There is one vegetable that I have been told will temporarily replace asparagus in the home diet. I do not mean that its tonic qualities and taste are exactly the same. However, it is handled much in the same manner. I refer to Swiss Chard. The leaves, of course, are used as spinach but the heavy stems are prepared much in the same manner as asparagus and when they are served to a drawn butter sauce, they are really delicious. Irrespective of this fact, they never can begin to replace asparagus.

Next week I shall have more to say about rhubarb and asparagus for they are worthy of much consideration.

The Weeds that Jack Grew



Whenever conditions are favorable, W. E. Archbold, a central Ohio farmer, "saves" Clover seed.

He had a nice crop in 1925. Circle No. 1 shows a much magnified sample of the seed as it came from his huller.

Before selling his seed Archbold cleaned it over his own mill. Circle No. 2 shows how it looked after he had "cleaned" it.

One of Archbold's neighbors, John Wells, saw this seed and liked its looks. He bought five bushels to sow last spring.

The remainder of Archbold's crop was purchased by The Albert Dickinson Company, whose representative also knew its history.

Dickinson *re*-cleaned this seed with special machinery.

Circle No. 3 shows the *re*-cleaned "Pine Tree" seed.

Circle No. 4 shows a sample of what was taken out in the "Pine Tree" *re*-cleaning process.

The microscope revealed, in addition to bits of stem, immature clover and other inert matter, seeds of buckhorn, mustard, curled dock, lamb's quarters, foxtail and several other kinds of weeds.

These are the weeds that "Jack" Wells sowed along with his good seed.

Weeds so few as to pass unnoticed in a growing field often produce an amazing crop of weed seeds which only specially designed machinery will remove. For your protection, genuine "Pine Tree" farm seeds of known origin, are packed only in branded bags, sewn with a red string, and *sealed* with the orange and green "Pine Tree" certificate.

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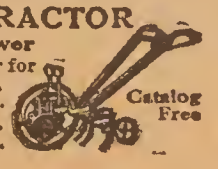
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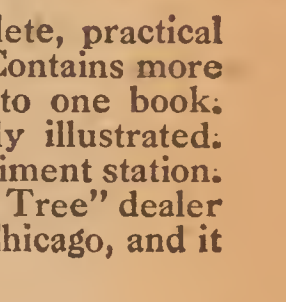

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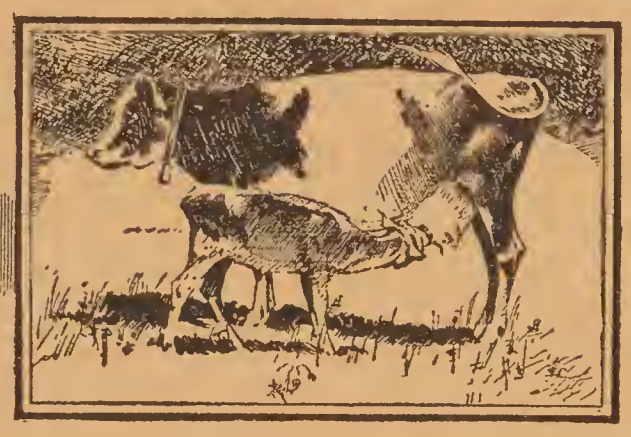

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WHEN a national farm paper recently asked its readers whether they owned milking machines and what they thought of machine milking, *more reported owning and preferring Empire Milking Machines than any make listed.*

Why? In letters to us, farmers have said:

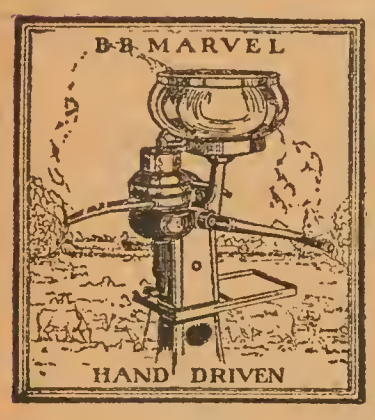
"Cows are less nervous and give more milk per day, for more days, when they are Empire-milked."

"One person can milk more cows in less time with an Empire than two or three expert hand milkers."

"Cows keep healthier and milk is cleaner."

"The wages and keep of a hired man are saved by the work an Empire Milking Machine does."

"It makes dairying a pleasanter, more profitable, better business."



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New B B Marvel Cream Separators—More Cream without More Cows

The improved, permanently balanced bowl of the new B B Marvel gets extra cream from every can of milk—more cream without more cows. It gets all the cream all the time. The bowl does not vibrate nor tilt because it is mounted on an automatically oiled ball-bearing spindle, supported by a stationary shaft. It has no neck springs nor bushings to wear out and cause trouble. It skims cleaner and lasts longer.

When you run the skim milk from any other separator through a B B Marvel you too will want the extra cream. See a B B Marvel in action. Sold on easy payment plan—a size for every herd. Mail the coupon today.

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Complete motor, pump and tank equipment of the Empire Water System costs only about what you pay for a first-class radio set. It gives you comfort and saves time and work 365 days in the year—lasts a lifetime.

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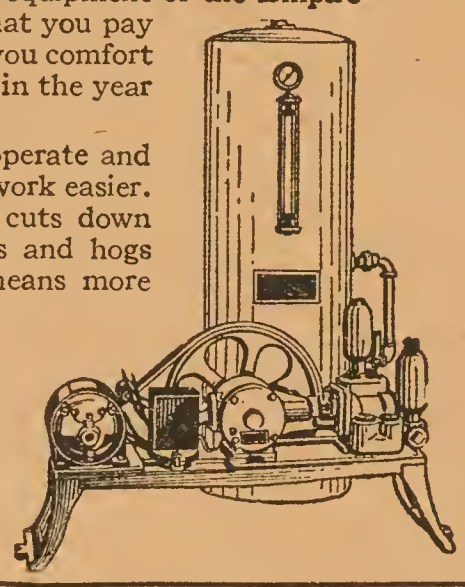

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Name.....

Address.....

Cattle Dealers Organize to Fight TB Campaign

(*Continued from page* 3)

the association is to get a larger indemnity from the State for condemned cattle. The present indemnity paid by the State is 90 per cent of the appraised value. The owner also receives the salvage value of the animal and the balance up to the appraisal, if any is paid by the Federal government.

This argument to get more from the State for the condemned animal naturally appeals to any dairyman. That is the reason this association uses the argument. They want to make the farmer feel that he has not been used right in the matter of indemnity payments, but as a matter of fact NEW YORK STATE IS THE MOST LIBERAL STATE IN THE UNION IN THE PAYMENT OF INDEMNITIES. That is one reason why such rapid progress has been made in cleaning up the herds of New York. Should an agitation be started to raise the indemnities, it would result in many cases in trying to pay dairymen more than their cattle are actually worth and would likely result in the legislature's reducing the appropriations and the indemnities for each animal rather than raising them.

Another argument used by the association is that farmers have to wait too long for their money from the State. It has been true in the past, owing to a shortage of appropriation, that farmers have had to wait a longer time than they should. We know, too, that it is a real hardship for a man to have to wait for his cash before he can buy his replacements, but the longest time that any man now has to wait is sixty days. At the present writing there are five thousand claims in progress through the State Department. Each of these claims is made up of ten papers, which means 50,000 documents being handled at one time, and unless one has had experience, he has no idea of the immense amount of labor it takes to handle large numbers like this and to do so without making mistakes. We think the Department is doing fairly well in paying all claims within sixty days. Again we do not believe that the dealers' association is sincere in holding this out to farmers but is simply doing it as an excuse to get support.

Test is Reliable

Still another argument used by the dealers' association against the TB campaign is that the tuberculin test is not reliable. Many farmers believe this also. It probably is not 100 per cent perfect, but it is hard to find any person, organization, or movement that is 100 per cent right. We believe that farmers' opinions about the accuracy of the tuberculin test often times are the results of propaganda circulated by persons like cattle dealers who are against the whole campaign for selfish reasons. For instance, we have just had a letter from a farmer in Western New York who said that eight head of cattle had just been condemned and killed in his community after the tuberculin test. "One of these" said this farmer "had an infected udder and one an infected liver, but there was no tuberculosis whatever in the others". We were interested in this and so followed it up to get the real facts. We found that there were eight animals killed from six different owners. Seven of these had well marked localized tuberculosis lesions and one had well marked udder lesions. We believe this is a typical case. Someone opposed to tuberculosis eradication for selfish reasons starts these false stories to the effect that cows have been killed that are found perfectly healthy. Naturally, farmers hearing many such reports are inclined to believe them.

The Geneva Experiment Station has full records of tests conducted for the past twenty-five years. During this period 902 tuberculin tests were made and over that long time and with that large number of tests THERE WERE ONLY THREE INSTANCES IN WHICH THERE WAS ANY DOUBT AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE TESTS.

Another report that we often get is to the effect that farmers are forced to test whether they want to or not. The truth is that under the present area plan in New York no farmer can be forced to test unless 90 per cent of all the other dairymen in that town have willingly and of their own accord signed to clean up their herds. This is America where a majority counts, and 90 per cent is certainly more than a majority. Is it fair that 10 per cent of the farmers should be allowed to keep untested cattle in the community, endangering all of the work that has been done to drive out tuberculosis? As a matter of fact, great progress has been made in New York in the last five years against this disease which has cost our dairy industry so many millions, and in spite of the size of this great movement involving thousands of dairymen, there has been very little complaint, until these cattle dealers started this unjust criticism in order to camouflage their own selfish motives and objects.

New York State before this campaign was one of the worst states in the Union. We had reached a situation where other states quarantined against New York because we had so many infected cattle. Today the situation is reversed and we are among the best. There is a total of 159,000 dairy herds in the State and of these 88,649 or more than half have been tested or are signed up ready for the test. The Governor has just signed the bill for $3,500,000 for indemnities for this year so that the work will go rapidly forward this year.

City May Require TB Tested Milk

It will be seen that this movement has reached such a momentum that nothing can stop it and that the time is not far distant when every herd in the State will be free from tuberculosis. This is especially interesting and necessary from the farmers' standpoint because there is a recent development from another angle which makes it necessary to proceed with a campaign against tuberculosis as rapidly as possible.

There is not the least doubt that the time is near at hand WHEN NEW YORK CITY WILL REQUIRE ALL OF ITS MILK TO BE FROM TUBERCULIN TESTED ANIMALS. Nothing in the world can prevent the Health Department from making such a regulation if it wishes. Other cities, especially Chicago, have already done it, and the dairymen who were not ready when the regulation went into effect were nearly or quite ruined because it was impossible for them to get the help to make their tests in the last few weeks after the notice came out.

In New York State should such an ordinance be required by the city with the present methods of rapid transportation, tank cars, etc., the city simply would go outside of the present milk shed for any part of its supply that it could not get within. As a result, our New York dairymen would forever lose their market. How much better it is to prepare for this coming situation gradually from year to year while the necessary appropriations or indemnities can be secured from the Legislature than it is to wait and be forced to do it so quickly that it will ruin thousands of our dairymen.

For all of these reasons, therefore, the campaign of misrepresentation and obstruction, started for selfish reasons by the cattle dealers, is particularly dangerous to the real interests of the cattle industry of this State.

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page* 5)

"What is the row?" our friend inquired,
A brakeman answered back,
"There is no row; a darned old cow
Was standing on the track."

The train went on once more, and on,
For weary hours, it seemed;
Then once again the engine stopped,
Again it wildly screamed.
"Another cow?" our hero cried,

"Is that the trouble now?"
"Ah, no," the brakeman, he replied,
"It is the SAME OLD COW!"

But all things pass, and so at last
The engine gave a snort
Of satisfaction, and drew up
At quiet Hammondsport.
And leaping from the pent-up car
Our eager hero ran
To gain the deck of that old wreck,
The steamboat, "Mary Ann".

* * * * * *

The sail is set, the wind is wet,
Our voyage must begin.
Go spike the beams, and caulk the seams,
And haul the anchor in.
The smokestack smokes, the stoker stokes
The furnace down below.
The captain bawls, the boatswain calls,
Heave Ho! and off we go!

The captain strode the quarter deck,
And shouted hoarse commands
Down to the mate, who lay in wait
To boot the 'foremast hands.
The sailors ground the capstan 'round
As fast as they could shove it,
Singing "Yo-Heave-Ho!-and-there's-Rum-below,
But-it's-blamed-little-we'll-get-of-it!"

* * * * * *

Just then the lookout, up aloft,
Sent down a rousing hail—
"Dad bust my head,' this worthy said,
"If I don't see a sail!"
"And whereaway?" the captain cried,
"If you have lied again
Be hanged if I won't tan your hide
When we get to Penn Yan!"

"Three points below the weather bow!"
The lookout shouted back.
"I think it is a pirate ship,
Her hull is low and black!"
"Full speed ahead!" the captain roared,
To safe Penn Yan we go
For we have precious freight aboard,
O woe! O woe! O woe!"

In vain the captain yelled and swore,
He only wasted breath;
The frightened crew all ran below,
For they were scared to death.
And while the captain ramped and raved,
And plied his fist and boot,
The pirates cast their grapples fast,
And then began to shoot.

Our Edward's eyes with fear were wide
When burst the guns in flame
And swarming o'er the steamer's side
The bloody pirates came!
"O Mister Pirate Man," he cried,
"Dear, good old Pirate Man,
Please, please," cried he, "don't murder me
Off here by Wild Penn Yan!"

The wicked pirates answered not,
Except to howl and swear,
But a boat-hook they cruelly took
And hooked in Edward's hair
And dragged him on their rakish barge
And threw him in the hold.
(They hoped to get a ransom large
When Edward's friends were told.)

We say they threw him in the hold,
But 'tis not really true,
For in the hatchway he stuck fast,
His feet would not go through.
The pirates swore, and swore some more,
And pushed and pulled like sin
But all their struggles were in vain,
They could not get him in!

"What sort of game is this?" cried they,
"What manner of a lad
With feet so big they'll sink the brig?
By Cat, he makes us mad!"
"To build a pen for him," they cried,
"We surely cant afford!"
And then they dragged him to the side
And threw him overboard.

Our hero plunged into the sea
With a despairing scream
And kicked and choked and then—awoke!
And found 'twas all a dream!
He still lay safe beside the mast
Aboard the "Mary Ann,"
Where through his fevered sleep had passed
The Pirates of Penn Yan.

And while beside the steamer's mast
Our friend had been asleep
That gallant ship had made the trip
Across the raging deep;
And rising stiffly from the deck
Our hero stared, and then

(Continued on page 22)

Results Prove that Larro Costs Less!

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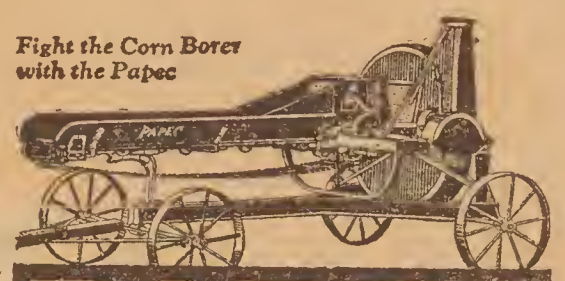

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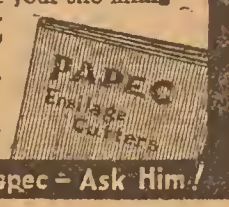

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the March prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.00	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.40	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 League price for March, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.90.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The February surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

February Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announce the following February prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.73
Expenses	.06
Net Pool Price	2.67
Certificate of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	$2.57

The net cash price to farmers in February 1926 was for 3% $2.21 ($2.41 for 3.5% milk) milk. The February 1925 net cash price to farmers was $2.30.

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for February 1927 is $2.54 per hundred. This is equivalent to $2.74 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for milk in February a year ago was $2.60 for 3% milk. The February 1925 Sheffield price was $2.70.

FOREIGN BUTTER CAUSES BREAK IN BUTTER MARKET

CREAMERY SALTED	Mar. 15	Mar. 8	Mar. 15, 1926
Higher than extra	48½-49¼	52 -52½	43 -43½
Extra (92 sc)	48 -48¼	51½-	42½-
84-91 score	46¾-47¾	48½-51	41¾-42¼
Lower G'd's	46 -46½	47 -48	39½-40½

We have a situation in the butter market that is a little unusual. Production is short of current trade requirements and there is every likelihood that this will continue for another few weeks more. At the same time our cold storage holdings are the lightest ever reported at this season of the year. In spite of that the market is in a decidedly uneasy state, dealers are extremely cautious to take hold. This is due to the fact that foreign butter is being offered at 34c c. i. f. (cash, insurance and freight) which is equivalent to 46 cents duty paid on the docks in New York. This butter that is being offered is the finest New Zealand. Imports have not been extremely heavy but under the circumstances it looks as though the foreign market is going to have a great deal of influence on our local domestic situation.

The break came on Thursday, the 10th when unfortunately rumors said to be exaggerated, were broadcast on the street as to the quantity of foreign butter to come here. This fear of heavy importations of cheaper foreign butter immediately reacted on the trade and stopped the upward trend. The situation grew steadily worse so that by the 15th creamery extras were 3½c under the market of the previous week. At this time of the year the market is unduly sensitive and rumors and sentiment exert an extremely strong influence. Statistically our domestic market is very strong as is indicated by a comparison with prices of a year ago. However, the modern science of cold storage and artificial refrigeration has created a world market for butter and not a domestic one.

CHEESE MARKET UNCHANGED

STATE FLATS	Mar. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 16, 1926
Fresh Fancy	23-23½	23-23½	23½-
Fresh Av'ge	22-22½	22-22½	22½-23
Held fancy	27-28	27-28	27½-29
Held Av'ge	26-26½	26-26½	26 -27

The cheese market is unchanged from that of a week ago. Trading is very quiet. Hold stock, particularly white cheese of the higher grades, is very steady. Fresh goods are getting very little attention. Trading is quiet and top quotations, although still existing, are somewhat extreme and less common than they were a week ago.

NEARBY EGGS STEADY

NEARBY WHITE	Mar. 15	Mar. 8	Mar. 16, 1926
Selected Extras	33 -34	33-34	37 -38
Extra Firsts	31 -32	31-32	35 -36
Av'ge Extras	29 -30	29-30	33½-34
Firsts	27 -28	27-28	32 -33
Gathered	25 -30	25-29	30 -34
Pullets	25 -26	25-26	———
BROWNS			
Fancy	29½-31	29-31	33 -35

The market on nearby eggs has held very steady and firm since our last report. In fact on brown marks there has been just a shade of an improvement. Asking prices on fancy stock have been particularly firm and we do not look for much change in the next few days on these marks. However on the 14th and 15th receipts of average run of nearbys were heavy. Just how much effect this will have on the market is impossible to foresee at this writing (March 16).

Eggs are moving into consuming channels very freely, this being the Lenten period when consumption is normally of a slightly heavier volume. The large chain stores, which by the way are handling larger quantities of nearby eggs of late, are making "specialities" on eggs which is naturally helping the situation greatly.

In view of the fact that a great many points in the middle west are actually above par with New York City gives us the impression that we are going to see a continued steady market. The storage deal is beginning to get under way and for export to the Argentine, are felt will relieve the situation to some extent. Local nearby production has been on the increase with the advent of the springlike weather that prevailed during the second and third week of March.

POULTRY SUPPLIES HEAVY

FOWLS	Mar. 15	Mar. 8	Mar. 16, 1926
Colored	-28	-29	34-35
Leghorns	-29	30-31	31-34
BROILERS	42-46	45-50	-50
CAPONS	32-35	32-35	-45
TURKEYS	25-30	25-30	35-40
DUCKS, Nearby	27-28	-30	33-34

The live poultry market has been experiencing a run of heavy receipts of late and this has served to tone the market down from last week's quotations. Buyers are taking hold fairly well and considering the heavy supplies the situation is steady. Colored fowls, via express are selling on the basis of the freight market, at 28c on the 16th. Leghorn fowls that are nice are selling a little better. The broiler market is very undecided and on the 16th it was difficult to get any definite price established. Some Reds were selling at 42c while Rocks were selling up to 46c. Sellers were inclined to hold back at these prices. Long Island stock was in a little stronger position. Practically no chickens coming in from nearby points and most of them are staggy.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Mar. 15	Mar. 8	Last Year
Wheat, May	1.37⅝	1.40½	1.63⅜
Corn, May	.76¾	.76	.77¾
Oats, May	.45¼	.46⅝	.40⅛
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.47¾	1.51	1.93⅜
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.89½	.87⅛	.91⅞
Oats, No. 2	.53½	.54½	.50

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Mar. 12	Mar. 5	Mar. 13, 1926
Gr'd Oats	33.00	34.00	28.50
Sp'g Bran	30.50	31.50	25.00
H'd Bran	32.50	33.00	28.00
Stand'd Mids	31.50	32.50	25.00
Soft W. Mids	36.50	37.00	32.00
Flour Mids	35.00	35.50	30.00
Red Dog	38.50	39.00	35.50
Wh. Hominy	31.50	31.50	28.25
Yel. Hominy	31.50	31.50	28.25
Corn Meal	31.00	31.00	30.00
Gluten Feed	36.75	36.75	37.00
Gluten Meal	46.75	36.75	47.00
36% C. S. Meal	34.00	36.00	34.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.00	39.50	36.50
43% C. S. Meal	39.50	41.50	38.50
34% C. P. Linseed Meal	45.00	45.00	44.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

POTATO MARKET SLIGHTLY BETTER

STATE	Mar. 15	Mar. 8	Mar. 16, 1926
150 lb. sack	3.35-3.60	2.25-3.50	6.00-6.35
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	7.25-7.50
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.85-4.00	3.75-4.10	6.50-6.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.60-5.00	4.60-5.00	7.75-8.25
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack	3.25-3.50	3.15-3.40	
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.90-4.10	3.85-4.00	
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	7.25-7.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	6.10-6.35	6.00-6.25	8.50-8.75

The potato market is just a shade better than it was last week as far as sacked goods are concerned. Bulk stock is about on the same level, at least as far as State goods are concerned. According to R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the total quantity of potatoes on hand in the United States on March 1 was 87 million bushels, including those held for sale for seed on the growers' farm. A year ago the total holdings amounted to 69 million bushels, two years ago 31 million bushels.

The total carlot movement of the 1926 potato crop up to the middle of March was approximately 14 thousand cars greater than the movement of 1925 crop up to the same time last year. On the 19 states producing a survey of late potatoes for sale, there are estimated on hand on March 1, approximately 45 million bushels compared to 33 million bushels a year ago and 56 million bushels two years ago.

There is nothing in the market that would indicate a rapid rise especially when you consider the foregoing figures.

There are some spots in the south where the cold weather left its track. In view of the fact that the Long Island deal is practically at an end, there is every likelihood that states and other nearbys will assume a slightly stronger role. Balancing these two bullish factors against ample reserves makes a guessing proposition of the outcome of the deal. At any rate it looks as though it will stay fairly firm.

RED KIDNEY BEANS FIRMER

Red kidney beans have taken a slightly firmer turn since our last report and the finest marks were quoted on the 16th at $7.50 while white kidneys have reversed, the finest being quoted at $7.25. Pea beans have also given evidence of improvement although the price range of $4.75 to $5.50 still remains. Marrows are $6.25 to $7, red kidneys $6.75 to $7.50, white kidneys $6.50 to $7.25.

NO CHANGE IN APPLES

There has been no change in the apple deal since our last report. Stock is moving along at about the same rate. McIntosh are showing slightly increased firmness.

European markets, which have absorbed vast quantities of American apples this year and actually saved the situation from utter collapse, have been reported to be slightly easier due to poorer conditions of the apples arriving. We can easily believe this for last week while accompanying the Dutchess County contingent of farmers who visited the market on the 9th and 10th, we saw some barreled apples being reheaded and packed for export. These apples, which by the way came from Massachusetts, were indeed a miserable lot and any American shipper should be ashamed to send such stuff to market, especially across the water.

CABBAGE SLIGHTLY BETTER

The cabbage market strengthened slightly since our last report, some reaction undoubtedly resulting from the cold weather that visited Texas, Florida and the other southern states. On the 15th State Danish were selling at $16 to $20 per ton. However, as we go to press we hear that a slower and easier tone is becoming evident.

HAY SLIGHTLY EASIER

The hay market has eased up a little bit and number 1 timothy is barely steady at $26. Demand on the 15th was slow for all grades, No. 2 timothy selling from $24 to $25 with small bales at $23. Most of the small baled stuff is from $22 to $23. Timothy with a light mixture of clover brought $24 to $25 for choice while No. 2 is from $23 to $24 and other grades downward. Rye straw is still bringing from $24 to $25.

FANCY ONIONS HIGHER

The onion deal continues to be very strong and eastern Yellows selling on the 16th at $3.50 per hundred with the best marks of some poorer qualities down to $2.75.

The Department of Agriculture has been advised by the U. S. Consul at Alexandria that the 1927 onion crop in Egypt will be from 7 to 10% greater than the 1926 crop, which will bring an estimated yield of about 29 million bushels of onions. The crop was not expected to move in any quantity to speak of much before March 10th.

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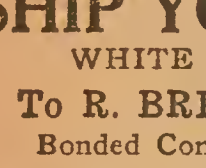

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R. F. D. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

The Farm News

Notes From Chenango County

THERE has been some discussion as to the value of the farm and home bureaus. Perhaps its most valuable work is with individuals but a recent meeting of some seventy-five farmers and farmers' wives interested me as a sample of something in a eommunity way. Aside from the farm and home bureau managers there were three speakers of more than state-wide reputation. E. R. Eastman, editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, spoke of the future of farming. He is somewhat optimistic but believes that only as a young man has a right attitude towards farming, can it be worth while for him. If his object in life is only to accumulate wealth the sooner he gets into the city the better, but happiness in the service of humanity is best worked out in the country.

Mrs. Mary T. Monroe has long been an institute speaker. Her topic was the "woman's share" and she used it in reference to wills, settlements of estates and similar matters. Miss Gordnier explained how the home bureau can be uscful to women, it being something like a cafcteria in that you help yourself to what you want. Manager Scott saug and entertained and advised of the bureau as a scrvice organization. It was a delightful meeting with dinner served by the ladies.

Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension at Cornell, gave some substantial statistics and recommendations relative to prices and probable future prices. By means of charts he gave a vivid picture of the peaks and depressions since 1805, not only of the general price level but of various commodities. The variations have been from 70 to practically 300 as index numbers. He speaks as expecting some improvement but warns against leaving debts where they can be a source of severe difficulty for some time. There may be a panic somewhere along as there has bcen in the past. It is the part of wisdom to buy horses soon if there are to be some needed within several years. Two-thirds of the horscs in the state are over eleven years old and the supply is likely to be short within a few years. Farmers do not attend community meetings often enough and the farm bureau gets them out.

H. H. LYON

corn, when ground was in shape for such work. Movings have begun, as farmers are anxious to get located and ready for spring work when weather conditions are fully favorable for all kinds of work. Apples in storage are moving slowly, but prices are very little better than they were last fall. Much corn stoves is still seen in some corn fields, and shocks of corn are still to be husked.

Potatoes for planting have been ordered to cost $3 a bushel and the acreage of potatoes will be increased in spite of costly seed. The old idea was that when one planted dear potatoes, he harvested a low priced crop, and that may be the casc this year.

Calf clubs have been formed in several townships of Union eounty with the intention of getting a earload to sell to boys and girls in May, and thc money to buy these heifer calves will be loaned to them by the banks of the county to encourage better stock and a greater interest in farm life by young people.

M. R. Meneh sold his 100 acre farm in Buffalo township to Willis Hartman for $4000. It has good buildings worth the money alone.—J. N. Glover.

Farm Population Decreased

ESTIMATES recently made by R. L. Gillett of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, indicate that there has been a decrease of 8,000 in the number of people on farms in New York State during the past year. It is estimated that the farm population of the state has decreased 15.7 percent since 1916. On February 1st there were about 24,000 hired men in New York State, or one for each eight farms.

Junior Potato Cup Goes to Allegany

By BOB ADAMS

The silver eup, a year ago
Parked safely in Ontario,
Has now gone south by somewhat west
To be old Allegany's guest.

COMPETITION was kcen this year for the silver eup given by the Chase National Bank of New York City for the best county junior potato exhibit. It was won by Allegany County with Steuben County second. Other counties eompeting were Delaware, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Oncida, Onondaga, Ontario and Wyoming.

The exhibit was held this year in Buffalo, January 19 and 20, and was under the auspices of the New York State Vegetable Growcrs' Association.

The prizes to county winners and the medals for individual sweepstake winners were won as follows: gold, Vietor Perkins, Wellsville, Allegany County; silver, Billy Fisher, Masonville, Delaware eounty; bronze, Allen Burgcss, Batavia, Genesee eounty.

Farmer's Meetings

April 1—Grafting Demonstration at Alfred Tiscano Farm, Milford, Pa. Speaker—Paul Thayer.

April 25th, 2:00 P. M.—Niagara County Home Bureau at Lockport Light, Heat and Power Co., Lockport, N. Y. Purpose is discussion of treatment of conduct difficulties and children's problems. Speaker—Miss Margaret Wylie, Child Training Specialist, Cornell University.

If you did not happen to read Jared VanWagenen's story in last week's issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST entitled "Where the Civil War Came to New York", you will want to look up the issue and read it. In our opinion it is the very best of all the fine things that Mr. VanWagenen has written for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Grange Mutual Company Re-elects Officers

THE annual meeting of members of the National Grangc Mutual Liability company was held recently. Reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the corporation were read and showed a very successful year, both in respect to an increase in new business and an increase in the surplus.

Three directors, whose terms expired, were re-elected for another three-year period. They are Louis J. Taber of Columbus, O., master of the National Grange; S. L. Strivings of Castile, N. Y., master of the New York State Grange; Hon. Philip H. Faulkner of Keene, general counsel for the corporation. Mr. Faulkner was re-elected to the position of clerk.

The executive committee, which was re-elected for a term of three years, is composed of the following: Louis J. Taber, Walter G. Perry of New York City; Leslie R. Smith, William F. Perry and Richard C. Carrick.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

ROADS have dried off rapidly the past few days, and some plowing has been done on high land. Publie sales are in full blast every day this month, and stock is selling well, but settlements are made largely by notes, with very little cash paid, showing that farmers are short in funds.

Somc apple trees have been trimmed and manure has becn hauled to sod for

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WHEN you buy Diamond Batteries you are getting batteries that are known for their added radio hours of service; they deliver their full rated, silent, noiseless power.

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Bag Balm is a marvelous healer of all injuries to the delieate tissues of the udder and teats. Sore teats, chaps, cuts, inflammation disappear quickly under the soothing, penetrating aetion of this greatointment. For Caked Bag, Bunches, Cow Pox or any stoppage of the milk passages Bag Balm gives quiek relief.

Bag Balm is a wonderful healer of all annual sores—and it *can't taint the milk.* The big 10-ounee package, 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Beware of substitutes. Order direct from us if you have difficulty in getting Bag Balm.

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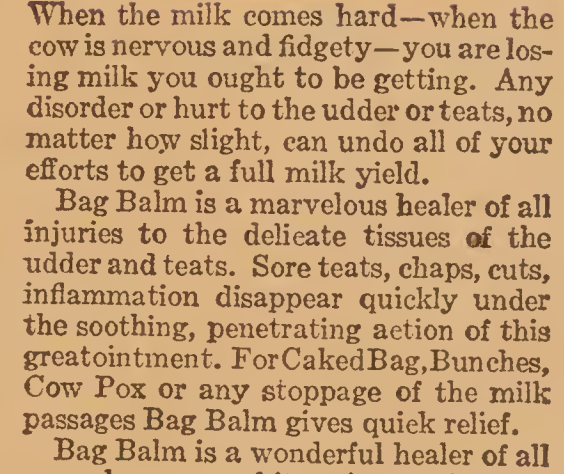

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In China an auction sale is conducted exactly opposite to our method. The auctioneer sets a selling price. If no one will buy at that figure, he starts his bidding downward until he eventually finds a buyer.

We Are Going to Conduct a Chinese Auetion of one of our young bulls

FISHKILL DeKOL COLANTHA MAY
Rich in the Blood of Holstein Record-breakers

During the month of February the selling price of this fine young Holstein bull was $350 cash f.o.b. He is still unsold. On March 1 the price was $300. That will be the price for March. If unsold on April 1 the price will be again reduced $50 and so on, the price will be reduced $50 monthly until sold.

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

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R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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Someone Must Store Wool Until the Mills Need It

(*Continued from page 3*)

except the farmer who desired to unload about as soon as his fleeces were tied. Naturally, he had to sell at the lowest point in the scale of prices and on usually a somewhat glutted market.

Buyers Call for Small Orders

Within the past year and a half a new order has come into existence. Some call it the policy of hand to mouth buying. Whatever it may be called it certainly seems to be a wise and sound economic change in present methods of mercantile business, and there is little to be said against the practice other than that it has upset the calculations of many producers and dealers in wool. This new practice of buying as needed, in smaller volume and more often during the season, eliminates in a large measure the element of speculation as to future prices. It reduces perhaps the large inventory of stock on hand and correspondingly the need for so much capital to carry the business. So we find the retailers more frequently placing small orders with the wholesaler who in turn carries smaller reserve stocks, but insists upon prompt and frequent deliveries from the manufacturers. The mills play safe by going into the market from time to time to buy only such lots of wool as will complete an order received from the trade. They carry the smallest possible reserve supply of raw wool. Now if this is to be the order in years to come who shall accumulate and carry the 365,000,000 pounds of wool produced in the United States in the spring months and to be distributed to the mills as required throughout the year?

Someone Must Carry and Finance Stocks

Manifestly either the farmers must arrange to carry and finance the orderly marketing of their products or else the speculative dealers must see a wide margin of profit for doing so. Here then we have the situation of added responsibility which the sheep grower, in this particular instance, and the producer of other agricultural products must soon face and solve.

In the case of wool it would appear that the producers could best meet the situation by cooperatively pooling their wools, grading them according to established standards, carry the graded product in adequate warehouses and in every way undertake to supervise the financing and marketing of their product direct to manufacturers.

Orderly Marketing Affects Prices

Such an understanding would illustrate what we call orderly marketing, that is, supplying manufacturers with wool as required. This in turn would mean that the wool growers would not receive all of his money immediately as when selling to a local dealer at a price, but through adequate financing he could receive from one-half to three-quarters of the value of his wool immediately on its arrival in storage. In compensation for the delay in final returns from his clip of wool he should expect to receive a price sufficiently in advance of what local buyers could pay, to make the undertaking of orderly marketing profitable. He would be far on the way to handling his own business which is one of the ultimate objects of cooperative orderly marketing.—F. E. Robertson.

Geo. Beech, Chatham, N. Y., has established an Angus herd with fifteen cows and a half-brother of Enchanter of Page as herd sire. Briarcliff Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y., one of the outstanding Angus herds in the East, has sold for delivery in May twenty heifers and a bull to C. E. Soule, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Soule is president of the Merril-Soule Co., powdered milk manufacturers. To Frank Hayden, Wyoming, N. Y., Briarcliff Farm has sold Briarcliff Proud Edward, an outstanding young bull who is a half-brother to the junior champion shown by Briarcliff at Chicago this fall.

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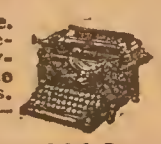

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White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 428, Waterloo, Ia., for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 428, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 428
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name .....

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Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

Alfalfa Leaf Meal As a Substitute for Green Feed

THE problem of green feed is an ever-pressing one with most poultrymen. The problem becomes most acute in the winter, but is often a serious one in the warmer seasons as well.

Nearly three years ago we began the use of alfalfa meal, in the dry mash, using about 10% by weight.

The alfalfa meal we were able to obtain at that time was poor stuff, running 35% fibre, very poor color and only 10% vegetable protein. This material did not prove effective, as a substitute for green feed, in the amounts we used.

Later we secured a Colorado leaf meal, which analyzed 22% protein and not over 18% fiber. Since then we have also used a semi-leaf meal from Colorado, this having 18% protein and 19% fiber and recently a California leaf and blossom meal running nearly 30% protein and only 12.6% fiber.

Over a two-year period these meals have proved a complete substitute for all green feed when used as recommended with the Farmingdale ration.

We have flocks of breeding hens that have not had any green feed, other than this meal, since they were on the chick range and have been shut in the laying houses continuously for over a year. These hens not only laid well, but come through the molt in splendid condition.

We do not yet know that the alfalfa leaf meal will give such results with all feeding plans, but certainly with our ration and feeding plan it has solved the problem of green feed.—C. E. Lee.

Chicks Die in Shell

"Last spring many of our eggs failed to hatch but a large per cent of them had full grown chickens in them. Some even broke the shell and then failed to hatch. How can we prevent the same trouble this year."—A. C., New York.

SOME folks blame the incubator, some blame the eggs, but lately the opinion seems to be gaining that the trouble is due to lack of vigor in the embryo and this lack of vigor is due mainly to improper feeding. Of course it is understood that poor incubator management will result in a poor hatch with the best of eggs. Give the breeders a rest during the winter and give them plenty of green feed. Supply them with milk and cod liver oil and then follow the manufacturers directions about running the incubator.

Experiment with New Remedy for Tapeworms

A NEW remedy for round worms and tapeworms is recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station. This has not yet become common practice but if it proves workable it will no doubt be adopted by many poultrymen.

Dr. Chandler of Minnesota has evolved two solutions of iodine called Iodine Vermicide and Iodine Suspensoid. An ounce of one of these materials is injected directly into the gizzard by means of a one ounce syringe to which is attached a hard rubber tube about 12 inches long. It is reported that the worms are passed by the birds in from twenty minutes to two hours.

Two or three days after dosing all litter should be removed and burned and floors and dropping boards scrubbed with iodine suspensoid. These compounds of iodine are not yet in the general market but they are being made and will no doubt be made available if the results from their use are satisfactory. It is said that treatment will kill tapeworms as well as roundworms and that it will kill the coccidia that cause coccidiosis.

Start the Chicks Right

START the brooder stoves several days before the chicks are put in the house. It pays to buy a new wafer for the temperature regulation or thermostate each year as it will help to have the right temperature which is always important.

(*Continued on page 16*)

PAN-A-CE-A

Prevents and relieves little-chick ailments

GIVE chicks no feed until their systems are strong enough to receive it. Nature provides nourishment for the first 48 hours. Then raise them the Pan-a-ce-a way.

Pan-a-ce-a prevents indigestion and indigestion leads to bowel troubles which cause more chick losses than all other causes combined.

Pan-a-ce-a keeps the system free from poisonous waste materials, which are often the cause of fatal maladies. **No indigestion, no bowel troubles, no gapes, no leg weakness where Pan-a-ce-a is fed regularly.**

Pan-a-ce-a is a valuable nerve tonic which brings into healthy action every little-chick organ. It whets the appetite and enables chicks to get the good of their feed.

Pan-a-ce-a contains the best blood builders known. It supplies the important minerals so necessary to bone development, muscle making and feather formation. A Pan-a-ce-a chick outfeathers a non-Pan-a-ce-a chick every time.

Pan-a-ce-a your half-grown fowls

If you want early broilers, if you want pullets that will mature into fall and winter layers, you must prevent the backsets in your flock. Pan-a-ce-a is your insurance policy. Add it to the ration daily—one pound to every fifty pounds of mash or feed. Costs little to use. The price of one two-pound broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days.

If Pan-a-ce-a does not do all we say, and if it does not make you a real profit, take the empty container back to the dealer and he will refund your money.

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Use only the purest Norwegian oil in feeding your flocks. Harris Cod Liver Oil is rich in potent vitamines —A and D.

Avoid cheap, unrefined oils. Harris Cod Liver Oil is used by the U.S. Government, Experiment Stations and thousands of progressive farmers. Sold by your dealer or direct, 30 gallons, freight collect $32.00—5 gallons, express collect—$9.00—1 gallon postpaid $2.50.

Brewers' Yeast—Harris grows healthy birds—increases egg production. 100 lbs. freight collect, $30.00—50 lbs. express collect $16.00—25 lbs. express collect $9.00—5 lbs postpaid $2.00

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The Ames Test

Experts everywhere recommend GLASS CLOTH. In a test at Ames College 25 per cent of the chicks under plain glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew rapidly. The illustration shows the difference in two chicks that had the same start and same care, except that the big one had plenty of ultra-violet light and the runt had none.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days' use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. For smaller quantity send $3.50 for 30 ft. roll, or $2.25 for 18 ft roll. Common sense instructions, "Success With Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

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Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; Anconas	3.75	7.25	13.00	62.00	120.00
Wh. & Bd. Rocks; S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minoreas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes; S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
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Mixed Chicks (Heavies)	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
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100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot, Parks Ped Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100. $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

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American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns,	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas,	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks' Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks,	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk Minorcas,	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes,	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

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40,000 Weekly. Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

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White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$50.00	$72.00	$120.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
White Wyndots, Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00	90.00	150.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	11.50	22.00	84.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	7.00	13.00	50.00	75.00	125.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

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Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
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Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.50
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	3.75	6.50	12.50
Buff & Wh. Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
Wh. & SL. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

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THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks.

Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D. Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

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Care should be taken not to use long straw for litter. A good plan is to cover the floor with dry sand and put some shavings over this. More commonly chaff or cut straw is used but this creates more dust than the shavings and if at all moldy will cause trouble.

Use a wire screen to keep the chicks near the hover for three days. If the correct temperature is maintained (95° F. at the edge of the hover near the floor) there will be little trouble from crowding and smothering.

New Jersey Station Endorses Oil for Chicks Through Growing Period

THE New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station has been conducting some very interesting experiments on the value of various poultry food amendments that supply vitamines to the growing stock. In the trials no differences were noted between skim milk powder and buttermilk powder. However, there is a marked difference where cod-liver oil was added to the ration.

In a leaflet just issued by the Station on chick rations and methods of feeding, the New Jersey authorities write as follows:

"Cod-liver oil is to be continued as part of the ration throughout the growing period and not as a substitute for the sunlight. It has been found in work at the Experiment Station, in which the vitamin D factor was furnished in sufficient quantities in other forms than oil, that the resulting bones were not identical. They were all free from rickets, yet the bones of chicks that received cod-liver oil contained a greater marrow content, which gave a greater weight."

How to Treat Coccidiosis

COCCIDIOSIS is a disease that causes large losses in chicks over two weeks old. It is caused by a parasite that is carried by contaminated soil or in brooder houses not properly disinfected. It may be prevented by raising chicks on clean soil and by sanitation. When the trouble gets in the flock, prompt treatment is required to prevent loss. It is important to diagnose the disease quickly.

The following treatment is recommended by the New Jersey State College:

It has been found that losses from coccidiosis may be checked by cleaning the brooder as soon as disease makes its appearance. A small amount of litter should be used and the brooder cleaned every day for three days and then every third day until losses stop. All visibly affected chicks must be removed and the carcasses of those that die should be burned. It is of great value to keep the floor of the brooder house warm and dry. This prevents the development of the parasite.

How to Feed Chicks With Coccidiosis

California milk mash is advised for feeding. It consists of: dry skim milk or dry buttermilk, 40 pounds; wheat bran, 10 pounds; yellow corn meal, 30 pounds; ground barley or rolled oats, 20 pounds.

This mash should be furnished as soon as disease appears. Grain is fed twice daily, but is restricted to one-third the amount of mash consumed. This system of mash and grain feeding is continued as long as there is any indication of the disease. The grain is supplied in the usual manner. The change back to the regular ration is made gradually. All mashes should contain 2 per cent of cod-liver oil.

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BECAUSE every year we must grow thousands of WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS to keep our plant of 6,000 layers on a profitable basis.
YOU get the benefit of 16 years of breeding that has bred into our chicks health and the ability to lay over a long period good sized eggs without breaking down under winter egg production.
FREE circular explaining how one of our customers made $1.415 on 357 PULLETS, over his feed bill and many other facts about our breeding farm. Dept. A.

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RED BANK NEW JERSEY

200,000 Chicks 1927

ONE MATING ONLY. THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS	100	LOWEST PRICES 500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

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From High Egg Record Flocks

All leading varieties. American Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices. Sent prepaid.
100% *live delivery guaranteed*
LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B, TIFFIN, OHIO

NEW CHICKEN BOOK

Breeders and lovers of chickens are requested to write immediately for COOLEY'S NEW 1927 CHICKEN BOOK, 40 NEW PICTURES, a guide to HIGHER home flock EGG YIELD and GREATER PROFITS. I have 29 years' practical experience back of what I write and am oldest, largest owner-managed chick hatchery in America. No Charge for booklet. Write for it today.
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Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.

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Aristocrat Baby Chicks America's best free range breeders, with a reputation of higher quality at 7c each up. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Orpingtons.
Illustrated catalogue.
For a Safe place to buy chicks write
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MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
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BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER! You pay for your chicks when you see them. Pure-bred stock of high quality. Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story.
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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

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PUT the same time and money in Hillpot Quality Chicks that you would on ordinary strains and just see how much greater your profits will be. MY FREE BOOK GIVES THE PROOFS from *actual experience* of the extra money made from Hillpot Quality Chicks.

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Leghorns Reds Rocks Wyandottes

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HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door	50	100	500
Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.50
Barred & Wh. Rocks	7.75	15.00	72.50
S. & R. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
Sil. & Wh. Wyandots	8.25	16.00	77.50
Wh. & Buff Orpington & Rocks	8.25	16.00	77.50

Heavy Assorted, 100, $12. Assorted all breeds, 100, $10. Bank Ref. Order right from this ad. Member of I.B.C.A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.
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Send for low price list and booklet describing farm, stock, etc. When ordering Brookside chicks you get the advantage of seventeen years' hatching experience. If you want good chicks at moderate prices write us before ordering.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
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For 1927. Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.
LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY,
Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

Fifteen Leading Breeds of Day Old Chicks
8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Write
H.C. Houseworth Farms & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks. Tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM, - PORT TREVORTON, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

DUCKLINGS $35; Eggs $15-100 "Duck News" Free
ROY PARDEE
ISLIP, L. I. N. Y.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. per hundred. Post-paid. Bred under my supervision from free range stock. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 Mc ALISTERVILLE, PA.

DEAD!
KILL MICE & RATS INSTANTLY WITH
ESSEX POISONED WHEAT
INSIST ON ESSEX ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES
AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25¢
IF YOUR DRUGGIST CANNOT SUPPLY YOU WRITE US DIRECT GIVING HIS NAME
ROEBER & KUEBLER CO. NEWARK, N.J.

Where liquid milk is used, all mash and water are withheld, and grain is fed sparingly—a little in the morning and more at night. It is often difficult to get the chicks to consume enough liquid milk, especially if it is not of good quality.

The Connecticut Method

As already mentioned much of the damage from coccidiosis comes because the disease is not recognized. A preventive measure recommended by the Connecticut Experiment Station is as follows:

Put five ounces of copper sulphate in a cloth sack and hang it at the top of a jar or cask containing fifty gallons of water. When this is dissolved use the solution as the sole drinking water for the chicks for a period of one month. This solution should not be used in metal drinking fountains unless the fountains are first allowed to stand full of the solution for 24 hours so that the metal surface will become slightly copper plated. If this precaution is not taken, metal poisoning may result.

The Connecticut station recommends the following treatment for chicks with the disease:

In the place of their drinking water they are given a solution of one teaspoon of carbonate of soda in each quart of water for one day. The usual mash which they are fed is taken away and in its place they are given a mash of equal parts of bran and charcoal for four days. At the end of four days the bran and charcoal mash is replaced gradually with a regular mash until at the end of the week they are back on full feed. At the same time the copper sulphate solution is given them in the place of their drinking water as already been mentioned as a preventive measure.

Results of the Nineteenth Week at Farmingdale

DURING the nineteenth week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 pullets laid 4,643 eggs or 66.3 per cent. This is an increase of 5.1 per cent. over last week's production and is 10.9 per cent. higher than production for the nineteenth week of the Fourth Farmingdale Contest. The birds have laid a total of 49,004 eggs; this is 1,763 more eggs than were laid during the first nineteen weeks of the previous contest.

* * *

High Pens for the Week

Pinecrest Orchards, R. I. Reds	59
John Z. LaBelle, R. I. Reds	57
H. W. VanWinkle, Bar. P. Rocks	57
Eugene Delamarter, W. L.	56
Sunnyside Poultry Farm, W. L.	56
Dr. L. E. Heasley, W. L.	56
E. E. Chamberlain, W. L.	55

* * *

The highest pens to date in each variety are as follows:

White Leghorns

W. R. Dewsnap	809
Dr. L. E. Heasley	743
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	731
Sunnyside Farm	730
Five-Point Leghorn Farm	698
Eugene Delamarter	695

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	752
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	693
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	671
Beacon Poultry Yards	645

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	547
Poultry Depart. Ontario Agri. College	479

White Plymouth Rocks

Ellen Day Ranken	450

Dried milk products are desirable forms of annual protein and may partially or wholly replace the meat scrap in the mash. On account of their high cost at this time it is probably best when using milk not to replace less than ¼ or more than ½ of the meat scrap with these products. The use of dried milk products in the mash is one of the easiest ways of feeding milk.

Hens Have Egg Eating Habit

"Our hens have acquired the egg eating habit. Can you suggest some way of curing them?"—W. C., New York.

KEEP the nests darkened. Provide plenty of good nesting material. Gather the eggs several times a day. Supply plenty of minerals and green feed which helps the hens to assimilate the minerals. It may be advisable to use the axe on a few of the worst offenders. Keep them busy by feeding grain in deep straw litter.

KERR WHITE LEGHORNS take highest honors in leading contests

AT THIS year's Storrs' Egg-laying Contest the Kerr White Leghorn Pen stands above all other entries (140 pens) on March 6th, with a lay of 922 eggs. This is the highest average record for White Leghorn pens in the five large eastern contests. This record was made in winter months, when egg prices were highest.

Kerr Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds also rank high in competition with the entries of leading specialty breeders. No matter what breed you favor, you can't go wrong with Kerr Chicks. Brothers and sons of Kerr high-record birds have been heading our special matings flocks for five years. Find out how you can introduce such stock into your flocks—write for full information about Kerr Chicks.

Send for Free Book now

"How to Get 200 Eggs a Year" is a fully illustrated fact-book which will be mailed to you free of charge upon request. We will also send our latest catalog and prices. Write today.

KERR'S — GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

THE KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS. BEST BLOOD. 9½c UP. WRITE TODAY.
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BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minoreas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
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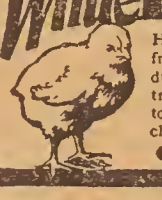

High quality, farm bred S.C. White Leghorn Chicks, from breeders selected for years for heavy egg production, size of bird and egg, and hatched in our electric incubators. We have only a few thousand to offer the trade that appreciates strong, sturdy chicks. Send a card for circular and price list.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS $10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Big, Active, Husky, Pure Bred chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.
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$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
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Leaders since 1910
30,000 Chicks weekly—9 cents each and up. Member I.B.C.A. Catalogue free.
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Box 23, - - Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	14.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	10.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	20.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*
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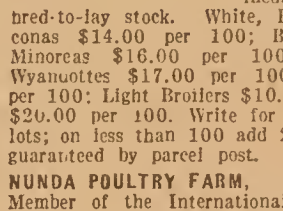

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From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for
Quality Is High—Price Is Low
100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 38, Fairport, N. Y.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS
$12 to $25 per 100
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minoreas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
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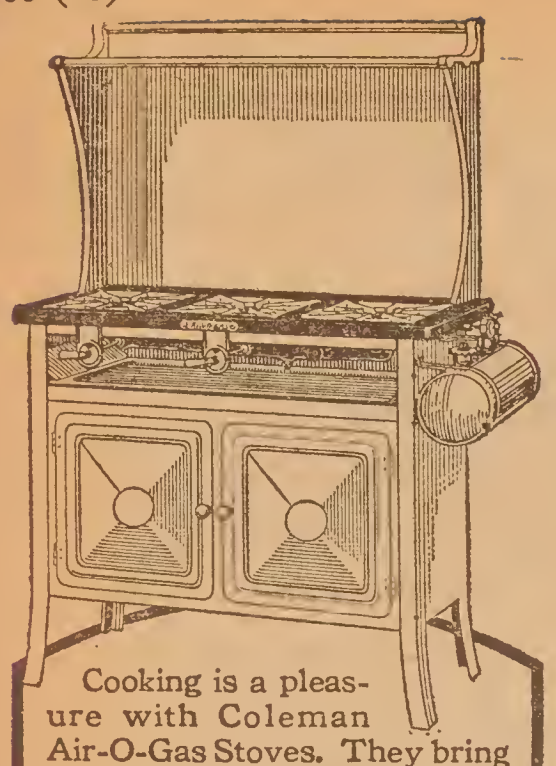
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.



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Quick Action! You just light your Air-O-Gas Stove with matches and in a minute or less you have full heat. Boil a half-gallon of water in 4½ minutes; bake biscuits in 6 minutes. Instant regulation with the turn of a valve.

Clean! Air-O-Gas Stoves are clean in action and clean in results. They produce a clear, blue, smokeless flame. No soot, no dirt, no ashes; no wicks to trim: no blackened pots and pans.

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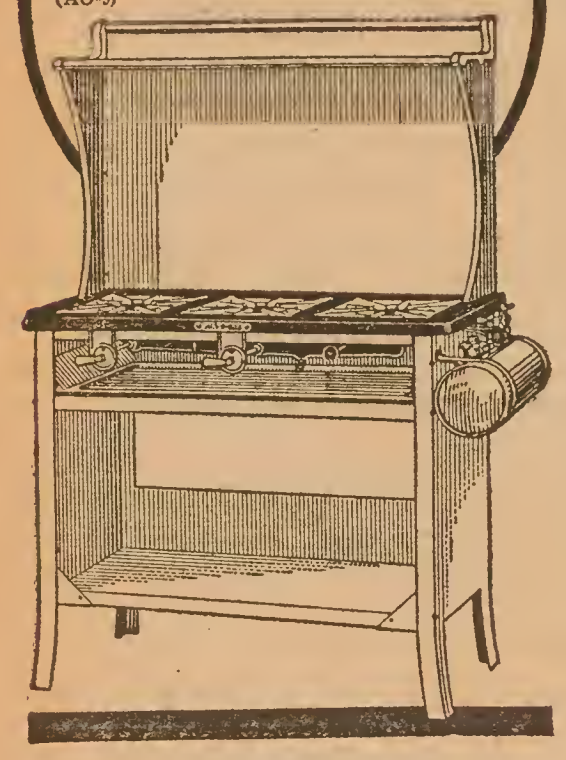

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Clean and Healthy
WITH CUTICURA

Basketry Materials 65-Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

Prize For Completing Kitchens

Kitchen Contest Goes One Step Further Towards Improvement

THE Kitchen Improvement Contest conducted last year by the Home Bureau Federation, prizes given by A. A. was so successful in its letter form that the contest committee would like to see the fine ideas expressed there put to practical use. The committee, therefore announces the Completed Kitchen Contest for 1927 and it is expected that all last year's prize winners in the contesting counties will want to partieipate. They will have the pleasure of making a convenient and attractive kitchen as well as being in the race with others doing the same thing. Besides that, the Federation is offering an attractive *reason* for finishing the job. But read the contest regulations for yourself and see what the plans are.

I'll Carry My Load!

IRENE CURTIS WALLACE

Oh! God, keep me strong and brave!
Help me not to whine or complain!
May I be a source of blessing, to mine
Instead of a constant drain!

Completed Kitchen Contest in State

Eligibility: All county prize winners of 1926 letter contest are eligible for the state contest of kitchens completed according to plans submitted.

Time and Plan: If possible the kitchens are to be completed, judged, and used as a demonstration feature of Better Homes Week (April 24-May 1) in the counties. The county prize winners will compete against prize winners from other counties.

Judging

IN THE COUNTY: In the county contests the judges are to be chosen by the county executive committee. The same qualifications should apply to the judges of the completed kitchen contest as for the written story contest. The judges should score the kitchens before and after changing, using the score card given below:

The name and address of the first prize winner in the completed contest should be sent to Mrs. Ethel McIntosh, Churchville, N. Y., by June 1st.

IN THE STATE: The State judges of the Completed Kitchen will be appointed by the President of the New York State Home Bureau Federation. The winner of the state prize will be introduced at the Federation's annual meeting.

Score Card for Completed Kitchens

1. Two sketches on graph paper;
   One before changing;
   One showing actual changes.

Appearance	5
Completeness	20
	25

2. Outlined description of changes made with prices and labor, with the following headings, not exceeding 1,000 words.
   Arrangement of furniture, supplies, utensils used.
   Floors, walls, ceilings, woodwork.
   Light, ventilation.
   Water system, supply, drain and disposal of waste.
   Equipment made, purchased or disposed of.
   Storage facilities.
   Improved sanitation.
   Attractiveness.

Appearance	5
Changes made	70
	75
Total	100

Prize: The state winner of the completed kitchen prize will be awarded $25.00 donated by the State Federation of Home Bureaus, toward a trip to the annual meeting of the State Home Bureau Federation in November, 1927.

For Mothers of Young Children

The In-Between Child

FROM the time when a child is the cherished baby of the family and is suddenly shoved off to the center of the stage by the advent of a younger brother or sister until he starts to school, he falls into that group known as the pre-school age. He is just as busy as a bee, and a mother absorbed in running a household and perhaps with several other children to look after has to make a special business of keeping up with the "in-between". But so much of his future, physical, mental and spiritual, depends upon what he gets during this period that it is more than worth the effort, even though the house has to go neglected part of the time.

Regular health habits of eating, sleeping, evacuating, play, etc., should be well established and the little mind filled just full of good things as it can hold. A well-trained and well-informed child is a pleasure, not only to himself, but to everyone as well. According to health authorities a little child in order to be well-fed has each day at least one food of each of the following groups: 1. milk and dishes made chiefly of milk (most important food of all for children); meat, fish, poultry, eggs and meat substitutes. 2. Bread and other cereal foods. 3. Butter and other wholesome fats. 4. Vegetables and fruits. 5. Simple sweets. If you would like fuller details as to diet during the pre-school age write and ask us for A Day's Food Plan for Children 2 to 4 years old. A supply of these instructions have been furnished us by the New York State Department of Health, Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene and we are glad to pass them on to those of our readers who wish to use them.

The country mother who is far away from clinics, hospitals or even a doctor needs all the help available towards keeping her children well, and we are pleased to help in bringing such material to her notice.

The Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., has a bulletin devoted to this age. It is called "Child Care, the Pre-school Age". Single copies are to be had upon request but more copies are charged for at the rate of 10 cents each. Write directly to them for this bulletin.

So much is being discovered these days about the workings of a child's mind that we almost wonder how we ever grew up and managed to get along, considering how ignorant of child psychology the world has been! But, all joking aside, specialists have studied the subject of children's mental growth and many things which have puzzled mothers can be explained satisfactorily by the psychologist. Through various agencies, the school, the grange, the home bureau, the parent-teachers association and the health organizations information is being brought directly to mothers by the specialists themselves. Whenever one comes into your county, hear him or her by all means.

In the near future we shall publish a list of books which children should read. Meanwhile write for the bulletins named above.

A newspaper lining in the garbage can, removable each time the can is emptied, keeps the can clean and odorless.

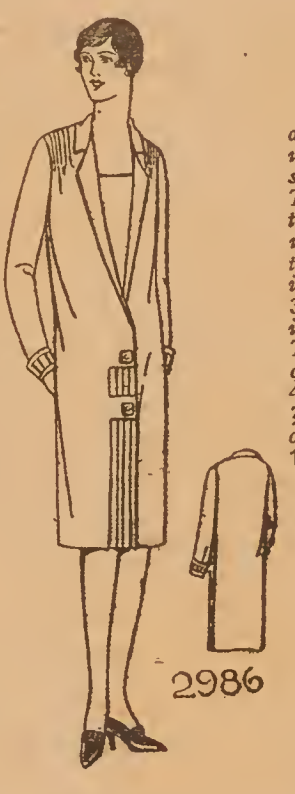
* * *

If your broom gets dry and brittle, leave it in a pail of water over night. An occasional water treatment will lengthen its life.

Dresses for Daytime Wear

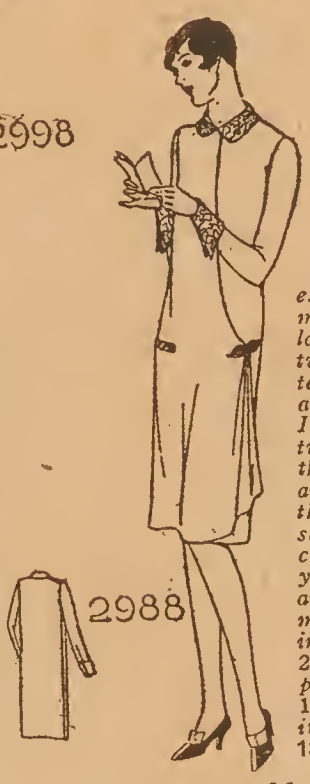
Pattern 2998 *is a slenderizing design altogether different from most patterns for that purpose. The front panel and deep tapering rever collar help to give the up-and-down line so necessary to full figures. The pattern cuts in sizes* 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 *and* 48 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3¼ *yards of* 40*-inch with* ⅞ *yard of* 18*-inch contrasting material.* Price 13c.

2998



Pattern 2986 *is also good for full figures because of its straight line effect. The plaited panel and the notched collar are unusual and attractive. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 2⅞ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ⅞ *yard of* 36*-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

2986



Pattern 2988 *with its smartly draped skirt and closed collar is a stunning model. It lends itself especially well to the semi-tailored materials such as wool crepe or crepe de chine. It cuts in sizes,* 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3⅜ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ¼ *yard of* 40*-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

2988

Pattern 3001 *is especially good for make-overs, as it allows of combining two contrasting materials in becoming and stylish effect. It is the popular two-piece dress and the necessary plaits are provided for in the side front of the skirt. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 2⅜ *yards of* 40*-inch plaid material with* 1⅞ *yards of* 40*-inch plain.* Price 13c.

3001

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Spring Fashion Catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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Maple Recipes

Which the A. A. Kitchen Recommends

FOODS flavored with maple have a taste all their own, and it requires little urging to get those who already know to use these delicacies. However, here are some tested recipes which will afford variety to your own supply.

Maple Sugar Biscuits

Make a biscuit dough using 2 cups of flour, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, 4 tablespoonfuls of butter and 2/3 cup of milk. Roll to about ¼ inch in thickness and spread with shaved maple sugar. Roll as for jelly roll and cut into pieces 1 inch thick. Bake in a hot oven.—Mrs. G. G.

Perhaps you would like to brush the top of your biscuit with melted butter before sprinkling on the maple sugar. Then too, these little biscuits should be placed elose to each other in the pan so too much of the "goo" is not lost by sticking to the pan.

Maple Custard Pie

One pint of milk, yolks of three eggs, and white of one, pinch of salt, one cup of maple sugar, shaved. Beat eggs, add sugar, salt and milk and stir until sugar is dissolved. Pour into the prepared crust and bake. Beat remaining egg whites, add 2 tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and 2 drops of maple flavor. Beat stiff and put on pie. Brown in oven and serve cold.—Mrs. G. G.

As for all custard pies this erust is improved by baking bcfore putting in the filling.

Maple Mousse

One pint of whipping cream, ⅛ teaspoonful of salt, 1½ cups of maple syrup. Beat the cream until very thick. Then beat egg white until stiff, add syrup gradually, then the vanilla. Brown the meringue delicately in a slow oven for eight or ten minutes.—Mrs. G. G.

Since eggs must always be carefully cooked to avoid toughening because of overheating, this recipe requires care. The directions say brown delicately and that is just what it means.

Maple Fudge

One pound of maple sugar, 1 cup of milk, one pinch of soda, ¾ cup of walnut meats broken in pieces. Shave the maple sugar and melt it, add the soda, and when well blended, add the milk. Boil until a soft ball forms when dropped into cold water. Remove from fire and beat until creamy and smooth. Add the nut meats and pour into a well greased pan. Cut in squares when cold.—Mrs. G. G.

This fudge "sets" very quickly so add the nuts while beating and at the last indication of ereaminess turn into the pan. Otherwise you will have a hard lumpy mass to handle.

Maple Syrup Cookies

One egg, ½ cup of brown sugar, 1 cup of maple syrup, ¾ cup of butter, 1 teaspoonful of soda. Flour to roll.—Mrs. G. G.

Just as for all cookies the dough can be more easily handled if it is ehilled before rolled. If you have time to chill the dough is not as stiff as when it has to be rolled out at once.

Bake potatoes on a rack instead of on the floor of the oven so they will cook evenly on all sides. When they are done, the rack can be pulled out to save burning your hands. Careful washing and a little fat rubbed on the outside will make the skins as good as the inside to eat.

* * *

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beat in the syrup and add the salt. Pour the mixture into a mold and pack it in equal parts of ice and salt. Let stand three hours to freeze.—Mrs. G. G.

This rich and lovely dessert is very suitable for serving at elub meetings or other places where an unusually dainty effect is desired.

Maple Sauce

One cup of maple syrup, 1 teaspoonful of cornstarch, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter. Heat the syrup to boiling point. Rub butter and cornstarch together and add to hot syrup. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Nice to serve with puddings.—Mrs. G. G.

This is a delicious sauce for puddings. A delightful sauce for ice eream is made by boiling the plain maple syrup until the bubbles are low and of even size. To each eupful of the sauce add a tablespoonful of butter.

Maple Meringue

One egg white, 2 tablespoonfuls of maple syrup, ⅛ teaspoonful of vanilla.

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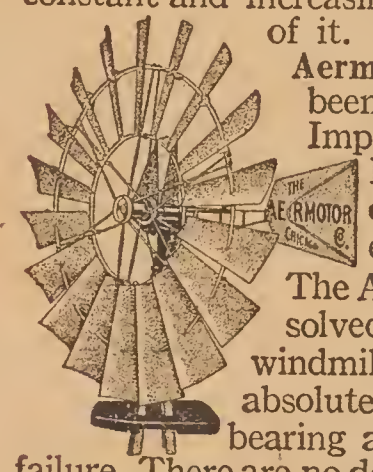

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

WITH one or two exceptions, none of the recruits, whether of my own draft, or of that with which my brothers had come, struck me as interesting.

They were just a fairly representative collection of very poor men from France, Belgium, Germany (chiefly Alsace and Lorraine), Spain, Austria, and Switzerland.

They certainly did not look like rogues and criminals.

Two or three, out of the couple of dozen or so, were well-dressed and well-spoken, and one of them, I felt sure, was an ex-officer of the Franch or Belgian army.

At any rate, he had "soldier" stamped all over him, was well dressed, smart, dapper, and *soigné;* was well-educated and had charming manners. He called himself Jean St. André, but I suspected a third name, with a de in front of it. He had rather attached himself to us three, and we all liked him.

When the canteen closed, Beau proposed that we should shorten the night as much as possible, and spend the minimum of time in that loathsome cell, lying packed like sardines on the bare boards of the guard-bed shelf, with a score of men and a million insects.

Digby observed that the sandy ground of the courtyard would be no harder and much cleaner; and the air, if colder, infinitely preferable to the fog of the Black Hole of St. Thérèse.

We selected an eligible corner, seated ourselves in a row propped against the wall, still warm from the day's sunshine, and prepared for a night under the wonderful African stars.

"Well, my poor, dear, idiotic, mad pup—and what the devil do you think you're doing here?" began Michael, as soon as we were settled and our pipes alight.

"Fleeing from justice, Beau," said I. "What are you?"

"Same thing," replied Michael.

"And you, Dig?" I asked.

"Who, me?" answered Digby. "Well, to tell you the truth, I, personally, am, as it were, what you might call—er—fleeing from justice...."

"Three fleas," he observed, breaking a long silence.

"Did you bring the 'Blue Water' with you, John?" asked Digby.

"No," I said. "No, I didn't bring it with me."

"Careless," remarked Digby.

"Did you bring it, Beau?" I asked.

"Yes," answered Michael.

"Did you bring it with you too, Dig?" I enquired.

"Never travel without it," was the reply.

"I suppose one of us three has got it," I said wearily.

"Two of us," corrected Digby.

"Oh, yes, it's here all right," said Michael. "What would be the good of our being here if it were not?"

"Bring us up to date about things," he added. "How's everybody bearing up?"

I told them the details of my evasion; of how I had declined an interview with Aunt Patricia; of how the shock of somebody's disgraceful behavior had been too much for the Chaplain's health; of the respective attitudes of Augustus, Claudia, and Isobel.

"It is rough on Claudia," said Michael, "and, in a different way, on the poor old Chaplain."

"And in a different way, again, on Aunt Patricia," I observed.

"Thirty thousand pounds,' mused Digby. "What price dear Uncle Hector, when she breaks it to him? He'll go mad and bite her."

"Doesn't bear thinking of," said I.

"Deuced lucky for young Gussie that Isobel was able to clear him," mused Digby.

"That's what makes it so hard on Claudia—or would have done, if we hadn't bolted," said Michael. "Gussie and Isobel being out of it—it was she or one of us."

In the silence that followed, I was aware of a sound, close beside us, where a buttress of the wall projected. Probably a rat or some nocturnal bird; possibly a dog

"Well—it was one of us," said Michael, "and we have demonstrated the fact. We've overdone it a bit, though.

"Why couldn't you have enjoyed your ill-gotten gains in peace, at home, John?" he went on. "Or left me to enjoy mine abroad? Why this wholesale emigration?"

"Yes," agreed Digby, "absolute mob. They won't be able to decide whether we were all in the job together, or whether we're chasing each other to get a share of the loot."

"No," said Michael. "Problem'll worry them like anything."

"When are we to let them know we're in the Legion, Beau?" I asked.

"We're not there yet," was the reply.

"When we are," I pursued.

"Dunno....Think about it," said Michael.

"Don't see why we should let 'em know we're all there together," said Digby. "Better if one was at, or up, the North Pole, the other up the South Pole, and the third sitting on the Equator. More mystery about it—and they wouldn't know which to chase first."

"Something in that," agreed Michael. "If we are all together (since you two have come), we are obviously all implicated—all three thieves. If we are scattered, two of us must be innocent. There is a doubt on each of us, but not a stain on any particular one of us....Why write at all, in fact? We are just runaway criminals. They don't write home...."

"My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is puah," bleated Digby.

"My strength will be as the strength of eleven if you don't shut up," warned Michael.

"I don't see the point really, Beau," I objected. "We prove nothing at all by being scattered. We might still all be criminals. We could easily have planned to pinch the sapphire, to bolt in different directions, and to share the loot by meeting later on....Or we could share without meeting. One of us could dispose of it in Amsterdam or somewhere, bank the money, and send a third of it to each of the others by draft or cheque, or something...."

"Hark at the young criminal!" said Digby...."Hasn't he got a mind?...."

"What I mean is," I explained, "it's a bit rough on—er—those that are left at home, not to let them know where we are—alive or dead and all that...."

"Thinking of Gussie?" asked Digby.

"Besides," I went on, "how are they to let us know if the damned thing turns up?....And how are we to know they are getting on?...."

"True," agreed Michael. "We ought to let Aunt Patricia know that we are hale and hearty, and she ought to be in a position to let us know if anything happens or turns up. What we don't want to do meanwhile, is to spoil the impression that one of us is the thief....I still think it would help keep suspicion on us, and to deepen the mystery, if we don't let it be known that we are all together....We don't want some fool saying that we three agreed to take the blame and share it, and so cleared out together to the same place ....while the thief is still at Brandon Abbas...."

"Who did pinch the filthy thing?" said Digby, voicing once more the question that I had asked myself a thousand times.

"I did," said Michael.

"Then why the devil don't you put it back?" asked Digby.

"Too late now," answered Michael. "Besides, I want to lie low and then sell it for thirty thousand pounds, five years hence; invest the money in various sound things, and have the income (of fifteen hundred to two thousand a year) for life ....Live like Uncle Hector—sport, hunting, travel, big-game shooting, flat in town, clubs...."

"Funny thing that," put in Digby. "It's just what I'm going to do—except that I find one can't get more than about twenty thousand, and I'm going to put it into a South Sea Island plantation and an Island trading concern....Have the best schooner in the Islands, and be my own supercargo....Every third year, come home and live the gay life on my twenty-five per cent profits.

"What are you going to do with the 'Blue Water' meanwhile?" I asked, humoring the humorists.

"Always carry it about with me," said Digby. "If I get an eye knocked out I shall wear it in the empty socket....Blue-eye boy....Good idea, that...."

"Or you might put it where the monkey put the nuts—develop a pouch in your cheek. Very simple for you, I should think," I suggested.

"Both rotten ideas," objected Michael. "Marsupial is the tip. Kangaroo's custom. They carry about their young and their money and things in a sort of bag, you know....in front....accessible. I keep it on me, night and day—wash-leather pouch in a money belt. I thought it all out beforehand, and bought the thing in London.....Got to kill the man before you can rob him. Hatton Garden diamond-merchants wear them when they travel. Round their little tummies under their little vests....."

"What makes them all look so paunchy," corroborated Digby.

"You haven't told us what you are going to do, John," he went on. "Are you going to lie low for the five years and then sell it?....What are you going to do with the money?"

"Divide it with you and Beau," I repiled.

"Oh, stout fella," approved Digby. "He puts to shame, Beau, doesn't he? Let's put him to death in return, and keep his share."

And so we ragged and chatted, sitting there, three of the most incredible foolish young fools in their folly, but perfectly care-free and leaving to the morrow what the morrow might bring forth.....

Towards morning we dozed, and the dawn found us cold, stiff, and aching, but quite happy. We were together; life, the world, and adventure were before us.

* * *

A third draft of recruits arrived after morning *soupe,* and we learnt that all were to be evaculated that day, one half going to Saida, the depôt of the Second Regiment of the Foreign Legion, and the remainder to Sidi-bel-Abbès, the depôt of the First Regiment.

The question that at once agitated our brests was as to whether we could keep together.

I was distinctly pleased to find that the two Americans wished to come with us.

They had no more intention of parting from each other than we three had, but provided that they could keep together they wanted to go where we went.

To us came Boldini as we strolled round the courtyard.

"Let's stick together, we four," quoth he. "I'm going to the First, and you'd better come too. I know all the ropes there, and can put you up to everything. Get you in right with the corporals.....Sergeant Lejaune's a friend of mine....."

"We three certainly are going together," said Michael, "and we want the two Americans to come with us, and we prefer the First, on the whole. Have we any say in the matter?"

"Ten francs would have a say," replied Boldini. "They'd talk louder than six men. Put up the francs, and I can work it that we six go to the First.....But why bother about the Americans? The are uncultivated people."

"We're goin to cultivate them," punned Michael.

We produced the ten francs and Boldini departed to "arrange" the matter, as he said.

Whether we owed anything to his efforts or not, I never knew. He may have "squared" a corporal, or he may merely have notified our wish to go together to the *Premier Étranger.* Or, again, it may merely have been by chance that we found ourselves in the half detailed for Sidi-bel Abbès.

As we "fell in" to march to the station, I and St. André stood behind Michael and Digby, while Boldini and an English-speaking Swiss, named Maris, stood behind Hank and Buddy, who were next to Michael and Digby. Thus, when we "formed fours," my brothers and I and St. André made one "four," and Hank, Buddy, Boldini, and Maris the "four" behind us.

This Maris seemed an excellent person. He had been a traveling valet and courier, and had all the experience, address linguistic knowledge, and general ability to be expected of a person who could earn his living in that capacity. He attached himself to us because he liked the English, and was he naïvely observed, "fond of gentlemen." He was a smiling, pleasant fellow of agreeable manners and attractive appearance.

At Oran station we entrained in about the poorest and slowest conveyance ever drawn by steam. This specimen of the West Algerian Railway Company's rolling-stock made its way from Oran to Sidi-bel-Abbès at an average rate of ten miles an hour, and in spite of the novelty of the scenery and population of the wayside stations, we grew very weary of it.

It seemed somewhat dream-like to me, to be sitting in a tiny bare third-class railway-carriage, somnolently rolling across Africa in company with my brothers, two Americans, an ex-officer of a continental army, an Anglo-Indian Italian, a Swiss courier, and a pair of German workmen, listening to tales of life as far removed from Europe as are the Arabian Nights.

Watching the slowly-passing scenery of the countryside, I was surprised at its difference from what one might have expected in Africa, it being neither of desert nor jungle, but a cultivated country of fields, farms, orchards, and gardens. It was not until we were approaching our destination that sand-hills and desert encroached and a note of wildness and savagery prevailed.

Negro and Arab boys and men brought fruit to our window at every station, and very fine grapes, oranges, melons, and figs could be bought extremely cheaply.

"This is all right," remarked Digby, who was always very fond of fruit," if one can get fruit at this price in Sidi-bel-Abbès."

"Yes," said Boldini drily, "if you devote your entire income entirely to fruit, you'll be able to get a little every day of your life."

A halfpenny a day for fruit does not

(*Continued on page 22*)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing. The following day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

He goes to France, and enlists without trouble in the Foreign Legion. He learns that two Englishmen recently enlisted and believes they are his brothers.

He makes the acquaintance of two recruits who are Americans and becomes popular with the others because he has money to spend. They embark for Africa and find they must fight for their food on the ship. John is very much delighted on arriving at the Depot at Saida to discover his two brothers already there.

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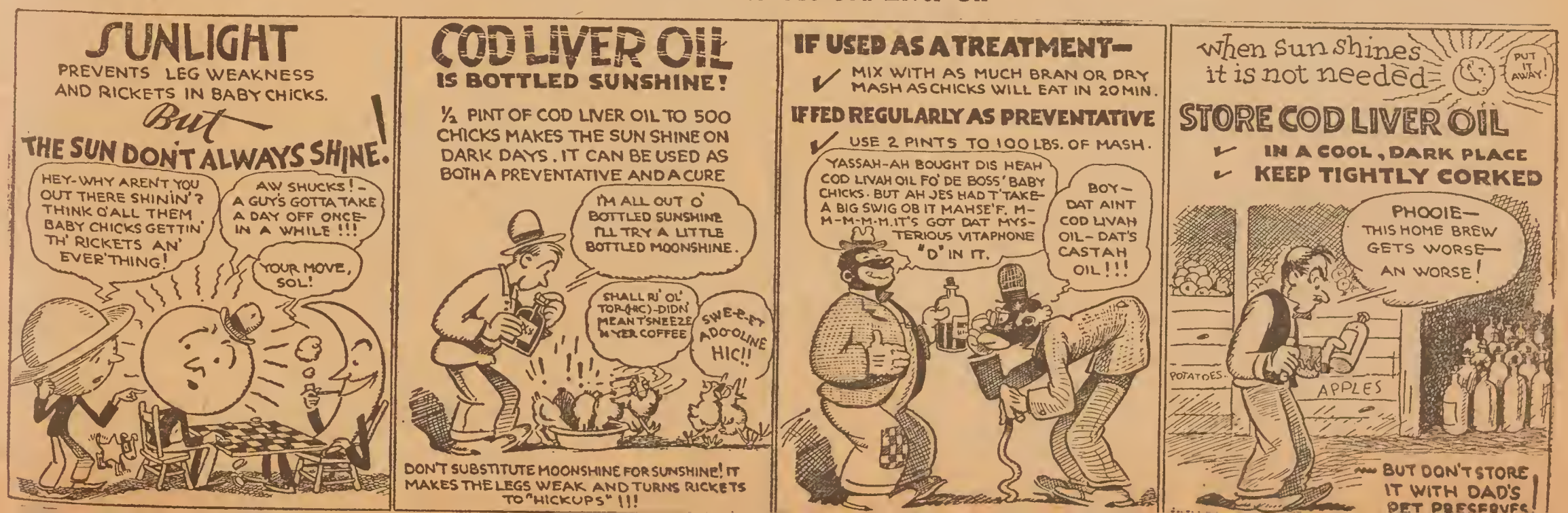

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DOUBLE PETUNIA SEEDS—Start seeds now for early flowering plants. Sturdy New England seeds. Packet 30 cents. PETUNIA GARDENS, South Easton, Mass.

CLARAGE CORN holds World's Record—168 bushels per acre. DUNLAP & SON, Williamsport, Ohio.

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APPLE TREES, 2 year old, 4 to 6 ft. 25c each. Baldwin, Delicious, Greening, McIntosh Red, Spy, Wealthy. Peach trees, 2 to 3½ ft. 15c each. Elberta Hale. Concord Grape vines 10c, $6 per 100. Hydrangea bushes, 25c. Many other items at special prices. All stock strictly first class and guaranteed true to name. Catalog free. THOMAS MARKS & CO., Nurserymen and Fruit Growers, Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y.

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CABBAGE PLANTS. My frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities $1.00 per 1000. By mail postpaid: 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25. Tomato plants leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.50, 1000 for $2.50. By express, 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple and Red Raspberry plants. Why take a chance? We are willing to take it for you. We guarantee to deliver you plants, true to name, freshly dug from new fields, that will be sure to please you. F. G.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 28*)

sound much, but the devotion of one's total income to it seems exeessive.

We reached Sidi-bel-Abbès Station in the evening, and were rceeived by a sergeant and corporals, were lined up and marched off in fours along a broad road. At the station gate I noticed a picket of non-commissioned officers, who sharply scrutinised all who passed it.

As we marched along, I got a somewhat Spanish impression of the town, probably because I heard the tinkling of a guitar and some women with high eombs and mantillas, among the nondescript Europeans who were strolling between the yellow houses. Entering the town itself, through a great gate in huge ramparts, we were in a curiously hybrid Oriental-Europcan atmosphere in which moved stately Arabs, smart French ladies, omnibuses, eamels, half-naked negros, dapper officers, erowds of poor Jewish-looking working-folk, soldiers by the hundred, negroes, grisettes, blaek newspaper boys selling the *Écho d'Oran*, pig-tailed European girls, Spaniards, Frenehmen, Algerian Jews, Levantines, men and womcn from the Bible, and others straight from the Boulevards, Arab policemen, Spahis, Turoes, Zouaves, and Chasseurs d'Afrique.

Turning from a main thoroughfare we entered a lanc that ran between the barracks of the Spahi eavalry and those of the Foreign Legion.

Through the railings of great iron gates we could see a eolossal three-story yellow building, at the far side of a vast expanse of parade ground.

The guard, seated on a long beneh outside the guard-house, observed us without enthusiasm. The Sergeant of the Guard emerged and looked us over, and then closed his eyes, while he slowly shook his head.

A knot of men, elad in white uniform with wide blue sashes round their waists, gathered and regarded us.

"Mon Dieu!" said one, "there's that blackguard Boldini baek again. As big a fool as he is a knave, evidently!"

And thcn appeared upon the seene the only man I have ever met who seemed to me to be bad, evil all through, without a single redeeming virtue save eourage.

To his admiring superiors he was invaluable; to his despairing subordinates he was unspeakable. He was a reincarnation and lineal descendant of the overseers who lashed the dying galley-slaves of the Roman triremes, and as different from the offieers as were the overseers from the Roman eenturions.

Nor should it be supposed that Colour-Sergeant Lejaune was himself a typical representative specimen of his class, the Legion non-com. Though these men are usually harsh and somewhat tyrannieal martinets, they are not villainous brutes.

(*To Be Continued Next Week*)

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page 11*)

In mild surprise he rubbed his eyes
For he beheld Penn Yan!

Our hero left his vessel then,
This strange old town to view
But hardly had he reached it when
The steamboat whistle blew.
And wildly thro' the streets that day
Our gallant Edward ran,
For fear the boat would sail away
And leave him in Penn Yan.

There's very little more to tell.
Our task is nearly done,
For no more accidents befell
Tioga's wandering son.
O'er pathless deep, and iron track,
By sea and land, that day,
Our weary Edward journeyed back,
And slept 'most all the way.

Until he reached Owego town,
Where the kind-hearted man
Had kept—for pay—the "hoss" and shay
While Ed went to Penn Yan.
And, jogging homeward, Edward thought,
"I never will again
Foolishly roam away from home
As far as Wild Penn Yan!"

THE END

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants, leading varieties $1-1,000, express collect, prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. GUARANTEE PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

12 DELPHINIUM OR HARDY LARKSPUR PLANTS postpaid for $1.50—4 Belladonna, light blue; 4 Bellamosum, dark blue; 4 Gold Medal Hybrids, assorted colors. Strong plants that will bloom this year. Send for free catalogue of Hollyhock, Foxglove, Bleeding Heart, Canterbury Bells, Phlox, Wallflower, Columbine and 110 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Zinnia, Petunia and other Annual Flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants; best varieties of Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Wineberry, Dewberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Celery and other vegetable plants. Buy everything for your Flower, Fruit and Vegetable gardens, direct, at reasonable prices. Strong, healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

DISEASE-FREE Cuthbert, Columbian raspberry plants, clean healthy. Satisfaction or money returned. Ask for list. M. CULVER, 238 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

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SEED POTATOES: Green Mountains, Russetts, Sir Walter Raleigh and Irish Cobblers. All northern grown from heavy yielding strain. Price $5.50 per 150 lb. sack. Order at once. stock limited. Cash or check with order. Shipment late in March. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Moravia, N. Y.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking. 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SEND UP 5 Names of tobacco users with order for 4 lbs. of our tobacco for $1.00 and get an extra pound free. Pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUNG TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor: Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75; Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10, $1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

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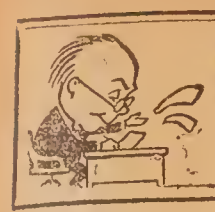
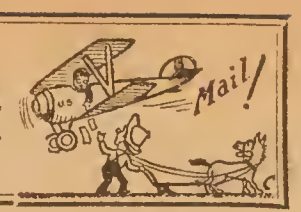


Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



New York Egg Dealers Arrested

ON March 7th William Rosen and M. Fersht, president and secretary, respectively, of the Liberty Butter & Egg Company of 391 Cherry Street, New York City were arrested by the postal authorities for using the mails to defraud. They are charged with having issued "no fund" checks for eggs shipped to them by producers and shippers in various parts of the country. One of the heaviest losers is B. F. Sivills of Columbia, North Carolina, who has turned over to the post office authorities protested checks to the amount of over $1100. This shipper has informed the postal authorities that he has also shipped approximately $1800 worth of merchandise for which he has received no returns. Rosen and Fersht are now out on $2000 bail.

Shippers in Missouri are also heavy losers, particularly in the vicinity of Mountain Grove. In our own territory there are a number of egg producers who have sent merchandise to the Liberty Butter & Egg Company for which they have received no returns. Most of these are in the vicinity of Ulster, Pennsylvania.

Large Sums Involved

In the case of Sivills, the Liberty Butter & Egg Company promised a premium over the market and for the first two or three shipments actually did pay several cents over the market, in one instance in particular, paying a premium of approximately 10 cents per dozen. However, these early payments were apparently only "bait" for larger shipments to come. On February 10th, the Liberty Butter & Egg Company paid 46 cents for North Carolina eggs while the very finest nearby eggs, according to the *Producer's Price Current*, were bringing from 41 to 43 cents.

Old Claims Still Unsettled

The Service Bureau holds a number of protested checks against Fersht, Inc., of which M. Fersht was president with headquarters at 2166 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. Many of the checks that we hold have been returned by the bank stating "account closed". The Service Bureau succeeded in getting a number of protested checks settled by M. Fersht while he operated in Brooklyn. However, the last batch have never been adjusted, although Mr. Fersht promised to make good on all complaints.

Checks Drawn After Account Closed

The Post Office authorities state that in the case of the Liberty Butter & Egg Company, they hold a number of checks which were drawn after the account had been discontinued in the bank where the company had been previously doing business. Any producers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory who have shipped to the Liberty Butter & Egg Company should immediately communicate with the Service Bureau in order that their claims may be presented to the authorities.

Once more the Service Bureau urges every person who is shipping eggs to use the greatest caution in choosing the person to whom they are consigning their merchandise. If your receiver is a commission man and if you are not sure about his standing, write us and we will give you the ratings as these houses appear in the recognized trade credit guides. If you wish a list of the commission merchants who are licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Agricuture and Markets, the Service Bureau will be glad to send it to you.

The experience of those shippers who took a chance with the Liberty Butter & Egg Company again proves that egg shippers cannot be too cautious. It is only about a year ago that a feature story was published in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST pointing out the futility of trying to beat the market without assuming some risk, particularly where solicitors come through the country looking for business.

This latest development in the market does not mean that all egg receivers are frauds, nevertheless it is always good to know how the men who are doing business stands in the trade.

SERVICE BUREAU REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1927

G. H. Vanderveer, Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y.	$ 15.00
Anthony Banuat, Bloomville, Delaware County, N. Y.	25.00
A. H. Plumadore, Moira, Franklin County, N. Y.	20.85
H. E. Bartlett, Redwood, Jefferson County, N. Y.	12.70
Mrs. M. Chitester, Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa.	9.65
R. P. Copeland, Cochranville, Chester County, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. E. Jenkins, Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y.	2.95
H. P. Anderson, Falconer, Chautauqua County, N. Y.	15.00
N. L. Stevens, Venice Center, Cayuga County, N. Y.	112.00
Mrs. J. D. Dingman, Burtonsville, Montgomery County, N. Y.	7.07
Theodore Gillis, Salem, Washington County, N. Y.	38.00
Mrs. Wm. Pollard, Avon, Livingston County, N. Y.	1.00
Don VanBenschoten, Jordanville, Herkimer, N. Y.	35.65
Mrs. Roy Bissell, Newcomb, Essex County, N. Y.	2.00
Mrs. E. F. Parks, Sidney Center, Delaware County, N. Y.	9.85
William B. Kerst, Sabael, Hamilton County, N. Y.	1.96
H. Headman, Dallas, Luzerne County, Pa.	6.23
Mrs. Lester Bloom, Olanta, Clearfield County, Pa.	5.80
TOTAL	$355.71

Tuttle Wins $100 Service Bureau Reward

(Continued from page One)

ing a sentence of sixty days in the Ontario County jail at Canandaigua. This was certainly prompt work.

This theft was only one of a long series that had been taking place in that community in recent months. Three other farmers had been robbed recently. In fact, there has been a regular epidemic of poultry thieving in many sections of Western New York during the past year and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is determined to do all it can to help stop these losses on the farms of its readers.

This prompt action against Ferinanio and the stiff sentence that he received should do much to discourage others from petty thieving. Mr. Tuttle, the man who made the capture, and who has received our reward, is sixty years old. The thief was only twenty-eight. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Tuttle is a man of courage. He is a hard working, honest farmer with a family of seven children, so it is a special pleasure to us to be able to give him the reward of $100, for $100 in cash is not to be picked up every day by the average farmer.

Authorities Act Promptly

We want to commend Mr. J. C. Bolles, the county sheriff, Mr. E. W. Kerskie, his deputy, and also Mr. Otto Herzberger the Justice of the Peace, who were so prompt and efficient in executing the duties of their offices and who gave our representative such splendid cooperation.

Mr. Herzberger the Justice of the Peace, stated that city people had no respect for farmers' property and mentioned that last summer a family which he knew from Canandaigua came to his place, walked right past where he was sitting, into his vineyard and began picking grapes before they were ripe. Mr. Herzberger went down and asked them what they were doing and they did not seem to think they were doing any harm. He told them if he went to a store in the city and took some clothes he would not expect to get very far with them. The family wanted to pay for the grapes, but he told them he did not want any pay and advised them to get off of his farm as fast as they could go.

When Mr. Herzberger examined Ferinanio, he told him that if he pleaded guilty he was not entitled to a trial, but if he pleaded innocent and demanded a jury trial he must pay the cost. The limit for petty larceny, according to Mr. Herzberger, is six months' imprisonment or $50 fine, or both. If every Justice of the Peace will be as stern and as efficient in examining the evidence and in passing sentence as Mr. Herzberger was with Ferinanio, there will be less petty larceny in all parts of the country in the near future.

Who Will Win Next Reward?

It will be remembered that on March 12 our Service Bureau announced a $1000 reward in amount of $100 each to help clean up the chicken thieves. Mr. Tuttle has won the first of these. Who among our subscribers will be the next? The rewards will be paid for evidence which will lead to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of any thief who steals poultry from any farm on which an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign is posted at the time of the theft. To get the award the witness must be willing to cooperate with the authorities and appear in court if necessary to give his testimony. If such evidence and cooperation on any particular case are offered by more than one person, the $100 will be divided equally among those whose evidence and cooperation are found necessary to obtain the conviction and imprisonment.

To obtain the award in any of these ten cases, the one submitting the evidence must notify the Manager of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau immediately after the stealing takes place and must give to the Service Bureau full and detailed facts covering the theft. As soon as the information is received, the Service Bureau will notify the local officers where the crime was committed, and the State Police, and will take such other steps as may seem wise to aid the authorities in securing a conviction.

Promptness Appreciated!

Adams, Mass., Mar. 1, 1927.

I received your check of $82.86 and am well satisfied and I thank you very much. I did not expect it so soon. I have started work. I was injured November 19th near Adams Woolen Co., Maple Grove. An auto struck my rear wheel and I landed in the trolley road. Both wheels passed over me. There were two other fellows with me. They both landed on top of me but did not get hurt. One horse was killed, the wagon and harness were badly damaged.

Please send me about a dozen blanks for your paper and the same amount of accident blanks. There are about that many of my friends that want to take your paper.

JOHN BECK, JR.

* * *

Proved It Myself

Mooers Forks, N. Y., March 1, 1927.

I received your letter containing check for $130 due me from the North American Accident Insurance Company. I thank you and appreciate the promptness with which you sent it. It surely is some help to me. I have been laid up with a dislocated shoulder and a broken arm since October 23, 1926. I haven't been able to do anything since and won't for some time. Don't ever expect to have the right use of my shoulder.

Lots of people tried to make me believe this insurance company wasn't any good. Proved it myself. Glad I stayed by it.

JAMES N. PRATT.

* * *

Phillipsburg, N. J., March 1, 1927.

I hope you will pardon my delay in answering your letter and acknowledging receipt of check for $1000.00. I have been out of town and just returned.

Your sympathy is greatly appreciated and as for what the American Agriculturist has done for me, I must say that their attention and service is most wonderful. Little did I think when I took out this policy that it would be so short a time before it would be left to the beneficiary.

Thank you for your kindness and prompt attention.

SUSIE H. McCURDY.

For Farm Use

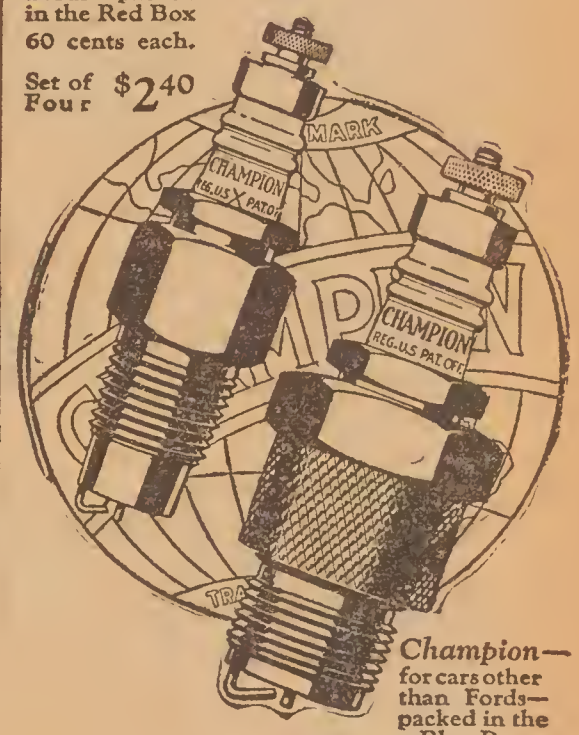
You will find Champions used regularly in tractors, trucks and stationary engines on two out of three farms just as two out of three motorists look to Champions to give them the utmost in car performance.

Champion is known the world over as the *better* spark plug—insuring dependable spark plug performance wherever it is used.

A new set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs every 10,000 miles will restore power, speed and acceleration and actually save their cost many times over in less oil and gas used.

Champion X—exclusively for Fords—packed in the Red Box 60 cents each.

Set of Four $2.40



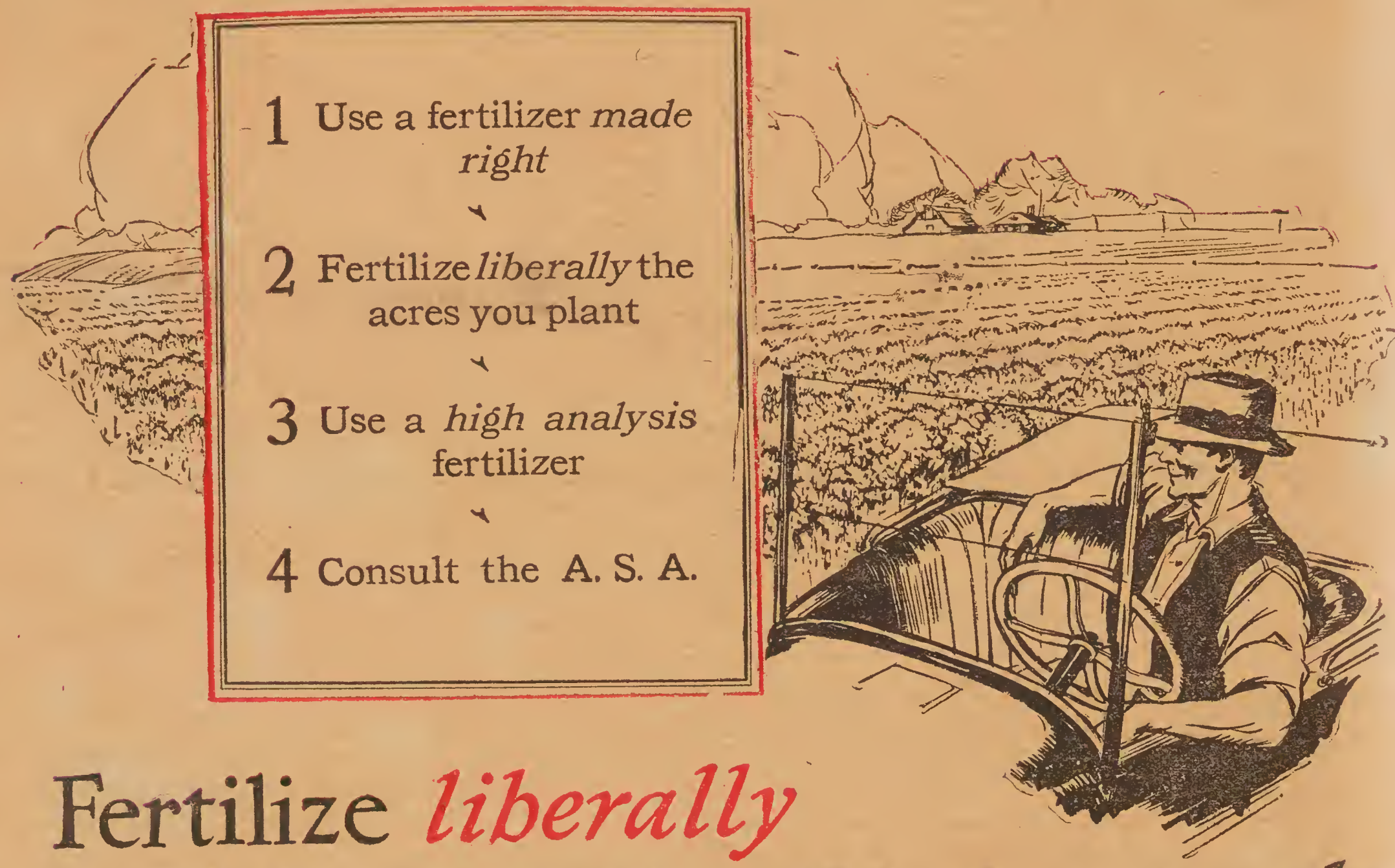
Champion—for cars other than Fords—packed in the Blue Box 75 cents each

Set of Four $3.00

Set of Six $4.50

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

THIS YEAR successful farmers will demand larger yields *per acre*



1 Use a fertilizer *made right*

2 Fertilize *liberally* the acres you plant

3 Use a *high analysis* fertilizer

4 Consult the A. S. A.

Fertilize *liberally* save labor — *follow this 4-point plan*

Successful farmers figure it this way: High production *per acre* saves labor and increases the *extra yield* on which they make their profit.

By fertilizing *liberally* with the right *kind* and *quality* of fertilizer they know they can get this *extra yield*—the yield beyond what is necessary to pay cost of production.

And by using *high analysis* fertilizer they get the amount of plantfood they want for less money, saving on costs of bagging, labor and freight. That is the reason more farmers are using high analysis fertilizer now than ever before.

On this experience of successful farmers and the advice of experts is based Swift's 4-point plan for securing larger *extra yields* on the acres you plant. Follow this plan, outlined above. It is your best assurance of success.

Take no chances with the quality of fertilizer you use. *The kind and quality of plantfood in the fertilizer you buy depends upon the manufacturer who makes it.*

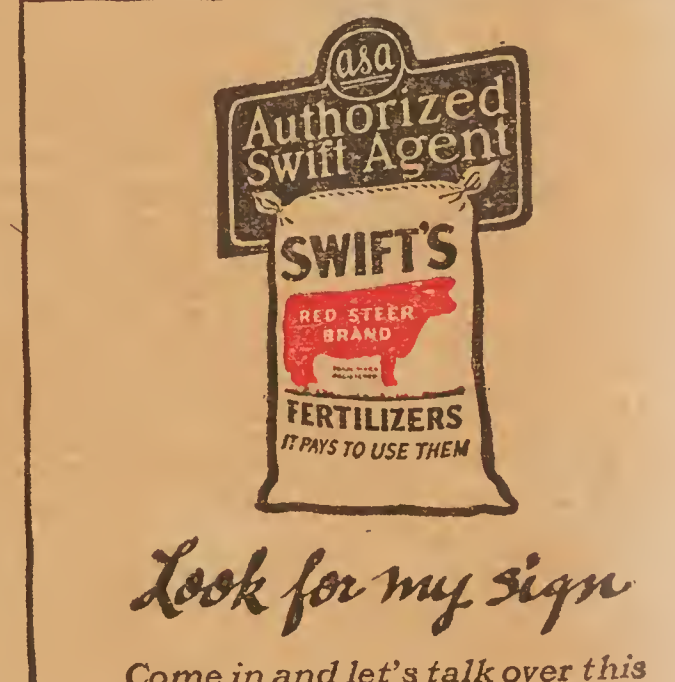
Put your faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, as successful farmers do. They know that the Swift name on any product means the best product of its kind—has meant that for 50 years.

Talk over this plan with the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent). He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. Get his advice. Look for his sign. It marks the place to get "the fertilizer the best farmers use."

Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works
Cleveland, Ohio
Baltimore, Md. Norfolk, Va.

Follow the advice of your Experiment Station

It is based on the results of years of careful study and field tests. Swift & Company's staff of fertilizer experts, adding their own knowledge to these results, have worked out recommendations for the profitable use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Ask your A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) for these recommendations—the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to use on your soil.



Look for my sign

Come in and let's talk over this profit-making 4-point plan. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed of the work of our Agricultural College. I can help you select the analysis and the amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer that will make you the most profit.

a.s.a.

Authorized Swift Agent

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

"It pays to use them"

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

APRIL 2, 1927

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COLUMBUS MAR 30 1927

'Way Out On the R. F. D.

How the Country Mail Man Serves Farm People

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

JUST west of the Pennsylvania Station in New York City, stands another great building covering several blocks. It is Uncle Sam's Post Office Headquarters in New York City and across the front of it there is engraved a quotation that always attracts my attention, whenever I go that way. It reads:

"Neither snow or rain nor heat nor gloom of night, stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

These words are particularly fitting to that great army of uniformed men who deliver the United States mail in both city and country.

When I was a small boy some thirty years ago, one of my weekly chores was to ride the old "plug" farm horse to the village postoffice after the mail. A few years later we moved over the hill to another valley and there got our mail every day from the neighboring farm house postoffice, after the old stage coach had returned from its daily trip to distant Owego town. As I remember this stage coach and its picturesque driver, last reminders of the pioneer days, I am a little homesick to return once more to happy boyhood and be on my way again to the postoffice in the kitchen of a neighboring farm house and to wait once more for the coming of the mail on the old "star route."

But romantic as Uncle Sam's mail coaches and farmer postoffices may have been, they were costly and inefficient and of course no farmer of today would think of changing the wonderful rural free delivery service for any of the old time methods of getting his mail.

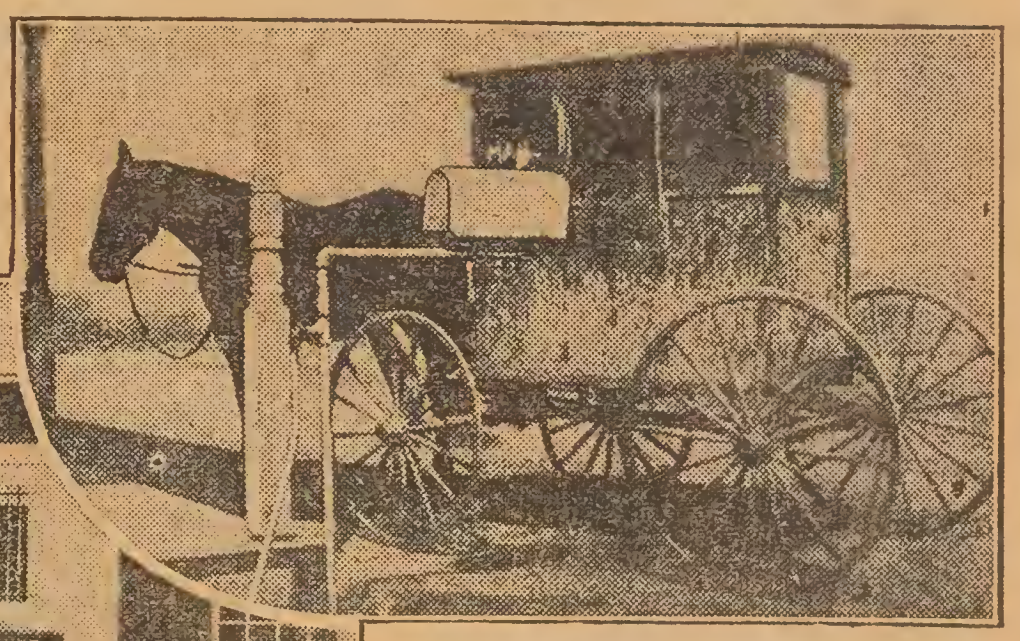
R. F. D. Transformed Country Life

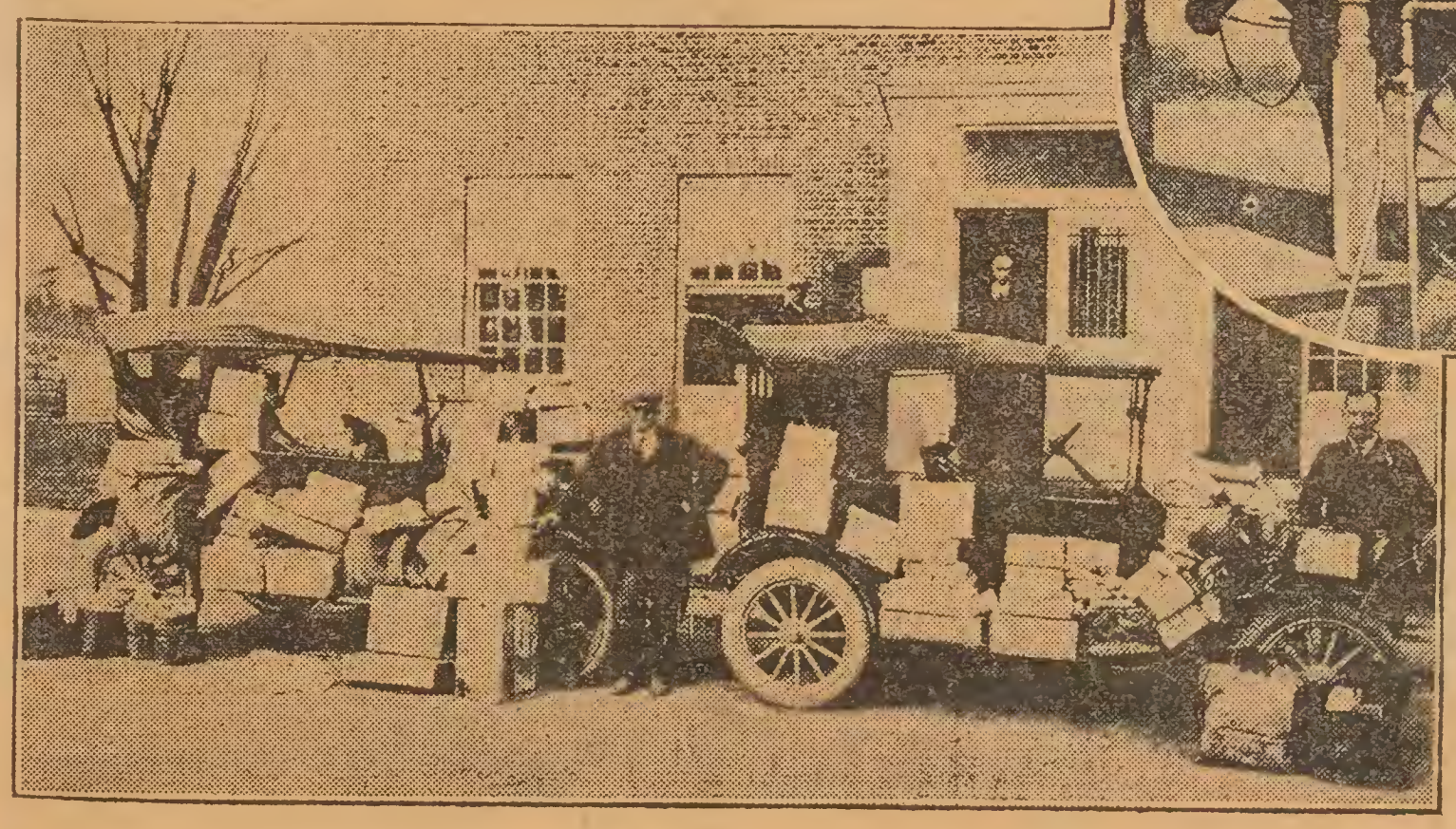
It is human nature to take things for granted, so I wonder sometimes if any of us appreciate having the mail or parcel post delivered at our door every week day in the year. What a wonderful help this service has been in relieving the isolation of country life in the last quarter of a century! How it has changed our reading habits and our business customs! It is not so many years back, as history measures time, to pioneer days. Yet, how the world has changed in that brief time. Especially, how it has changed in method of communication.

The colonists seldom wrote to each other. When the pioneer and his family left their New England home for the western wilderness trail, he knew he would probably never see or hear again from his friends or relatives left behind. Letters cost from 25 cents to 50 cents apiece for postage and delivery was uncertain. The first postoffice was not established in America until 1710 and regular mail service and post roads not until after the revolution. Is it any wonder that country folks and especially the farm women, died young, often from nothing but sheer loneliness?

Compare those times with these. Go back even thirty years and see how communication has changed and improved in the country, largely because of the rural free delivery service. There are few institutions in the history of America that have had more effect upon the real march of progress than the R. F. D. No other single institution or organization has done more than the rural mail service toward bringing the advantages of the city to the

(*Continued on page* 16)





Above:

A familiar and welcome sight on every country road for the past twenty-five years.

At Left:

Showing the extent farmers use the mails for business. Ready for a busy day on the R. F. D.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

J.C.PENNEY Co.

The 25th or Silver Year of

This Nation-Wide Shopping Service

To Be Signalized — Starting April 1st — by

Extraordinary Memento Offerings

Some of Our 773 Stores

PENNSYLVANIA
Ambridge
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Bloomsburg
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Lebanon
McKeesport
Meadville
Monessen
Mount Carmel
Mount Pleasant
New Kensington
Oil City
Pittston
Pottstown
Shamokin
Sharon
Shenandoah
Stroudsburg
Titusville
Warren
Washington
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NEW YORK
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Cortland
Elmira
Geneva
Hornell
Ithaca
Little Falls
Newburgh
Olean
Oneonta
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Ashtabula
Bellefontaine
Bellevue
Bowling Green
Bucyrus
Cambridge
Chillicothe
Circleville
Conneaut
Coshocton
Defiance
Dover
East Liverpool
Findlay
Fostoria
Fremont
Galion
Greenville
Hamilton
Ironton
Lancaster
Lima
Lorain
Mansfield
Marietta
Marion
Mount Vernon
Norwalk
Piqua
Salem
Springfield
Steubenville
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Xenia
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Bluefield
Martinsburg
Parkersburg
Welch

FOR a quarter of a century the J. C. Penney Company Department Stores have been solving the shopping problems of American families through utilizing their tremendous co-operative buying and selective power.

Our great buying advantages and cash purchases save millions of dollars every year. These important savings are passed on to our customers in better quality at lower prices.

The J. C. Penney Company has become a household word thruout the United States for *quality* in General Dry Goods, Outer-Apparel, Millinery, Corsets, Dress Accessories, Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Footwear for the entire family, and also well-known notions at 4 cents and 8 cents.

Some of our own Nationally-known brands and values: Lady-Lyke Corsets, 445 and 449 Full-Fashioned Silk Hosiery, Honor Muslin, Penco Sheets and Sheeting, Ramona Cloth, Pay-Day Overalls and Work Shirts, Nation-Wide Work Suits, Big Mac Work Shirts, Marathon Hats, the famous J. C. Penney Company Shoes and other brands.

Our Silver Anniversary Offering of 26-piece sets of original and genuine Rogers' guaranteed Electro Silverplate Tableware, is a high spot in our long, enviable history of Value Giving. Whether you buy one of these beautiful sets for yourself or for a gift, it represents one of the most extraordinary savings ever offered. It is a Great Memento Silver Offering for a Great Silver Anniversary.

The convenient location of our 773 Stores, distributed over 46 States; gives everyone the advantage and pleasure to be had from personal selection. If there is not a J. C. Penney Company Store near you we would like you to write to us.

26-PIECE SET

Original and Genuine
Rogers'
Guaranteed Electro
TABLE SILVERWARE

6 Forks	6 Tablespoons
6 Knives	1 Sugar Shell
6 Teaspoons	1 Butter Knife

$5.90

Per Set, In Artistic Box
By Mail, 25c. Extra

One of the largest makers of quality silverplate has liberally collaborated with us in providing this Silverware in a new, original "Silver Anniversary Pattern," as illustrated above. Its chaste lines and beautiful design will always be in good taste in every home and for every occasion. It is made of the highest quality nickel silver metal with a heavy deposit of pure silver. Knives have quadruple silverplated handles with steel blades that will not corrode or stain. Forks and spoons have reinforced plate where wear is greatest.

The manufacturer's certificate of guarantee accompanies every set. The price—$5.90—is so low as to bring this Silverware within reach of all for everyday use.

"THE PROOF OF GOOD SERVICE IS CONSTANT GROWTH"

WRITE TODAY FOR "THE STORE NEWS"
beautifully illustrated by rotogravure, showing you how to save large sums on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes and kindred lines —standard quality goods! A postcard will bring it.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

J.C.PENNEY Co. Inc.

Executive Offices and Warehouse—330 W. 34th St., N.Y. City

RETAIL SALESMEN WANTED experienced in our lines, to train for Co-partner Store Managers, providing for the continuous growth of our Company and especially the expansion planned for 1927. Write for particulars.

King Corn Is In Danger

Corn Borer Is Rapidly Spreading Throughout America

THE only hope of saving King Corn, America's greatest crop, from destruction by the European corn borer is by prompt control work by the agricultural authorities and 100 per cent cooperation by farmers. It is doubtful if many farmers realize just how serious this pest is, or what its possibilities for damage may be.

It came into this country ten years ago in some broom corn which was imported from central Europe. It has spread rapidly until now traces can be found in most of the corn producing states. It is pretty well scattered throughout the East and in nearly all the rural counties of New York State. It is especially bad in a region near Schenectady and in some of the Western New York counties, including Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara. One field in Chautauqua County had an 82 per cent ear infestation. In the Schenectady area approximately 200 acres of sweet corn showed an infestation of 50 per cent. What damage the borer is capable of doing is clearly indicated by the conditions in Kent and Essex Counties, Ontario, Canada, where, in certain localities, corn planting was reduced 50 to 90 per cent in 1926.

Dairymen will be interested and glad to know that the pest has not yet attacked silage corn as much as it has sweet corn and the grain growing varieties. However, the indications are now that unless the borer can be well controlled the price of dairy feeds containing corn will in time materially advance because of the shortage caused by the borer. Late plantings are not often seriously injured but unfortunately for the sweet corn producers the most profitable corn is the earlier plantings.

That the United States authorities recognize the seriousness of the situation is shown by the fact that Congress in the last session appropriated ten million dollars to be used in control of the corn borer. The United States Department of Agriculture, states colleges, the departments of agriculture, the county agents, and in fact all of the official agricultural machines have been set in motion to control the spread and offset the danger from this pest. A part of the ten million will be used to pay farmers for labor in cleaning up their fields.

The caterpillar goes through several stages of growth. The eggs are laid by a moth on the leaves of the corn. The little caterpillars hatch out in about a week and begin feeding on the corn. In about six weeks they grow to about 1 inch long and ⅛ inch thick, and then go into the pupa or resting stage. In two weeks these worms turn into the moths, lay eggs, and the process is repeated over again. In some sections they go through this life cycle twice a year. In New York State only one brood occurs in a season. In New England two broods are produced. The caterpillar produced by the second generation burrows into the corn where it spends the winter. Cobs, parts of corn stalks, large stemmed weeds or refuse in infested fields are also important wintering places. Activity is resumed early in the spring.

If they had no natural enemies, one pair of corn borer moths could produce a progeny of 53,750 insects in one year. In two years these might be increased to 3,000,000 worms. The worm burrows both inside the corn stalk and ear, and often it is hard to detect its presence until the damage is done.

The question is, what can be done to fight against this pest? The experts say that it is too late to hope to exterminate it in America. It is too well established here. The only thing that can be hoped for is methods of control that will keep it within bounds. It is impossible to use

(*Continued on page 8*)

The European corn borer attacks many crops. At the left a celery stalk is cut in half to show how the borer destroys this crop. The ear of corn at the right shows entrance holes of various sizes.

Early Prospects Are for Heavier Potato Planting in 1927

The Increased Acreage, If Followed by Good Weather, Means Too Big a Crop

By FRED. W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THE 1927 potato season has started. It is several years since the middle of March has brought such wonderful spring weather as that which prevailed this year. Down on Long Island in both Nassau and Suffolk Counties, tractors started whirring and preparations for potato planting got under way. The odor of freshly turned earth was in the air. Reports also come from points in New Jersey stating that work in the fields started fully two weeks ahead of the average.

FRED. W. OHM.

Although other regions, particularly up-state, have not actively started work, nevertheless it is quite evident that considerable preliminary planning has been going on. A report just received from Mr. R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, states that a recent survey indicates New York State growers plan to increase their 1927 acreage 12% over that of 1926. This tendency is not local, for the report goes on to say, there is a trend throughout the country to follow the same policy, the national expansion being estimated at 14.9%. Of course, this includes the early and second crop states as well as the late crop producers.

These figures are something to think about. In order that we may compare with what has gone before, the following official figures of total production for the past three years for New York and the United States as a whole, are given.

NEW YORK	Acreage Acres	Production Bushels	Yield Per Acre Bushels
1924	333,000	46,620,000	140
1925	270,000	23,220,000	86
1926	248,000	29,016,000	117
TOTAL U. S.			
1924*	3,662,000	454,784,000	124.2
1925	3,092,000	323,465,000	104.6
1926	3,163,000	357,800,000	113.1

*Preliminary Reports from Yearbook U. S. D. A.

After the record breaking crop of 1924, when prices tumbled to a ruinously low level, it was not hard to forsee curtailed operations in 1925. The figures above show how sharply the acreage was reduced, the output of which was further cut into by adverse growing conditions. As a result the price curve took a sharp upward turn and those growers who had potatoes to sell made money. In 1926 the national acreage, because of the high prices, was slightly increased. However, in New York the acreage was further cut. One reason for this was the high cost of seed. Others realized that the per acre yield in 1925 was exceedingly low and hesitated to expand lest another year of high yields per acre would again send our production skyward. Growing conditions last year were materially better than the year previous and resulted in New York State producing a heavier crop than 1925. Although the 1926 crop was some six million bushels heavier than 1925, nevertheless prices generally ruled satisfactory.

Two good price years have undoubtedly made a very strong impression. There are other factors to be taken into consideration also. Good seed can be bought at a reasonable price and it is years since high grade fertilizer has sold at prevailing rates. On top of this we have another important factor to take into consideration—the bean growers.

Last year, in fact for the past three years, the bean crop has been one continuous story of disaster. Last fall thousands of acres of beans were ruined by the weather and left in the fields unharvested. Bean growers cannot be criticized for becoming discouraged following these continued reverses and looking for something that might pay better. It is to be expected that many would look with favor on the lowly spud, seeing the success of the potato growers for the past two years.

Now let us figure what will happen if the New York acreage is increased as proposed. The area planted to potatoes would be slightly in excess of the 1925

(*Continued on page 8*)

The potato planters will soon be busy. Next fall's crop, and the price received for it, depends on the acreage planted and on the the weather this summer.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
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A Thought For the Week

No Unbelief

"There is no unbelief!
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God."

—BULWER LYTTON

* * *

AS we write this our old friend, the sun, is crossing the line back to God's country again, and according to the calendar spring has really begun. As is quite often the case, however, the equinox brought with it a heavy rainstorm of two or three days' duration.

* * *

DID you notice in our March 19th issue what Dr. M. P. Rasmussen of the New York State College said it cost to produce a gallon of syrup? After a study covering a large number of maple producers, Dr. Rasmussen stated his conclusions as follows:

"As might be expected, there were wide variations in the cost of producing a gallon of syrup on the individual farms; the lowest cost was $.54 and conditions were so unfavorable on another farm as to bring the cost up to $4.24 per gallon. The average cost of producing maple syrup in bulk was $1.45 per gallon."

How do these figures compare with your costs?

* * *

THE other day as we sat busy at our desk, we heard someone singing apparently over our heads, accompanied by the distant roar of an aeroplane. On looking out of the window, we saw the aeroplane soaring far above and could plainly hear somebody broadcasting a song from a special radio device installed in the plane. What next?

* * *

THERE are 10,000 miles of state roads in New York and 18,000 miles of town and country improved roads one-half paid for by the town and county and one-half by the state. Better transportation is one way to solve the marketing problem.

* * *

CURRY WEATHERBY, Circulation Manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in a recent letter to his men said:

"The fellow who isn't debilitated by excesses stands up best when he hits hard going; and we all hit the rough spots, makes no difference what job we are doing. Even an aviator, flying out in the unchartered skies, reports, 'Rough spots, cross currents, and air pockets', so it is no better to be up in the air. It is a lot safer to have your feet on the ground."

* * *

THE other day we went into at least a dozen stores in the City of Yonkers before we could find any pop corn, and then when we did find it the quality was poor. Evidently city folks seldom know the pleasure and the hominess of popping corn. We wish we knew where to get some like we used to grow years ago with kernels almost half inch through when popped. It makes us hungry to talk about it!

* * *

1927 is a good year to buy fertilizer. Nearly all of them are considerably lower than they were last year.

Can Eastern Dairymen Hold Their Markets?

THE apples that grow on the Pacific Coast come pretty close to dominating the Eastern markets. Pacific Coast eggs have pretty nearly reached the same stage. The sheep and wool industry long ago moved its greatest activities west. There are those who are asking themselves if the production of market milk is going to do likewise.

Because milk is a perishable product and could in the past be shipped only short distances, the Eastern dairymen have had pretty nearly a monopoly of the big Eastern markets. But conditions have changed and are continuing to change. Lower costs of milk production near the sources of grain supply and more diversification have increased the production of milk in the Central Western states. The coming of refrigerator tank cars and lower freight rates together with better organization is bringing Western milk nearer and nearer the metropolitan market. Can Eastern dairymen hold their own with this competition?

We believe they can under certain conditions. The first condition of course is the production of milk of the very highest quality. This raises the question of milk from TB tested cows. Whether we agree with the policy of the tuberculin test or not, we may all be sure that the time is not far distant when New York is going to follow the policy of Chicago and other cities and demand milk from tested cows. Unless the Eastern dairymen can get in shape to meet this demand, the cities will go farther west for their supply.

Another thing that dairymen must give more attention to in the future is to distribute their production more evenly throughout the year. People use nearly as much milk in the winter time as they do in the summer. It is easy enough to supply the summer demand but it seems to be getting harder to give the cities what they want during the short periods. If the dairymen cannot do this and the cities once get in the habit of going farther west for their supply part of the year, we can be sure they will continue the practice during the entire year.

As a third condition for holding Eastern markets, dairymen must get together. The chief reason why the apple and the egg farmers of the West have been able to dominate our markets is by organization. While Eastern farmers bicker and quarrel among themselves about small points, Rome burns. If we wish to save our markets, it will take the united front of all Eastern dairymen working together to do it.

Too Much Tax Exemption

EVERY farmer will be interested in the report recently made to the New York State Legislature by the Special Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. This committee found that one of the chief troubles with taxes is so much exempted property on the free list. "The exempted property in New York State," the committee said, "now exceeds the tremendous sum of $4,633,000,000 or more than one-fifth of all the assessed valuation of real estate!" No wonder the farmer pays taxes. He has no exemptions and his property is out where it cannot escape the assessor.

The committee reported that the theory that interest rates on public bonds are lower because of tax exemption does not work out in practice. The Committee stated also: "There is a tendency toward a gradual increase of public ownership, public housing, and exemption of religious, educational and charitable organizations."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has stated many times that a halt must be called to the continual growth of exempting property from taxation.

Crop Varieties Improving

MORE than half of the million acres of oats annually sowed in New York State is now seeded by valuable new varieties not known a few years ago, such as Cornellian, Empire, Comewell and Standwell. Over 70 per cent of the silage corn is the high producing varieties such as Luce's Favorite, Hall's Golden Nugget, West Branch Sweepstakes, and Cornell No. 11 and No. 12.

A few years ago before the development of the Farm Bureau and the extension forces of the colleges, the scientists and research men used to develop these good varieties with all kinds of farm crops and then often they would be lost to the world because there was no way of spreading the knowledge about them and of getting farmers to use them. Today when a new variety is found that has real possibilities, it is not long before a majority of all the farmers know about it and are giving it a trial. Because of this farmers are saved millions of dollars in lower costs of production.

Farm Production Needs a Governor

DAIRY feeds were cheaper during 1926 than they have been before in years. Prices of milk products were higher. Therefore, dairymen had a good year, and prospects are good for 1927. Let us remember, however, that good and bad times travel in cycles. It is not likely that feed will remain so cheap. Good prices for milk encourage the dairymen to feed well. This increases the production which tends to lower milk prices and the better feeding raises feed prices. If the rate of production of farm products could have a governor, like that on a steam engine, then possibly we could have moderate prosperity all of the time.

Eastman's Chestnuts

SOONER or later there comes a time in almost every youngster's life when he thinks he is a very much misused person and that the only thing for him to do is to run away from home. I remember one time when my younger brother, Albert, some nine or ten years old, thought that life was no longer bearable with his folks so he struck out over the hills to leave behind him forever his family which so little understood and appreciated him. He'd show 'em!

I think Mother must have worried some, especially when night came, but she said nothing, knowing full well that he would not go far and would no doubt stay with a friendly neighbor over the hill whom he was fond of.

The next day bright and early we saw a little figure trudging up the road. As he neared the house, he broke into a trot and finally came across the lawn and into the house as fast as he could run. It was Sunday morning and all of the family was lingering around the breakfast table following the milking and chores. As Albert came to the door he fairly beamed delight and enthusiasm at being home again, but the family paid little attention. Mother and Father looked up casually and said, "Hello", and went right on with their conversation.

Albert looked at his strangely indifferent family for a moment, standing perplexedly first on one foot and then on the other, and finally he said:

"MA, I SEE YOU STILL GOT THE SAME OLD CAT!"

More Money Needed for Dirt Roads

Letters from Highway Superintendents State Experiences

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*As our readers know, we have been calling attention for some time to the tremendous problem that farmers who live off the main roads have in trying to get good dirt roads. In order to obtain some practical information on this subject, we wrote to a long list of highway superintendents asking them for suggestions as to how to maintain passable country roads. We have received a large number of letters from superintendents who state their problems frankly and who have given a wealth of valuable facts and information right from their own experience. A few of these letters are published here. We hope to publish more later and we will be glad to hear from other superintendents and from farmers themselves, if they have anything in the way of a suggestion for improvement of the dirt roads.*

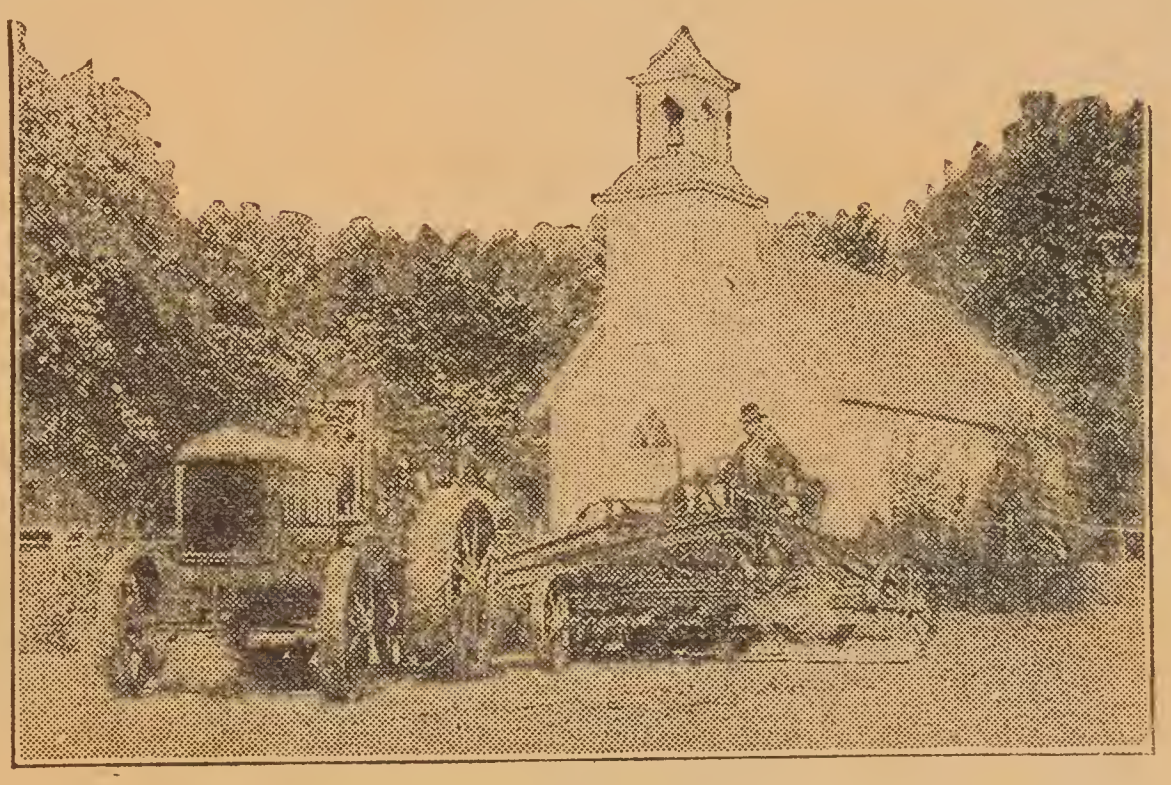
We are firmly of the opinion that farmers on the back roads are not now getting a square deal and that too much money is spend in building and maintaining state roads in comparison to that which is expended for the country roads. These letters from the highway superintendents bear out this statement.

I THINK sometimes that the farmers have a right to complain, and again I feel that if they would see their town boards and town superintendents and cooperate with them there might be some improvements brought about that now seem to be neglected. In the first place, the amount of tax raised for the repair and maintenance of our dirt roads—in a good many towns from $25 to $40 per mile is allowed—does not go very far, when we see that it cost from $450 to $600 per mile to maintain our state roads.

I think the first thing is to get more money for dirt road maintenance, then each year the superintendents can start some permanent improvements. Our town roads are very hilly and stony. Each year I try to widen and get some places filled in with stone so the water can leak away. I find that in our county where road machines are used we are apt to just drag in to fill ruts rather than to widen out. The stone that has been piled along our road for years is one handicap as to widening without money.

We are located so that we draw crushed stone and fill in a piece each year, and commence it just as soon as the frost starts to come out. I find that the time to fix roads is when they are soft. If I had clay roads, I would fill with crushed stone, if I could get it, gravel or sand, and when they were wet. I do not think it does very much good to work any road when dry. With a truck, a 6 to 10 mile haul compares with ½ mile with teams.

The snow removal is a problem for each locality and I find the tractor is the only means of removing same. As to the plow, that, as well as the snow fence, is a problem for each locality. We have kept our roads open so far this winter with a Mead Morrison tractor and V plow. We are keeping about thirty-five miles in shape for auto travel. It will cost us less than $1000. We will give out statement soon.—Charles S. Wood.



A road scraper can be a help or a curse in road making. Deep scraping once a year is worse than none at all. Frequent light scrapings keep roads in good shape.

Superintendents Should Be Appointed

IT is a fact that the highway superintendent who really works for the interest of his township gets little or no praise for the hard work and study that he is giving the job of building and maintaining dirt roads. It is a matter of criticism from the time he takes office until he relinquishes the duties of his office. The real value of a good experienced town superintendent of highways is not really appreciated until an inexperienced official is elected and the money is thrown away.

We have overcome some criticism in our town by the use of gravel on our dirt roads. We are using it very

(*Continued on page* 11)

Milk Adulterators Get Caught

Illegal Practices Lost Two Dealers Their Licenses To Buy Milk

RIGID investigations directed by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets which resulted in the revocation of licenses to purchase milk issued to Smith Bros. Milk and Cream Co., Inc., and the Middle States Milk and Cream Co., Inc., brought out brand new methods of adulterating milk. "Reconstructed" milk, the use of risings, and a tapped water pipe were disclosed as means of making a 40 quart can of milk as it came from the producer into 50 quarts to be delivered to the purchaser. This milk, to which condensed milk and water had been added was shipped to New York City from up-state plants.

Reports Deliberately Falsified

Milk producers and dealers have been startled by the daring of the companies which, the investigation showed, had deliberately falsified records and reports. Farmers are especially interested, since it was shown in the evidence at hearings before Commissioner Pyrke that in some cases where 67 pounds of milk were received 167 pounds were credited for the sake of the record. Four producers were credited with an excess of 50 pounds each daily, but, of course, received payment for the milk they really delivered to the concern.

Smith Bros. Milk and Cream Co., Inc., of 818 East 11th St., New York, operated milk plants at Castorland and Reeds Crossing in Lewis County. Investigation by the department shows that while the correct amounts of milk received daily from producers were recorded, the total amount of milk received daily was not indicated in the records. Instead, the number of cans of "milk" shipped was multiplied by the number of pounds per can and this figure entered as the total milk received. The discrepancies between the actual amount of milk received at the plant and the amount shipped were several hundred pounds daily. In other words, the "milk" increased in amount after it was received at the plant.

At the Reeds Crossing plant a different system was followed. Producers were credited on the plant record with a larger amount of milk than was delivered by them. For instance, Producer Number One, one day in December, delivered 67 pounds. The record showed a delivery of 167 pounds. This producer was regularly credited with 100 pounds more milk than he delivered. The same excess was credited to another producer; while four others received an excess of 50 pounds each daily. Care, of course, was taken to deduct the surplus credits when payments for the milk purchased were made.

The investigation showed that a conveniently placed water pipe permitted a stream of water to flow into the milk just before it went into the cans for shipment. At Castorland the water was reported to have been added to the milk by means of a spray. The amount of water was dependent upon the pressure on the pump. At both plants the practice of flushing out the equipment with water had been followed and the water and risings thus obtained were preserved and added to the next day's supply of milk.

Condensed Milk and Water

"Reconstituted" or "reconstructed" milk, it was developed in the investigation, was a new method. Condensed milk and water were placed in a pasteurizer and then passed through an homogonizer. This mixture was added to the milk, and investigators declare it is amazing how the volume of milk may be increased by this plan.

Louis Smith, Major Smith and William Smith were president, secretary and treasurer respectively of Smith Bros. Milk and Cream Co., Inc. It also developed that Louis Smith and William Smith were president and treasurer respectively of the Middle States Milk and Cream Co., Inc., which operated a large plant at Canastota. R. E. Draper, manager of the Canastota plant, was secretary of the company, but apparently in name only. He stated that he resigned January 1, when he was requested to do so by Seymour Bluestone, although he said he did not know of Bluestone's connection with the company. Upon the resignation of Draper it appears that Major Smith became secretary of the Middle States Company. Seymour Bluestone was listed as a director of this company, all other officials in both companies being Smiths.

Most of This Milk Not Bottled

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner of New York City, was quoted as stating that Jacob Smith, brother of Louis and Major Smith, was soliciting business for the concern as late as January 19, 1927.

The milk produced by the Middle States Milk and Cream Co., Inc., seems to have been shipped to Smith Bros. and distributed by this firm. Only a small amount of milk was bottled, the greater part being sold in 40 quart cans. The Manhattan State Hospital on Wards Island obtained its milk supply for patients and employees from this company.

The addition of rising water, it was found, was the method of adulteration followed at the Canastota plant and also skimmed milk obtained from the separation of cream was added to the whole milk. It was at the Canastota plant that condensed milk and water were added, making what was called "reconstructed" or "reconstituted" milk. It was not developed whether this synthetic milk was up to the standard of 3% butter-fat, but it is possible that the milk brought from pro-

(*Continued on page* 13)

1866—1927

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On Our Way to Mexico

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE all absorbing topic of interest on the farms nowadays is the coming of Spring. We have all been skeptical about it and daily we have expeeted the coming back of cold and snow and the cold rains without which Spring seldom arrives in this region. Yet day after day the sun has shone and mild winds have come out of the south and west until almost all of the signs of spring are here. The snow has fled even the remotest fence corners. The frost has left the ground even in those protected sides of buildings where the sun cannot reaeh. The pussywillows are out and the daffodils, crocuses and tulips are slowly but surely poking their heads through the earth. Even the soft maples are almost ready to bloom. And why should not all these things be so when the temperatures are ranging from forty-five to seventy-five degrees, even if it is only the nineteenth of Mareh?

M. C. BURRITT.

Naturally, up here in the fruit belt we are eoncerned with the possible effects on the prospective fruit crop. The peaeh buds are swelling and begin to show the fuzz around the bases. It is time for the peach leaf curl spray. In faet, many growers already have made the usual applieation. Pear buds have developed to the whitish brown stage, which is the first active sign of the coming bloom. Even the apple trees, most varieties at least, have taken on that light brown eolor, which even in the distance denotes a swelling growth. It is all beautiful. It is all welcome. Yet all of us welcome it with reservations. Will it stay? Or will there yet come out of the north and west one of those cold blasting winds to slay the too far advanced fruit buds? We are fearful. It will not require as low a temperature within twenty or twenty-five degrees to kill now, as would have been necessary a month ago. And yet the ice, which last year lasted into June, is almost gone from the lake now. Perhaps—there is a chance that an early Spring is really here to stay.

* * *

The highways in this part of the state have suffered severely this Spring. Not in many years have I seen so much macadam road upheaved and broken. Hardly a main highway but has miles of broken places, opened by the freezing and thawing and the final coming out of the frost. Everywhere repair gangs are at work. It will require many thousands of dollars to put the roads back in the condition of last fall. The country eross roads are all but impassable.

A Three Weeks' Trip

So much for farm and home notes. Now for some "far-and-away-from-home" notes. I am writing these lines on a train speeding through the corn and wheat fields of southern Indiana and Illinois. We are just coming out of a heavy rain storm which has left the streams overflowing their banks and the level low-lying fields covered with water. The wheat fields, meadows and pastures are a beautiful green and look like a good stand. Otherwise the country is still asleep.

We are headed for St. Louis—Mrs. Burritt is with me—where we as the representatives of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are to join a party of other representatives of members of the American Agricultural Editors Association on a speeial train for a three weeks tour of Southwestern United States and Mexico "for the purpose of studying conditions as they exist in Agriculture and allied industries". From St. Louis we are to go to New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La., Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas, into Mexico at Matomoras, to Monterey, Tampico, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Torreon, and many other points of interest and back into the states through Laredo and San Antonio.

Will Write About Mexican Conditions

By instruction from the editor I shall try to tell AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers in my "away-from-home" notes, in the next three or four issues of conditions as I see them and am able to interpret them in this part of our country and of Mexico.

I leave home at this time of the year with a reasonably clear conseience. The family and the work are all in good hands. We have made good use of the open winter to get more pruning done than usual and our early spring work is well advaneed for a normal season. The only thing that will trouble me will be so early a spring that seeding and spraying will be under way before I get back. But we may as well forget even that and make the most of this wonderful opportunity which has come to us. What work is not done will be right there waiting for us when we return. Work we will always have. Such an opportunity comes but once in a lifetime!

M. C. BURRITT.

Enroute St. Louis,
Mar. 20th, 1927.

A Treat Coming

HERE'S the first of a series of articles that will be among the most interesting that have ever appeared in American Agriculturist. We mentioned last week that M. C. Burritt and Mrs. Burritt were going on a three-weeks' trip to study the Southwest and Mexico and to report their observations in American Agriculturist. The article on this page was written by Mr. Burritt on the train as he sped through the great corn and wheat belt of the Central West.—The Editors.

Good Seed Corn Scarce

THE New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, has pointed out that the shortage of good seed corn this Spring has led to the introduction of unadapted varieties, seed for which are being substituted and sold in the place of varieties which have been proven satisfactory in this seetion. As much as $5.00 a bushel is being asked for this seed. It shows high germination test, but is entirely unadapted to New York conditions. Samples of seed eorn tested at the State Seed Laboratory indicate that the seed eorn condition is a little more serious than at first realized. The average germination test for samples tested in January, showed 70% germination.

Bees for Pollinating Orchards

How many bees are usually required for an apple orchard where they are put in to help pollenation of the trees. Is this practice worthwhile?

GROWERS who have tried it seem to agree that the praetiee of putting bees in an orehard is a valuable one. It is said that the best results are secured by placing the hives about 200 feet apart each way in the orehard. The hive should be plaeed with the entrance away from prevailing winds.

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writes A. B. Wilmot, of E. Thetford, Vt. And it cost Mr. Wilmot only about $3.00 to save from 1-4 to 1-3 of his entire crop. Previously, the crows and other pests had fairly picnicked on his corn-fields. Hill after hill was entirely pulled up. Hill after hill he had to replant every season. This cost him not only money but it cost him a lot of his valuable time right at planting time. Then someone told him of a way to coat his seed corn in a mixture that no crows or any other pests would touch, after they once had a taste of it. This corn-saver was

Stanley's Crow Repellent

Mr. Wilmot sent for some. He mixed it with his seed corn. He did not have to wait for it to dry, but planted it at once. And it did not clog the planter. It did not injure the seed corn. It was not poisonous, so it would not kill birds or animals. But it did keep every crow, mole, squirrel and other pest off of his corn-field, after they got the first whiff of it. Now there are no more scare-crows in Mr. Wilmot's field. There's no more worry over not getting a full crop, so far as pests are concerned. And Mr. Wilmot is only one of hundreds who have written us that they would never plant a hill of corn again without coating their seed corn with Stanley's Crow Repellent. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box500M, New Britain, Conn.

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Prospects Are For Heavier Potato Planting

(*Continued from page* 3)

figures. With the season as good as last year the total produetion will exceed the 1926 output by approximately 3½ million bushels. If the yield averages 100 bushels per acre, the crop will not be burdensome. But who is to tell what the yield per acre will be? That is up to the weatherman, blight and bugs. In other words, the answer is in the lap of the gods. That is what makes the farmer's business so hazardous. Who is going to say what is ahead of us? One man's guess is as good as another's. Last year, Long Island growers increased their potato business. This year they are not. They are following their tried methods, using good seed, fertilizer and sprays, that mean for a high percentage of No. 1 stock. For them the outlook is good. The "marginal" fellows who are planning to jump in heavily should think about this and act accordingly. The greatest danger lies in overproduction of lower grade potatoes.

If we are to believe the long distance weather forecasters, who freely predict 1927 will be a year without a summer, the problem becomes greater. They said the same thing about 1926. Suppose they are wrong? Already we have had unusually mild weather for mid-March. The season is starting out as though it were going to fool them. At the same time the Carolinas and other southern states experienced the worst snowstorm they have ever had in 35 years during the past week in March. It practically ruined their peach crop and hit early potatoes a severe blow, particularly in Virginia.

The fact that the proposed increase is not confined to any one section but is quite general the country over, *leads some to believe that the game may be overdone.* Florida, parts of Texas and other southern states, are said to have planted very heavily. However, these crops do not compete with our State potatoes or those from Pennsylvania and Maine. If we do get a heavy crop, it is going to take a lot of careful work in marketing and distribution.

In concluding his comments on the survey just taken, Mr. Gillett says, "Of course, these plans as expressed by farmers are subject to such changes as may be forced by weather conditions and other factors beyond the control of the growers. They may be modified before planting time, if it appears that present intentions will result in excessive overplanting if carried out."

And that's that. Whoever has the idea that farming is not a business to require a keen sense of judgment, foresight and sound thinking—just let him tackle this potato problem,—and get the right answer.

King Corn Is in Danger

(*Continued from page* 3)

poison effectively because the corn borer feeds within the stalks and ears. Natural enemies of the corn borer, including insect parasites and birds, are important control factors. The government is doing everything possible to increase foreign and native parasites which will destroy the borer. However, the most effective means of control known so far is concentrated and united effort to clean up all of the refuse which may serve as a breeding place or a protection to the pest during the winter. The cooperation of practically everyone in the community is the goal to be sought for, if there are any fields not properly cleaned they will serve as breeding grounds for the whole neighborhood. The corn borer moths can be carried by the wind fairly long distances.

In the control work, it is essential to cut the corn as low as possible and then to plow under any stalks and stubble in late fall. If this was not done last fall, all the corn stubble should be plowed as soon as you can get to it in the spring, and no cobs or old stalks should be left around the premises or on any field after May 1. Discing of corn stubble is not sufficient to kill the borers.

In the canning areas it is extremely important that corn refuse from the factories be disposed of properly before May 1. In infested areas it is necessary to protect the corn crib with wire screen or netting. This will prevent the escape of moths from infested ears.

The college extension forces are working hard to control this pest and thereby save farmers from what may be tremendous losses in the near future. In the infested counties, corn borer committees have been formed and detailed information is being sent to every producer. This work is usually conducted by the county agricultural agent. If you live in any of the infested counties, or if you have any reason to believe that the pest has reached your farm, call your county farm bureau agent and give him the facts. Cooperation on the part of everybody for the prevention of the further spread of the corn borer now may save the American farmers millions of dollars in the near future.

High Nicotine Tobacco for Bugs

THE New York State Experiment Station at Geneva has been studying ways of increasing the nicotine content of tobacco so that more effective use can be made of it for controlling insect pests.

They found that selecting seed plants for nicotine content resulted in an increase of about 2%. in nicotine over those plants from seed not selected.

Topping increased the nicotine content of plants from 1.5 to 3.5%.

Fertilization, especially with dried blood and urea when combined with potash increased the per cent of nicotine to a small extent.

How to Get the Most from Farm Manure

1. Conserve the liquid.
2. Prevent loss from exposure and from rotting in storage.
3. Reinforce or supplement it with a phosphatic fertilizer material like acid phosphate.
4. Apply frequently for field crops at the rate of from six to not more than ten tons to the acre.

Vegetables All the Season

Every Farm Garden Should Have an Asparagus Bed

By F. W. Ohm

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

LAST week I mentioned that too few farm gardens have a corner appropriated to permanents, those incomparable perennials, asparagus and rhubarb. Asparagus is a very old vegetable. It goes back in history to before the time of Christ, having been in cultivation in Europe and Asia for over two thousand years. The Greeks and Romans are said to have prized it highly both for food as well as medicinal value. Strange to say asparagus is of the lily family and has something like 150 different species credited to it. Here in the East, however, there are a few varieties that we need consider. Asparagus rust is a disease that does not affect the market value of the grass but materially reduces the yielding qualities of a bed.

Choose Varieties Wisely

Washington, a variety developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the most resistant. However, *Reading Giant, Palmetto* and *Argenteuil* are also very highly recommended for their disease resisting qualities. It is something to consider when you are selecting varieties to set out a bed for once a bed is set it goes for a long time.

Asparagus prefers a sandy loam soil although it does well most anywhere except where drainage is poor. It cannot stand being smothered. In California great areas of grass are on muck. One thing is essential the soil must be deep and kept free of weeds.

For the average gardener it is most prac-

tical to set out a bed using one or two year old roots. One year old roots are generally recommended. Obviously, only the most vigorous and healthy plants must be selected. Discard the weaklings for they make slow growth.

Laying Out the "Bed"

In laying out the bed, furrows 10 to 12 inches deep are opened 6 feet apart. Some large white varieties under special soil conditions do better a little farther apart, but 6 feet is a good average. The roots or crowns are placed in the bottom of the furrow 2 feet apart and then covered with two or three inches of soil. Where the soil is very light and sandy, roots are sometimes planted 15 inches deep.

It is not generally considered wise to cover the crowns all at once because the young shoots are in danger of being smothered. As the bed is cultivated a little soil is gradually thrown into the furrow so that by the end of the season everything is again on the level.

Responds to Fertilizer

Asparagus is a heavy feeder and responds well to commercial fertilizer. Any high grade brand will do, something analyzing 4-8-6 which will generally give better results than ordinary farm manure. On some plantations they apply as much as a ton to the acre. Salt is often recommended as being essential in the culture of asparagus but recent tests indicate that this is not so. At the Maryland Experiment Station an application of a ton to the acre was made with apparently no effect. Salt will keep down weeds to some extent but there is a question whether or not it is a paying proposition.

Once they are well started and well cared for a "grass" bed will run for many years. About 20 years ago we set out a small one of about 250 roots and it is still doing excellent work.

Rhubarb Simple to Handle

In contrast to the rather definite specifications that go with the laying out of an asparagus bed, there is practically nothing to rhubarb. It is as simple as rolling off a log. The main thing is to keep it over to one corner where it will not interfere with the cultivation of the garden. It is one of the first vegetables of the season, and as far as I am concerned, one of the most popular.

Rhubarb can be grown on most any type of soil. It is a very heavy feeder and will respond to abundance of manure. This is to be expected for it has a very large leaf area and the stems of the leaves are the edible parts. Rhubarb is easily propagated for it is merely necessary to cut up an old root into as many pieees as there are eyes and it will continue to grow. Do not set them too close together for best results.

There is one feature about rhubarb that has always been interesting to me. It is a member of the buckwheat family. I could never associate buckwheat cakes with rhubarb pies.

Controlling Red Mites

Can red mites be controlled better by lime sulphur or a lubricating oil emulsion. —B. C., New York.

IT is usually found that where orchards are sprayed every year with lime sulphate that red mites are controlled fairly well. If they are unusually numerous it is advised to spray with a three or four percent lubricating oil as a delayed dormant spray. The spray should be applied to apple trees before the buds reach the silver stage and on peach trees the application should be made before the buds swell. On peach trees the strength of the spray should be one and one-half gallons of emulsion to 50 gallons of water. Oil sprays should not be applied when the temperature is below 45° F.

Red raspberries, currants, and gooseberries are the hardiest of the bush fruits.

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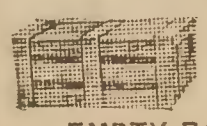

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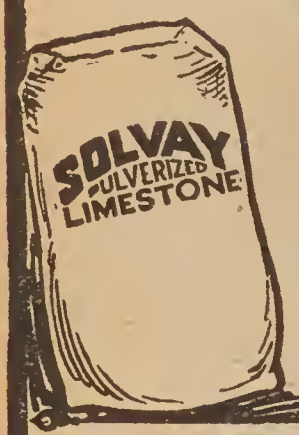

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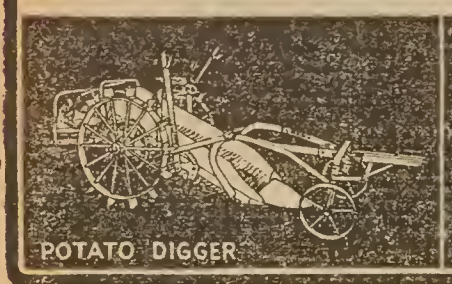

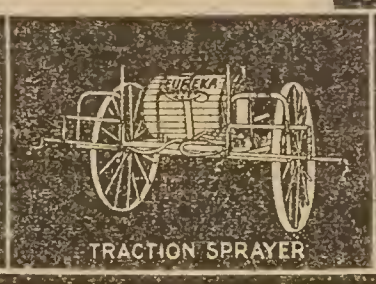

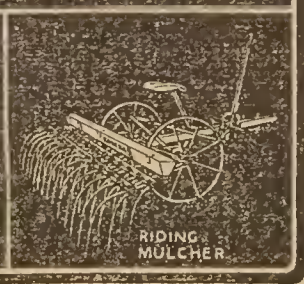

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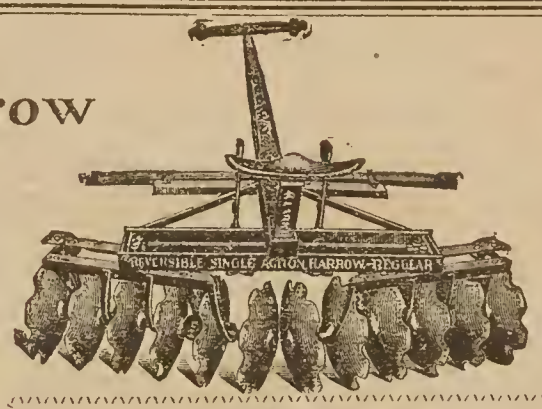

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Growing Early Plants

Paper Protectors Prevent Damage From Frost

A SUBSCRIBER inquires regarding the use of devices for protecting plants from frost in the field. This idea has developed greatly within the last year or so, and paper covers are used by the million in the muskmelon fields of California.

Manufacturers of hot beds and cold frames have long offered miniature frames for forcing plants in the field. Home gardeners also occasionally use store boxes in which the bottom has been replaced by a pane of glass either laid on top or slid into a groove. Anything of this sort will serve to further the earliness of rhubarb and to insure favorable conditions for early plants of tomatoes, muskmelons and other tender crops.

A number of other devices have been on the market at varous times. One consisted of a miniature cloth tent supported by light strips of veneer wood which may be stuck into the ground. Another scheme consists in the use of cones or domes of window screen. Such protectors keep out insects and offer some help against frost and wind. More recently there has appeared on the market a glass substitute consisting of window screen which has been filled with a material similar to the celluloid of automobile curtains. One concern offers these in the form of cones.

Some Protectors Rather Expensive

The trouble with most of these devices is that they are too expensive for large commercial use. Within the last few years California growers of muskmelons have been protecting hills with paraffin paper. This has usually been placed over the hills just after seeding. Growers now use two tin forms to shape the paper tent. The plan is illustrated in New Jersey Extension Bulletin 51, (New Brunswick, New Jersey). Now come paraffin paper protcctors which are molded at the factory somewhat after the fashion of a paper drinking cup. These are 9 or 11 inches in diameter and are applied to the hills by means of a metal cone with a handle on the top. A little dirt is placed around the edge of the metal cone and on the projecting edges of the paper. The form is then lifted and the earth holds it firmly in place. These paper protectors are being widely sold in the West and are just beginning to be used in the East. These covers are inexpensive and this type seems to offer the best promise for use in the commercial field.—PAUL WORK.

Fineness of Limestone

For use on the soil, limestone should be pulverized fine enough to pass through a sieve with ten meshes to the linear inch. Fully 50% of it should pass a 50-mesh sieve. It is desirable that 90% to 95% pass a 20-mesh screen. Limestone of this grade should be fully 50% effective the season applied. The cost of grinding finer than this seems to be greater than the resulting increase in agricultural value.

Potash a Remedy for Corn Root Rot

"Root rot is due directly to the action of a plant-disease organism," says Prof. L. G. Willis, soil chemist for the station, "but susceptibility to the disease is increased by the poisonous effects of soluble iron compounds absorbed from the soil. Soils deficient in potash, as is true of most of the sandy types included in the Coastal Plain, seem to furnish the most favorable conditions for the absorption of iron and consequently for the development of root rot."

The best way to prevent root rot is to prevent the accumulation of iron in the plants. The disease may not be evident except that it causes low yields of corn or results in a general lodging of the plants as a result of weakened root system. Professor Willis states that examination of the roots of many plants shows them to be dead a few inches below the crown and if the stalk is split, darkened layers may be seen in the pith at the lower joints.

Removal of leguminous crops with a high potash content and applications of lime on the lighter soils causes potash deficiency and a resulting increase of root rot. Moderate liming to increase yields of legumes to be plowed under for soil improvement may be allowable, states Professor Willis, but it is well to bear in mind the tendency of lime to increase the absorption of iron by the corn plant and a resulting attack by the root rot organisms.

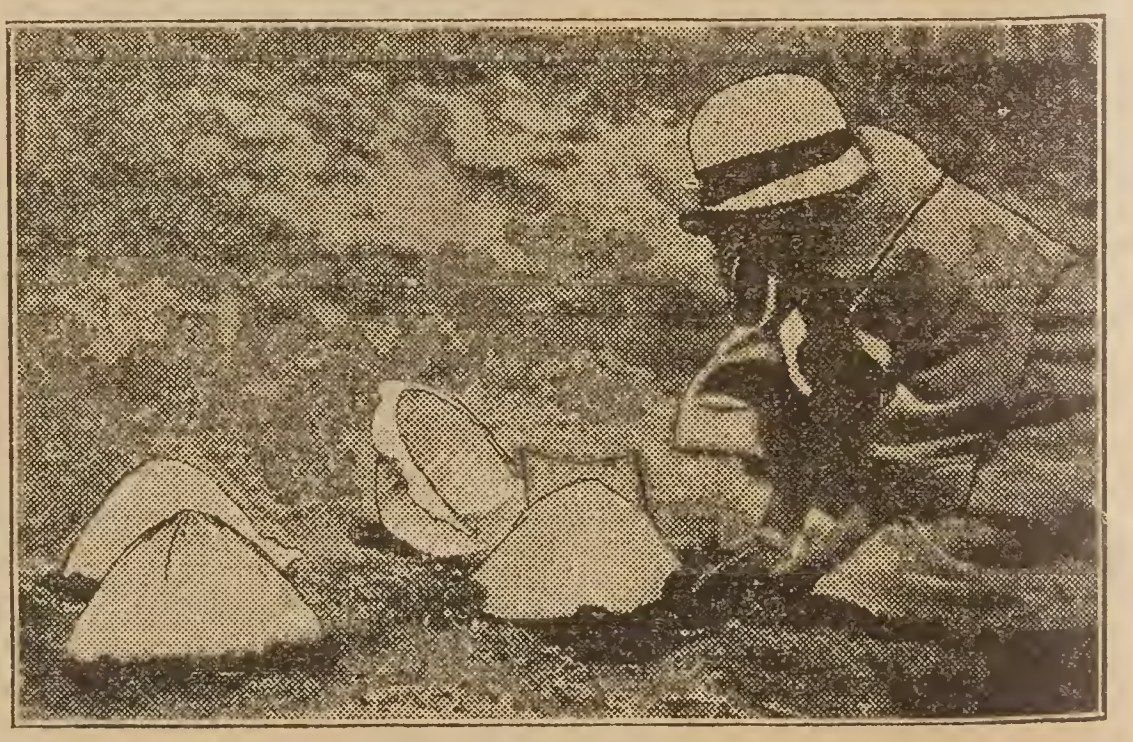
The disease generally is not detected until the appearance of the plant shows it to be prevalent. Then it is too late to combat the disease during that season. The best plan, therefore, is to increase the amount of potash in the fertilizer used under corn on infested land.

Beans High in Moisture

"Beans in our section are testing from 20 to 25% moisture. I am wondering if this will cause any trouble when warm weather comes and how we can prevent it."—F. A., New York.

SEVENTEEN percent of moisture is about the limit for good keeping qualities and we expect you may have trouble when warm weather comes. Possibly it may help to spread them out in thin layers, or we understand that some dryers are planning to dry them artificially. With the present market price it may not pay to have this done.

Every grower should have a germination test made of his seed as freezing temperatures may have injured the beans because of their high moisture content.



The plant protectors which are made of paraffine paper comes already shaped. It is placed within the metal bell and put over a plant or hill. The projecting edge is covered with earth and the bell is removed.

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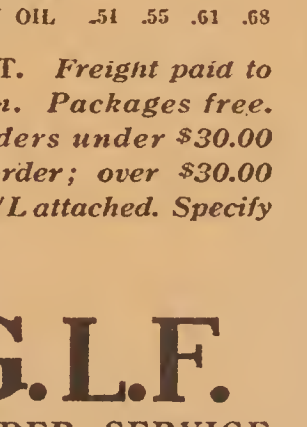

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More Money Needed for Dirt Roads

(*Continued from page 5*)

extensively and find it is the best and most economical way to spend the taxpayers' money. Snow removal has just started and of course does not meet with the approval of all taxpayers, yet most appreciate that they are deriving some benefit in the way of getting doctors in their communities in cases of sickness and better winter roads for the marketing of their produce.

I think the road problem could be greatly helped if the manner of selecting the town superintendents were appointive instead of elective, so that in the event of their getting a poor inexperienced official that the official could be immediately removed and an experienced one appointed.

The elected town superintendent of highways is somewhat a tool of the taxpayers, not daring to make an enemy; if he works for the interest of the town from an economical standpoint, he will not give entire satisfaction as most taxpayers will ask that certain jobs be done that are unreasonable and would be too expensive, if given consideration, to allow the moneys that are available to give all the taxpayers a benefit in any one year. The superintendent of highways should be working under some department of highways, perhaps the same as now and the town board, and should be answerable to them and not to the individual taxpayer.

I have been superintendent of highways six years and have never worked harder to make things count from every standpoint and all I can hear is constant criticism.—L. Van Allen.

* * *

Bad Places All Fixed

I HAVE been superintendent of the highway of the town of Benson for the past ten years. I have gone through all of that trouble you refer to in your letter. In the spring of the year when the frost is going out of the ground, cars have been stuck in those holes. I marked all of those places and drew in stone to fill up the holes and then drew in gravel to level it up. I have gravelled most all of my roads and now have no trouble in the spring or fall. We have our roads all scraped for cars this winter and only at a cost of $100 more than for sleighs.

I find that keeping the ditches open and also the sluices, and putting the gravel on, that farmers will have good roads. Of course the superintendent should have the town board with him. My supervisor and the town board cooperate with me.—Lewis L. Snell.

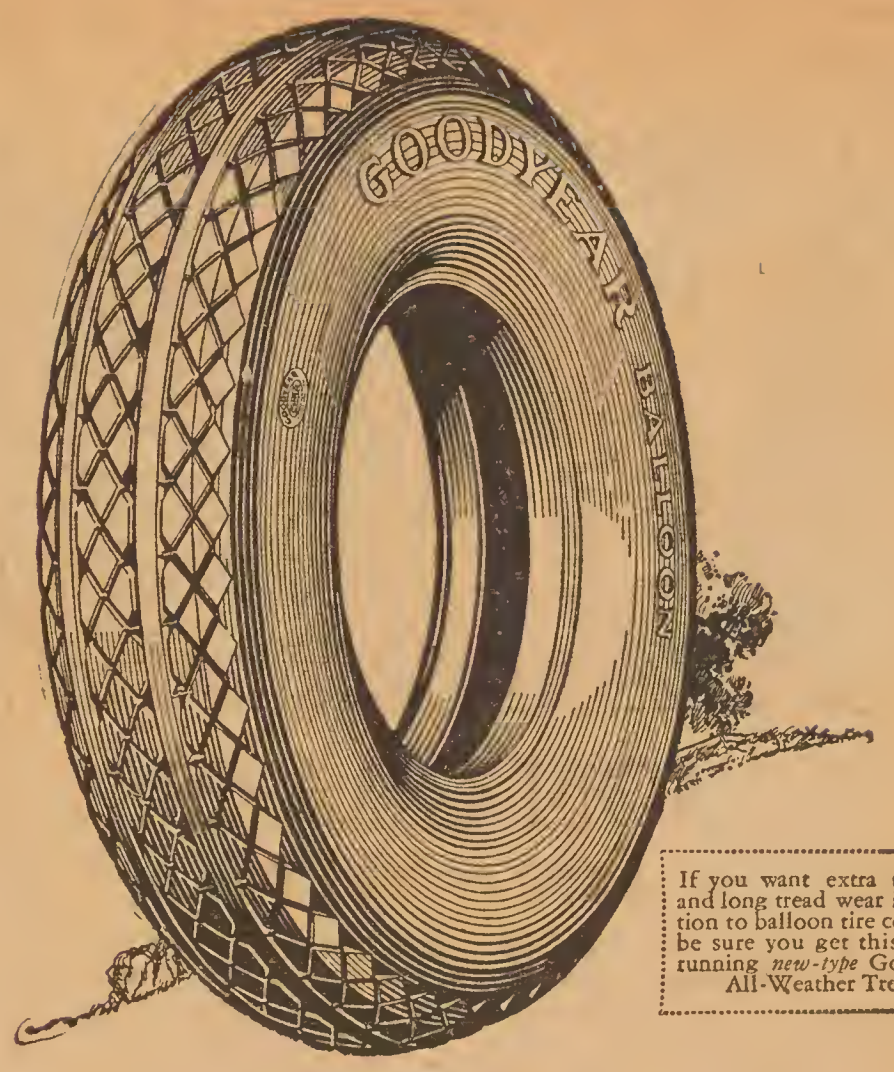
Effect of a Balance Wheel on Power

"If I had a balance wheel for a wood saw that was 30 inches across and weighed 90 pounds and one 15 inches across that was the same weight, which would give the most power?"—G. C.

STRICTLY speaking a balance wheel does not give power, but simply absorbs power while starting and when the machine otherwise would tend to race and stores it up to be delivered at any time when any sudden or unusual call for power comes on, as when the saw strikes a larger or harder pole. Thus it not only allows a smaller engine to be used, but gives a much steadier and smoother operation.

As regards the size and type of balance wheel, the heavier the wheel and the farther the weight is concentrated out from the center, the greater the momentum or stored energy of the wheel. The diameter of the wheel is restricted to a considerable extent, however, by the speed of revolution, since at high speeds too great a diameter will produce so great a centrifugal or bursting force as to throw the wheel to pieces.

The gyroscopic or stabilizing of a large flywheel must also be considered, since a rapidly revolving flywheel has a tendency always to revolve in the same plane, and if the machine moves around while in operation, the flywheel often exerts very heavy forces tending to snap the flywheel off of the shaft.—I. W. D.



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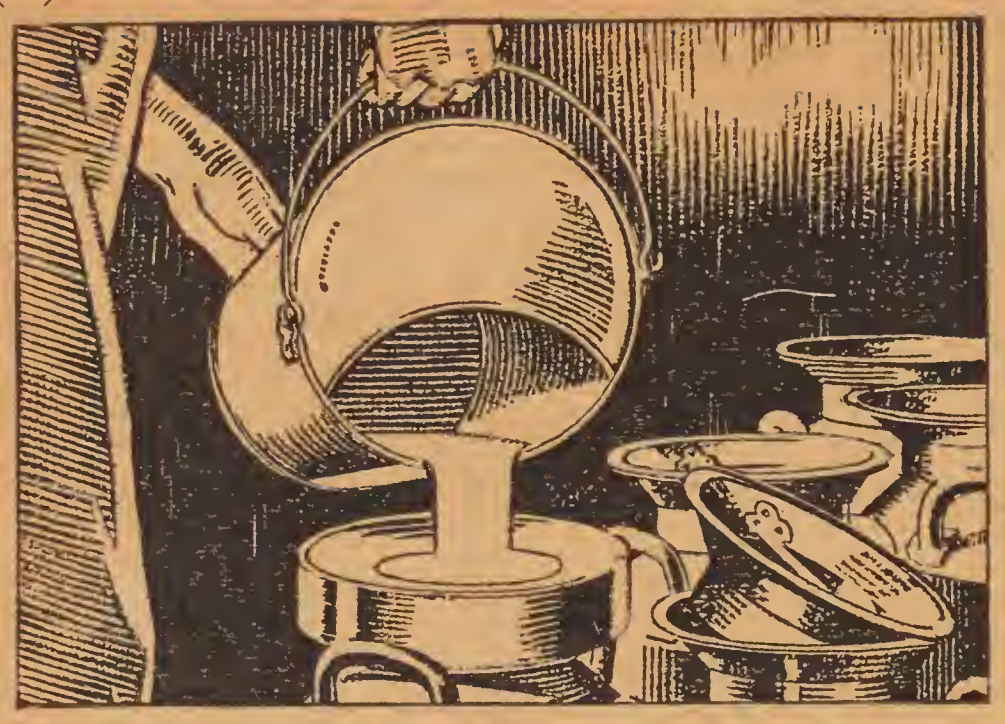


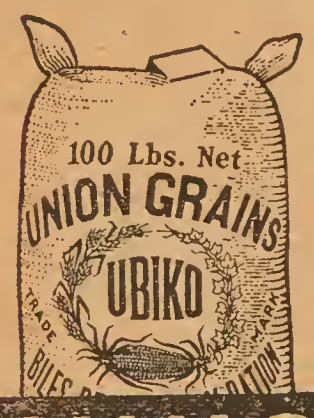
UNION GRAINS

produces more milk at less cost

THE total upkeep cost, including feed cost, compared with your milk receipts, tells the story of profit or loss. When you buy dairy feed, don't figure on "how much per hundred or per ton" but on "cost per 100 pounds of milk." Keep the figures on the profit side by feeding Union Grains. One extra quart of milk a day means $12 or more income a year per cow, and this more than justifies an extra outlay of ten dollars a ton for feed. On the average, Union Grains will increase each cow's milk more than a quart a day.

Records show that cows fed on Union Grains produce more milk at less cost than on any other feed. That's because Union Grains has dried distillers' grains as its basic protein source. Added to other high concentrates in perfect balance, these dried distillers' grains make a ration that averages 24% protein, is more palatable and offers a greater variety in its sources of proteins than any other feed. Another factor that makes Union Grains the preferred ration is that it keeps cows pepped up and in perfect health. To return maximum milk profits for feed consumed, a cow must be kept in good physical condition at all times, a point not appreciated by all dairymen.

You can depend on Union Grains—it never varies. For over twenty years it has been the same high-grade, clean, quality feed it is today. Give Union Grains a try-out and see how much more milk it will make your cows produce. Keep a record of feed costs and milk sales and you'll stick to Union Grains.



UNION GRAINS is composed of Corn Distillers' Dried Grains, Choice Cottonseed Meal, Old Process Linseed Meal, White Wheat Middlings, Winter Wheat Bran, Hominy Meal, Corn Gluten Feed, Brewers' Dried Grains, ½% fine tablet salt.
ANALYSIS—Protein not under 24%, fat not under 5%, fiber not over 10%.

Quality in Feed is Economy in Feeding

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Write us how many you can use and we will send them without cost to you. Or, see your dealer; he sells Union Grains and has the cards for you.

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THE FIRST DAIRY FEED MADE
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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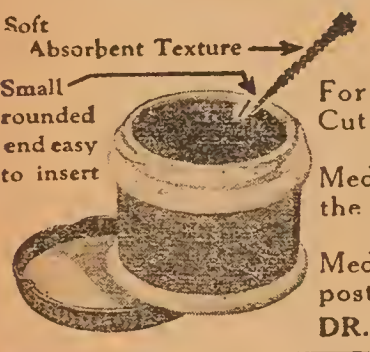
Small rounded end easy to insert



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Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

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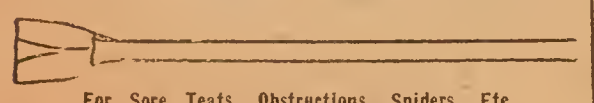

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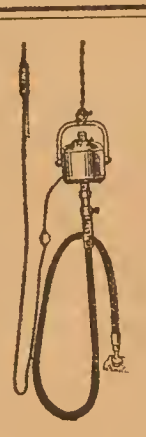

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Cleaner and Better Milk

CLIPPED COWS during stable months will keep them clean and comfortable and keep dirt out of the milk pail.

CLIPPING improves the health of CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, etc. Use a GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING MACHINE. Also furnished with GROOMING ATTACHMENTS for cleaning. Operates on the light circuit furnished by any Electric Light & Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

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What Farmers Want to Know

Sheep of Low Vitality Contract Disease

"I am asking for information as to a sheep that I lost a week ago. I first saw her chewing and grating her teeth. Then she would shake and twist her head around until she would fall down also froth at the mouth some and would not eat. Now I have another sheep acting about the same way. I have a flock of thirty. They have timothy hay twice daily and one bushel of silage with twelve quarts of grain oats, barley, buckwheat bran and oil meal. If you can give me any information it will be a favor."—H. W., New York.

IN most flocks of farm sheep there are a few head that are not as strongly constituted as the others—most farm flocks are infested to a certain degree with gad-fly grubs in the nasal cavities of the head, stomach worms, nedular disease (knotty guts) and less frequently lung worms. The stronger sheep resist these afflictions better than the weaker or older ones and of course this is where good nourishing feed helps out. About this time of year trouble comes in the sheep fold because the vitality of the sheep is reduced. I have made this introduction because I am not presumptive enough to pretend that I can, at long range and on the basis of a short statement, tell you posititvely what the trouble with your sheep may be, but I am going to try. In my travels among sheepmen in different states I have opened dead sheep and found all of the above mentioned parasites with the exception of lung worms all in one sheep and in a case where the immediate cause of the sheep's death was pneumonia—due of course to the debilitated condition caused by the ravages of the parasites.

No Cure for "Gad Flies"

There is nothing very indicative about your feeding methods—I would cut out the silage at once for there may be a condition there that is poisoning your ewes—this would cause the condition you mention—good sweet silage is valuable supplementary food but there are three conditions to avoid, namely, an excessive amount, moldy or too sour or too much acid. This means mature corn,—two pounds a day is a safe amount usually and often twice that amount is fed. Clover hay would, of course, be better. That is easily said—I feed some timothy and have not had a sick sheep in over two years. Your grain mixture is excellent and ought to offset the timothy hay.

Gad Fly grubs in the frontal sinuses of the head would or rather could cause the symptoms you mention—no cure for them except good feed for the sheep and putting pine tar on the noses of the sheep in the summer to repel the fly that deposits the grub—dark basements in which the sheep can lie during the heat of the day will also help and is practiced among the good shepherds. Some one may tell you to pour turpentine diluted with oil, kerosene, etc., in the nostrils of the sheep but I have little faith in such things. Trephining has been done successfully in the case of valuable sheep.—Mark J. Smith.

A Sow That Eats Her Pigs

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion in this locality as to the proper diet for a sow. I have one bred Dec. 23rd for the first time. I am feeding her ground oats three times a day and apples once a day. I have given her carrots but she does not care for them. Last year one of my neighbor's sows had 10 pigs and she ate them all. Was that due to the diet?—R. N., New York.

THE statement is frequently made that sows are more likely to eat their pigs if they are fed improperly before farrowing, particularly if they are fed large amounts of some heating food, such as corn meal. It has also been suggested that a ration which does not contain sufficient protein and minerals will cause this trouble.

Unless a sow is especially valuable, it would be safer to dispose of her after she has once acquired this habit.

The ration you are feeding is a trifle low in protein and minerals. A good mixture is as follows: 400 pounds of ground corn or barley, 300 pounds of oats, 200 of middlings and 100 of tankage or fishmeal. Instead of the tankage or fishmeal, a mixture of 50 pounds of tankage or fishmeal, 25 pounds linseed oil meal, and 25 pounds of ground alfalfa hay can be used. When ground alfalfa hay is not fed, a supply of alfalfa or clover hay should be kept before her at all times.

In addition to a ration which contains sufficient protein, it is recommended to have a mineral mixture before them all the time. The New York State College recommends a mixture of 30 pounds bone meal, 30 pounds of ground limestone, 20 pounds of salt and 20 pounds of tankage. Hogs will eat this if it is placed in a feeder where they can get at it. It would appear then that the best way to avoid the trouble you mention is to feed a ration which supplies plenty of protein and minerals and to have the sow in good physical condition at farrowing time.

Feeding Value of Bean Pods

"Can you tell me the value of bean pods for milk cows? How much would it take of hay for 1350 pound horse for a year approximately?"—B. W., New York.

PROFESSOR E. S. Savage of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., writes us as follows in answer to the above question: "Bean straw is of about the same value, I should say, as mixed hay, timothy and clover, if it is fairly clean and palatable to the cows and it can be used in the same way for feeding dairy cows. The whole bean plant analyzes about the same as alfalfa and I think it could be used the same as alfalfa in the ration. Of course, much would depend upon the palatability of the bean straw or the whole bean plant.

"The other question with respect to the amount of hay necessary for a 1350 lb. horse, I would answer as follows: From the results quoted in bulletin 437 I would figure that a horse doing fairly hard work would require about 12½ lbs. of hay per 1000 lbs. live weight. This would make the necessary amount of hay for a 1350 lb. horse about 16 to 17 lbs. If this horse was not on pasture at all, the total requirement per year would be 365x16 or 5840 lbs."

High Herd in Dairy Improvement Association

THE highest herd of cows in Dairy Improvement Associations in New York State during January, is that owned by George L. True of Monroe County. This herd has nine cows which produced an average of 1681 pounds of milk and 66.2 pounds of butterfat in a month. The highest individual milk record was made by a cow owned by G. S. Miller of Stockbridge Valley. She produced 2,564 pounds of milk during the month. The highest butterfat record, 127.9 pounds, was made by a cow owned by Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, of Onondaga County.

Cow Sucks Herself

We have a cow that sucks herself. How can we prevent this?"—F. M., New York.

THE two simplest ways are to put a common bridle on her or to put a ring in her nose and attach one or two rings to it. These rings will interfere with sucking but not seriously with eating.

How to "Run Down" a Dairy Farm

CONSTANTLY farmers are told how to run a dairy herd, but seldom are they openly given advice on how to run it down.

A West Virginia farmer, long a dairyman, an honor pupil in the graduate

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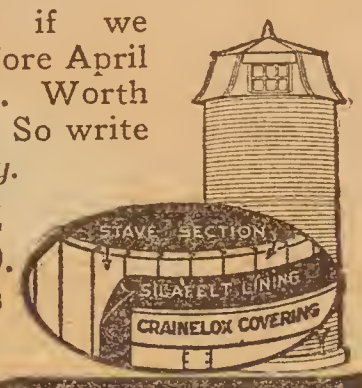

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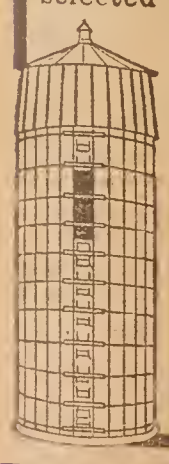
Perfect silage with a Globe Silo

ONLY the Globe has the *extension roof, an exclusive feature, which reduces the cost per ton capacity to its lowest terms.* No waste unfilled space after silage settles. It offers the cheapest way to handle your corn crop. Made of selected Canadian spruce and Douglas fir with double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors, it is absolutely air-tight and lasts a lifetime. A Globe Silo increases the value of your farm, the milk yield of your cows and farm profits.



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When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

Guernsey Bull Registered, yearling by Langwater AR Sire. Accredited Herd. From heavy milking dam.
Get pedigree and low price
LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box A, ELVERSON, PA.

Registered O. I. C's "The money makers". Bred Gilts, and Spring Pigs. Herd Sire, Fall Boars, swine. Shipped on approval. Fair prices on profitable
GEO. N. RUPRACHT, MALLORY, N. Y.

Milking Shorthorn BULL CALVES from Record of Merit dams that test high in butter fats.
PRICED TO SELL
J. E. BEEDLE, BROCKPORT, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY heifer calves practically pure, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

school of experience and hard knocks, offers six rules for dairymen who want to flirt with bankruptcy. It's this way:

1. "Feed timothy to cows—it's good for race horses.
2. "Keep water ice cold—shivering gives the cows exercise.
3. "Cow-testing associations are needless—they show how to save and know.
4. "Don't have any windows in the barn—the hired man might look out.
5. "Avoid heavy milkers—they take up too much time.
6. "Don't weigh the milk—it might cause extra figuring."

Ration for Sow with Pigs

"Can you suggest a good ration to feed a sow with pigs?"—D. G., N. Y.

THE following rations are suggested by the New Jersey State College:

Number 1—Corn or ground barley, 70 pounds; standard middlings, 15 pounds; tankage, 10 pounds; chopped alfalfa, 5 pounds.

Number 2—Corn or ground barley, 50 pounds; ground oats, 50 pounds; fed with one-half to two pounds of skim milk or buttermilk for each pound of the mixture fed.

Number 3—Corn or ground barley, 50 pounds; standard middling 35 pounds; linseed oil meal, 10 pounds, tankage, 5 pounds.

Number 4—Corn or ground barley, 40 pounds; ground oats, 30 pounds; standard middlings, 20 pounds; tankage, 10 pounds.

Powdered Milk for Calves

Is powdered skim milk satisfactory for raising calves? Can it be fed economically enough to pay to use it?—J. K., New York.

ONE part of powdered skim milk and nine parts of water makes a mixture that is equal in food value to skim milk and good results are secured with it in feeding calves. The price varies some but it is cheaper than feeding whole milk. It is less bother than raising calves with a calf meal gruel. The economy of using it will depend some on the market you have for whole milk.

Milk Adulterators Get Caught

(*Continued from page 5*)

dueers brought the average up to the standard.

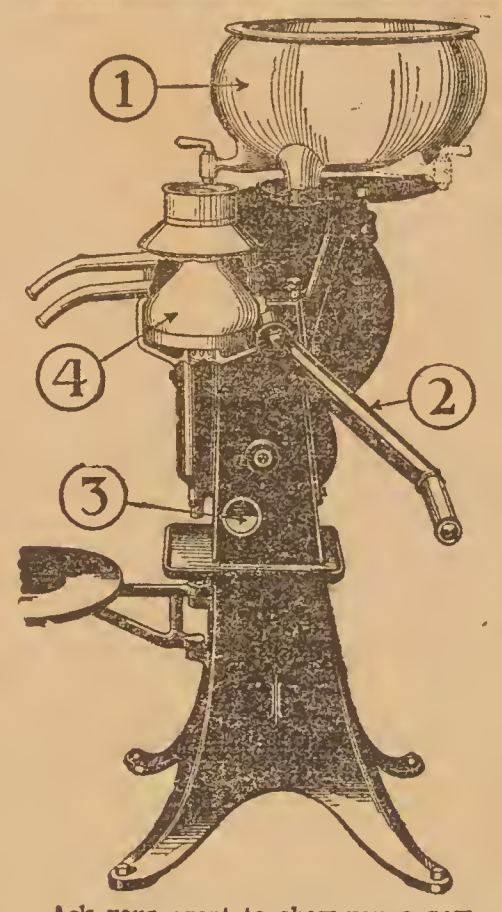
Representatives of the department arrived in Canastota on January 12, and subpoenas were served on plant employees about the time that the shipment of "reconstituted" milk was started on its journey to New York City. When the plant manager, Draper, was confronted with evidence on February 1, he is declared to have admitted that the shipments had been expanded by reconstructing milk from condensed milk and water. During the month of December, 1926, milk shipments averaged about 50 cans per day greater than the receipts, although no evidence was obtained showing the use of condensed milk during this month.

At the re-opening of the hearing before Commissioner Pyrke on February 23, 1927, evidence was submitted by Kenneth F. Fee, Director of the Dairy and Food Bureau of the Department showing that the inspectors of the department arrived at the plant January 12, just at the time that a car of milk was about to be shipped. Testimony showed that the original bill of lading for this shipment called for 431 cars of fluid milk. The waybill under which this shipment was to be moved called for 372 cars of fluid milk in car No. 6466 and 58 cans of fluid milk overflow which had been loaded on the train.

It was brought out at the hearing that the Smith Bros. Milk and Cream Co., requested the privilege of substituting another bill of lading for the original bill, the substitute calling for 331 cans of fluid milk and 100 cans of "reconstructed milk". This action was apparently decided upon after the presence of the inspectors had been noted. Copies of the original bills of lading and waybills and of the substituted bills of lading and waybills were submitted as evidence at the hearing.

Announcing!

The NEW 1927 SERIES DE LAVAL SEPARATORS



Ask your agent to show you a new De Laval. Try one side-by-side with any other machine. Not one in a hundred who does so fails to choose the De Laval. Sold on easy terms. Trade allowances made on old separators.

THESE brand-new De Laval Separators are now on display by De Laval Agents. We invite all cream separator users to see and try them, for we are confident all who do so will agree that they are the best cream separators ever made. They are the crowning achievement in nearly 50 years of separator manufacture and leadership. New features are:

1. Turnable Supply Can. The supply can may be turned so that tinware and bowl may be put in place or removed without lifting the supply can from its position on the separator. Every user will like this feature.

2. Easier Turning. For three years the De Laval experimental and engineering departments have been conducting extensive tests, to develop still easier turning separators. The results of these tests are embodied in this new series, which both start and turn easier than any other machines of even less capacities.

3. Oil Window. The new oil window enables you to see at all times the level and condition of the oil. It shows at a glance whether or not the separator is being properly oiled.

4. Floating Bowl. All new De Lavals have the wonderful "floating bowl," now used in De Laval Separators with such wonderful results. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power and wear, skims cleaner and delivers a richer, smoother cream.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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See and try the new De Laval

EFFICIENT

The Jersey "makes good" under the greatest variety of conditions. She is a true friend of the dairyman, for she sticks to her job all year, and year after year, producing milk and butterfat at low cost.

Full information on Jerseys or assistance in locating stock will be furnished without cost. Write to us today.

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For 2000 years Holsteins have been bred for ruggedness. They thrive in all climates and sections without expert care and produce profitably under varied conditions.

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Yearling Jersey bull out of Gold Medal dam. Sires dam a silver medal cow.
Herd Accredited
Address H. L. PAGE, Manager Guilford, Conn.

For Sale BULL CALVES, sired by Dellwood Defender whose dam has an official record of 15,274.9 lbs. of milk, and 832.23 lbs of butterfat. From Advanced Registry dams. Prices from $100 to $200 each.
Accredited Herd
GIRDLE RIDGE FARMS, Katonah, N. Y.

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ELECTRIC CHURN

The Dazey Electric adds a charm to churning and brings better results in butter making. The entire process, from the beginning of churning by simply turning a switch, to the cleaning-up, is no longer a task compared with old methods.

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Creamery, Dairy and
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30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.
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BROILERS WANTED
It is our business to make the most money for you. That is why we charge 5% commission. One-trip coops are shipped direct from factory at special cost-price to us.
We allow 25c for each 1-trip we receive
SHIP BROILERS FOR EASTER SUNDAY
April 11-12-13-14-15
Wire or Write for information, tags, coops, etc.
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Well-packed, evenly graded. Whites and Browns bring highest prices
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SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
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DORSET RAMS (Yearlings) suitable for the production of early market lambs, at Farmers prices. All stock on approval.
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275 Acres, Riverside, Equipt.
500,000 Ft. Valuable Timber
Estimated besides 1500 cds. wood; ½ mile sawmill, only 2½ miles hustling RR. town over improved road; all water sports in beautiful river, fields level & smooth, A-1 potato and corn land; spring water & wire-fencing; splendid 9-room house, bathroom, running water, large basement barn, other bldgs. A wonderful property at $4950, part cash & horses, 10 cows, heifers, poultry, wagons, machinery & tools left for quick buyer. Details pg. 13 big Illus. Spring Catalog. Copy free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the April prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	
2	Fluid Craem		
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.35	
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

Sheffield April prices were not available up to time of going to press. They will be announced next week.

The Class 1 League price for April, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 League price for March, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.90.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The February surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER DOWN AND UP AGAIN

CREAMERY SALTED	Mar. 22	Mar. 15	Mar. 23, 1926
Higher than extra	49½-50	48½-49¼	41¾-42½
Extra (92 sc)	49 -	48 -48¼	-41½
84-91 score	47¼-48¾	46¾-47¾	39 -41
Lower G'd's	46 -47	46 -46½	-38½

We have had a most erratic market since our last report. It will be recalled that last week foreign butter was mentioned as being a strong factor in pressing the market downward. European markets have been unusually weak and considerable foreign butter has been seeking an outlet in America at 45c landed in New York City duty paid. Some marks were even offered at less. Furthermore a large quantity of foreign butter has been bought to arrive on the 24th and 25th. In contrast to these free supplies from other shores our domestic production has shown no increase and advices from producing sections do not indicate any material increase in the make for the rest of the month.

In spite of the very unsettled conditions in the market producers can enjoy some degree of satisfaction in the fact that prices are approximately 7 to 8 cents better than they were a year ago which means a lot to those producers whose prices are based on the price of 92 score butter.

CHEESE HOLDS FIRM

STATE FLATS	Mar. 22	Mar. 15	Mar. 23, 1926
Fresh Fancy	23-23½	23-23½	22½-23
Fresh Av'ge	22-22½	22-22½	21 -22
Held fancy	27-28	27-28	27½-29
Held Av'ge	26-26½	26-26½	26 -27

The cheese market is holding very firm, especially on states. The distributing trade is rather quiet but sentiment is very firm not only on held State flats but also on fresh make. Buying interest is becoming more evident in fresh made State flats and on the 22nd the market was pretty well cleared of stocks. Whether this sentiment is a forerunner to an improvement in prices is hard to say and at any rate at the moment prices are very firm. Last week your reporter interviewed a large cheese operator and he expressed the opinion that one greater complaint with State cheese is that it gets on the market too fresh. He expressed the belief that it would take better if held a little longer.

EGGS HOLD THEIR OWN

NEARBY WHITE	Mar. 22	Mar. 15	Mar. 23, 1926
Selected Extras	33-34	33 -34	40-41
Extra Firsts	31-32	31 -32	38-39
Av'ge Extras	29-30	29 -30	34-37
Firsts	27-28	27 -28	32-33
Gathered	25-30	25 -30	30-36
Pullets	25-26	25 -26	32-33
BROWNS			
Fancy	30-32	29½-31	34-38

Nearby white eggs are still holding to the same quotations that prevailed a week ago, in spite of the much heavier receipts that are not clearing as well as they might. Most of the receivers are holding the surplus in anticipation of a better demand as the pre-Easter season approaches. There are reports that in some quarters prices have been shaded to inside quotations but there is enough business at the above quotations to warrant their being reported. Brown eggs on the other hand, have improved just a shade and although they are not outselling whites nevertheless they occupy a very firm position.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET

FOWLS	Mar. 22	Mar. 15	Mar. 23, 1926
Colored	28-29	-28	32-33
Leghorns	28-29	-29	31-32
BROILERS	50-57	40-45	45-55
CAPONS	-40	32-35	.55
TURKEYS	35-40	35-40	35-40
DUCKS, Nearby	27-28	27-28	31-32

The live poultry market on the 22nd was more or less an unsettled affair. Receivers and buyers could not agree on a price and it was not until the 23rd they eventually came together. Most fowls passed through the trade at 28c with a few sales on better quality stock at 29c. Express broilers have been the outstanding feature of the market from the producer's standpoint during the past week. Rhode Island Reds sold anywhere from 50 to 53c depending on the quality while Plymouth Rocks sold as high as 57c, bringing the market on a par with last year.

The poultry market has tended to drag behind that of a year ago. On April 17 marks a double holiday. April 17 is Easter, while on the 17th and 18th the Jewish people celebrate the Passover. The Easter holiday created a special demand for live fowls, capons, ducks, geese, rabbits, squabs and pigeons. Baby bunnies, weaning age, sell well at this time. Kid goats are also in demand for the Italian trade.

The Jewish people at the time of their Passover prefer fat turkeys, fat fowls and geese. The best market days for both Easter and Passover will be the 13th to the 15th although one cannot go wrong by getting stock in as early as the 12th. It will be rather hazardous to wait as late as the 15th to have the stock arrive for most of the buying will be finished by that time for most of the buyers will be paying more attention to the holiday specialties. Furthermore plan to have your shipments arrive not earlier than the 12th but not later than the morning of the 15th, preferably the 14th.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Mar. 22	Mar. 15	Last Year
Wheat, May	1.32⅝	1.37⅝	1.57⅛
Corn, May	.74⅝	.76¾	.72¾
Oats, May	.44⅜	.45¼	.39
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.42¾	1.47¾	1.87⅛
Corn, No. 2 Yel	.88	.89½	.87½
Oats, No. 2	.51	.53½	.49

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Mar. 19	Mar. 12	Mar. 20, 1926
Gr'd Oats	32.00	33.00	28.00
Sp'g Bran	30.00	30.50	27.00
H'd Bran	32.25	32.50	30.00
Stand'd Mids	31.50	31.50	27.50
Soft W. Mids	36.00	36.50	34.00
Flour Mids	35.00	35.00	30.00
Red Dog	38.50	38.50	34.00
Wh. Hominy	30.00	31.50	29.00
Yel. Hominy	30.00	31.50	29.00
Corn Meal	30.00	31.00	29.00
Gluten Feed	36.75	36.75	35.50
Gluten Meal	46.75	46.75	45.50
36% C. S. Meal	34.00	34.00	34.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.00	37.00	36.50
43% C. S. Meal	39.00	39.50	38.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	44.50	45.00	46.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

POTATO MARKET EASIER

STATE	Mar. 22	Mar. 15	Mar. 23, 1926
150 lb. sack	$3.10-3.35	3.35-3.60	—- —
Bulk, 180 lb.	3.75-3.90	4.00-4.25	7.75-8.00
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.25	3.85-4.00	7.00-7.25
Bulk, 180 lb.	4.35-4.65	4.60-5.00	8.25-8.50
PENN.			
150 lb. sack	3.10-3.25	3.25-3.50	—- —
Bulk, 180 lb.	3.75-3.90	3.90-4.10	—- —
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	5.25- —	5.25-5.50	7.25-7.50
Bulk, 180 lb.	6.00-6.15	6.10-6.35	8.50-8.90

The slight spurt the potato market experienced last week brought out more stock than the trade could absorb at the existing quotations and as a result prices dropped off to a marked degree. In western New York some buyers were paying $1.25 per bushel but it was not long before they revised their figures to an even dollar. Growers refused to do business at 80 to 90c per bushel. Had roads been better, it is said that a great deal more stock would have come forward. There is every indication that we still have plenty of potatoes back in the country which undoubtedly substantiates our point that there is little likelihood of a very sharp upward revision of prices. There is every indication that the market is going to hold steady through to the end.

Of course, the weather is going to write most of the history. But now that Florida potatoes are coming forward quite freely we can look forward to a definite time when they will be a real factor. As yet Florida potatoes are too high to disturb the old potato market. These new stocks are moving into very select channels because of the extremely high price. No. 1 Spaulding Rose were selling for $14 per barrel on the 22nd. Poor stock sold as low as $6.50 and it was not worth that.

BEAN MARKET SLOW

The bean market has been quite slow of late. The demand has been dragging and trade stagnant. Pea beans are holding steady at $4.75 to $5.50 which we quoted last week. Red kidneys are selling from $6.75 to $7.25 for the most choice, 25c under last week's quotations.

Occasionally some very fine lots are still sold at the old prices but not enough business is done at those figures to warrant quotations. Domestic white kidneys are still at $6.50 to $7.25, marrows $6.25 to $7.

NO CHANGE IN CABBAGE

Although prices on State Danish cabbage on the 22nd were still at $16 to $20 a ton, nevertheless the market actually favored the buyer and the tone ruled weak. Florida is shipping very full supplies as well as Texas, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. It can be shown therefore that these new stocks are bound to create competition for the old crop.

HAY JUST ABOUT STEADY

The hay market is just about holding its own. The first Hudson River boat got in this last week with 400 bales, but for these we might see a stronger market. On the 22nd timothy No. 1 sold for $26, No. 2, $24 to $25, No. 3 $22 to $23, poorer stock down as low as $17. No. 1 light clover mixed $24 to $25. Other grades down to $21. Rye straw slid again and is now $23 to $24.

Off Goes Another $50
At Auction
as they do it in
CHINA
In China an auction sale is conducted exactly opposite to our method. The auctioneer sets a selling price. If no one will buy at that figure, he starts his bidding downward until he eventually finds a buyer.
We Are Going to Conduct a Chinese Auction of one of our young bulls
FISHKILL DEKOL COLANTHA MAY
Rich in the Blood of Holstein Record-breakers
During the month of March the selling price of this fine young Holstein bull was $300 cash f. o. b. He is still unsold. On April 1 the price was reduced to $250. That will be the price for April. If unsold on May 1 the price will be again reduced $50 and so on, the price will be reduced $50 monthly until sold.
For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write
FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION
Dutchess County, N. Y.

The Farm News

Federal Land Band Appraisers Have Conference

THE Federal Land Bank of Springfield rounded out its first ten years of service with a record of loans amounting to approximately $50,000,000 to 16,000 farmers in the 8 northeastern states—New York, New Jersey and New England. The completion of this task was a just cause for celebration which last week took the form of a dinner at the conclusion of a 4-day conference of the 39 federal appraisers.

George W. Norris, the first Commissioner of the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington and now Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, told of the experiences in laying the administrative foundation for the Act which Congress had passed in July, 1916, creating these 12 Federal land banks which have grown in the decade to the world's greatest farm mortgage system with more than a billion dollars outstanding in loans to nearly 400,000 farmers.

Judge Charles E. Lobdell General Counsel and Fiscal Agent said that "the inspiration to serve" was the factor which has been primarily responsible for the conspicuous success of the Springfield bank and its 11 coordinate institutions. "Today," he said, "the major problems have been solved and are behind us. The future is bright, so much so that I regard my connection with the system as the crowning achievement of my life."

Borrowers Buy Stock

"This is certainly a unique organization," said Dr. George F. Warren of the college of agriculture at Ithaca speaking in the triple capacity of president of a National Farm Loan Association, a borrower, and a director of the bank. "When a farmer borrows of an ordinary bank, it soon owns his farm, but when he borrows from the Federal Land Bank he owns the bank." He referred to the stock which each borrower purchases in his local National Farm Loan Association which, in turn, buys a like amount of stock in the bank. He explained the interest which these borrowing farmers have in the bank by electing 3 of the directors and that a fourth is chosen from names proposed by them and that 3 are appointed by the Federal Land Bank at Washington.

"This bank and this cooperative system," declared Dr. Warren, "has been even more successful than was anticipated by its friends. It has come through seven of the worst years American agriculture has experienced and the bank is in good condition. I am glad to say that the local associations are taking more interest and more responsibility in recent years."

Jared Van Wagenen, representing the appraisers of the district, told of the pleasures and the trials of the men who represent the government as federal officials in making appraisals upon farms. He conveyed to the audience, in his able style, a bit of the pathos and humor which become the daily lot of the appraisal force in their dealings with farmers who desire loans.

"Since organization the bank has loaned more than $50,000,000 to nearly 16,000 farmers, representing about 16% of the total farm mortgage indebtedness of the eight states in the district," stated President Edward H. Thomson. "We now have outstanding in New York $21,500,000, New Jersey $4,300,000, Connecticut, $4,250,000. Massachusetts, $4,000,000, Vermont, $3,500,000, Rhode Island, $390,000, New Hampshire, $1,000,000, and in Maine $7,000,000.

Notes From Mercer County N. J.

GRAIN is looking good, although the winter was hard on it and all winter grain looked thin, but the early spring weather has given a good start. Farmers have much wood gathered, more than in many years, as three ice and sleet storms broke many trees and, through our section the telephone and telegraph lines suffered badly, sometimes miles of lines had to be entirely rebuilt. The fruit trees are well trimmed and some spraying done, as buds are opening fast, with good show for fruit, if no cold snap comes. St. Patrick's day was one of the mildest on record, and the first half of March was surely lamblike, despite the Groundhog's seeing his shadow. Some plowing done and ground turns up nice, dry and friable. Fall plowed ground is in fine shape. A little oats sowed, much ground manured, ready for plowing, seed potatoes coming in slowly as season is rather ahead of those of last few years. Eggs plentiful, apples selling fairly well, especially those of better grades. Meadows greening up fast and a few herds turned out a few hours at a time nice days. Milk flow good and more herds being tested for tuberculosis than usual. Some farm sales but not as many as usual.

The Interstate Fair Association and Granges of the county are planning to arrange exhibits next fall to display the quality and flavor of New Jersey products. The competition is open to the Granges of the whole state, and much of interest and educational value should develop from this activity. The Granges are watching their representatives in the Legislature more closely than ever before and discussing the various bills coming up for action very interestedly, especially those closely affecting the farmers interests. The Interstate Water Pact, Gasoline Tax and Blue Sunday bills come up this week and hold much of interest for every citizen of the state. The problem of Highway Building financing is mooted, some favoring bonds, some gasoline tax, either way the money is raised the program presented by the State Highway Board, is an expensive one.

This winter has seen quite a few farms improved with electricity and conveniences, making the farm homes the equal in comfort of many city homes.—Mrs. J. E. H.

Tioga County Notes

I GUESS Spring has truly arrived. The many varieties of birds, singing—the large flocks of wild geese seen going north and the melting of the snow, proclaim Spring is here. The Susquehanna reached the 15 foot mark on the 16th and Cannawanna was under water. The cold wave that came that night checked the melting snow, somewhat. There is much snow yet in the woods, even in the southern part of the county and the northern portion has more than it knows how to contend with.

The Binghamton Light and Power Co. is extending its line to Buffalo and goes across the southern portion of this county. Many men are thus employed The old Owego wagon works has closed its business permanently. It has been a source of revenue for many workmen for many years.

The President of Owego village is enforcing the laws of that community, vigorously, and it is to be greatly commended for doing so. No snow or ice was allowed on the public walks, neither are bicycle riders allowed to ride on them.

Many Auction Sales

Although we have had a hard and cold winter, yet it has been interspersed with many favorable days, mild and enjoyable.

Some farms have been sold, many auction sales have been held and only this week, fifteen foreigners took the naturalization allegiance, many of whom "own" farms in this county.

The stores are having their clearance sales and this week-end (3 days) Hays and Son are holding their annual Farmers' Institute at their salesrooms in Owego.

The E. J. Corporation has a store in Owego. Farm produce is on the slump as to prices. Potatoes are being carred in Berkshire for $1.00 a bushel at the car. Eggs are lower also, some are selling around 25 and 30 cents per dozen, all owing to size and color. Many young chickens are being purchased and the local hatcheries are full to overflowing. The weather is fine.—Mrs. C. A. A. B.

Moldy silage is better for hogs than for cows. When opening the silo for the fall throw the spoiled top layer into the barnyard the hogs will appreciate it.

County Notes

Dutchess County—Roads are in very bad shape at the present time. Many cars get stuck in the road all night. No farm work has been done yet. Bees have wintered in good shape. Many orchardists are grafting and trimming trees. G. L. F. 24% protein dairy feed is selling at $43 a ton at the car. Wheat mixed feed is $2.00, bran $2.00, corn and oats $2.10, corn meal $2.10, linseed oilmeal, $2.95, scratch feed for poultry $2.60. Potatoes are selling at $1.75 wholesale and apples at $1.00 a bushel. Eggs are bringing 25c a dozen. —T. S., New York.

Ontario County—The weather during the past month has not been as bad as it usually is and yet the air has been cold and the wind has been in the northwest most of the time. We have had very little snow so far. As the result of lack of snow wheat and meadows have not been well protected.

Farmers are not very enthusiastic in regard to prospects. Prices are low and help is scarce. They are doing little at present except chores. Prices of supplies are high, taxes are high and the salaries of county officials are being raised.—E. T. B.

You PAID for a Feeding Floor Last Year

Did You Get It?

Hogs fed on an unpaved lot waste 10 to 25 per cent of their feed, say experienced feeders.

A single year of this waste costs more than a concrete feeding floor which would prevent it.

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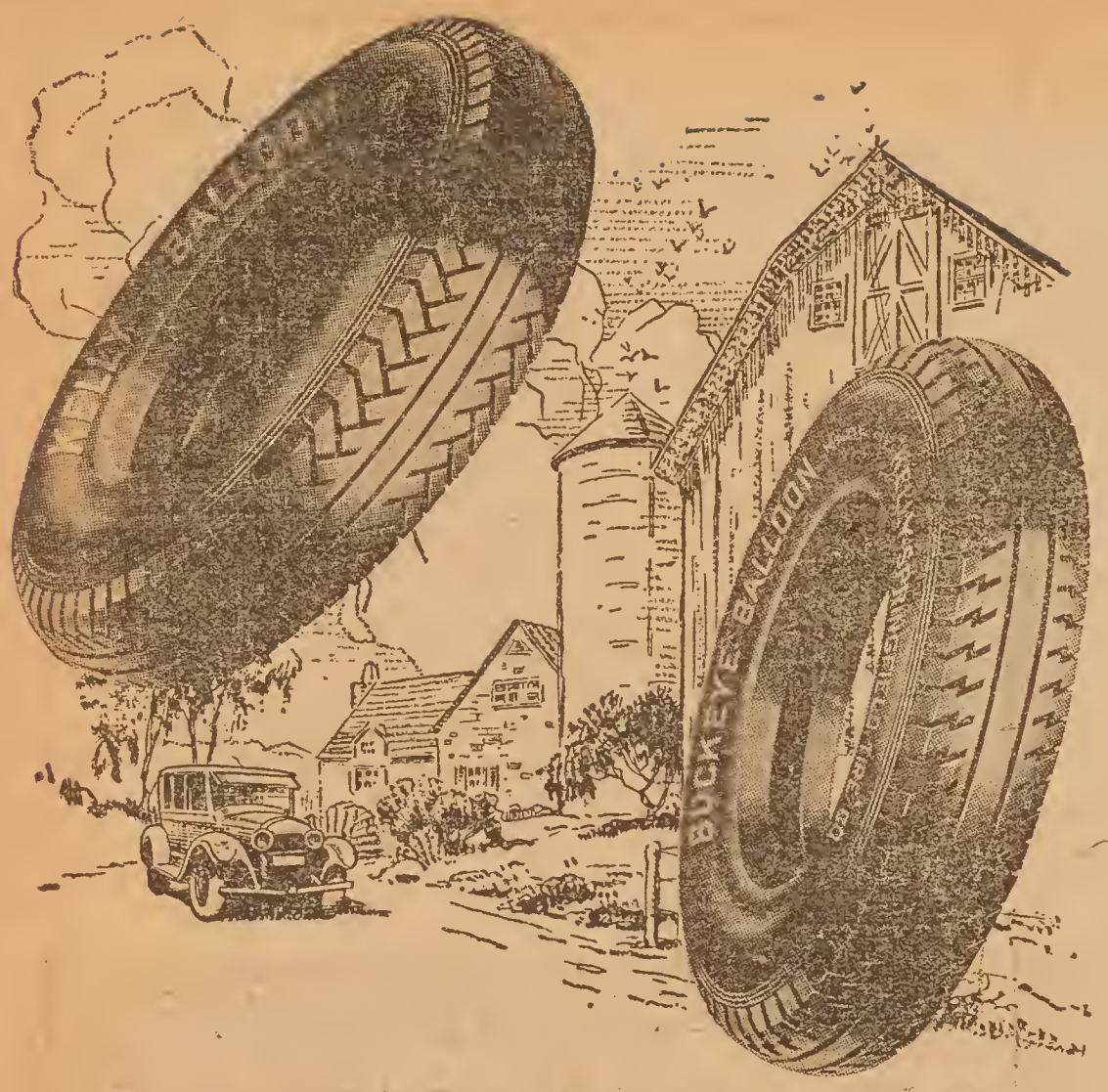
SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $7.00 each. All good feeding pigs. I will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D to you on approval, and you can feed them a week. If not satisfactory, return pigs and I will return your money. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for crates. I have plenty of pigs for prompt delivery.
WALTER LUX
388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.25 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.75 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS
Tel. Wob. 1415

Pigs For Sale Express charges paid to your depot. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs 6 to 7 weeks old, $7 each; 8 weeks old, $7.50 each. Pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old $8.50 each. We crate and ship to your Depot. These are net prices. These pigs are all bred from large stock, they are easy feeders and fast growers and will all make large hogs. Will ship and crate from 2 to 50 pigs C. O. D.
CLOVER HILL FARM.
R. F. D. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.



You might just as well have the best

THERE still seem to be a great many people who have the idea that Kelly-Springfields cost more than other makes of tires.

This impression speaks well for the Kelly reputation, but as a matter of fact Kellys don't cost any more than the ordinary tire of the better grade. In other words, whether you buy Kellys or not, you are paying for Kelly quality—and you might just as well have what you are paying for.

Kelly also makes the Buckeye, a lower-priced tire that at its price represents unbeatable value.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town."

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KELLY SPRINGFIELD PNEUMATIC TIRES

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RECENT sales of Federal Land Bank Bonds at favorable prices makes possible a lowering of the rate of interest on new loans to 5%.

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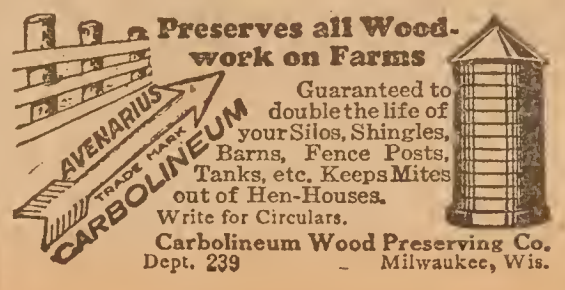

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'Way Out on the R. F. D.

(*Continued from page* 1)

country, with none of its disadvantages. No other factor has been so effective in establishing closer contact between the farmer and his markets. Nothing else has done more toward putting farming on a real business basis.

Twenty-five years ago the farmer's mail consisted chiefly of a few scattered letters from relatives and friends. Today go to any country postoffice and watch the mail the carriers put into their bags to be brought into the rural districts. You will find a daily newspaper for more than half of the farm families. You will find from one to four or five up to the minute agricultural journals. There will be, too, a good supply of the very best monthly and weekly magazines. Nor would you fail to notice innumerable business letters, together with parcel post packages of every kind and description. Someone has well said that the rural carrier is the farmer's postoffice and his agent. Through him the farmer conducts transactions for the sale of his livestock, grain and other farm produce. In fact, the rural mail service has been a great influence in changing the farmer into a cosmopolitan citizen, informed as to current affairs and taking a leading part in the business and political affairs of his nation. All of this has come about in a brief twenty-five years.

Grange Helped Start R. F. D.

Great credit must be given to the Grange for its work in helping to get the R. F. D. service started. Postmaster General John Wanamaker should be remembered too as the one who first officially suggested the rural mail idea to congress. This was in 1891. In 1896 the first three experimental rural routes were established. These were in West Virginia. In nine months the service had increased to 82 routes from 43 postoffices in 29 states. By the end of the quarter century, in 1925, there were 45,192 rural routes employing about as many carriers who travelled each day 1,225,195 miles, making an annual total mileage of 370,760,463 miles. I will leave it to you to figure how many trips to the moon this would be.

Costs a Hundred Million and Worth It

It is interesting to note that the State of Illinois leads the nation both in the number of rural routes and in the mileage, there being 2,637 routes in that state. Ohio is second with 2,542 routes. Missouri is third on the list, Pennsylvania is sixth and New York State is eighth. New York has 1,863 routes covering a total mileage of 47,130.

The cost of the R. F. D. service, including the salaries of the carriers, is more than one hundred million dollars a year. Who shall say that it is not worth far more than this?

The service has a right to be proud of its R. F. D. carriers. Most of them are country bred men. Perhaps that is the chief reason why they are as a whole so responsible. They acquired their habits of responsibility in their early life in farm homes. But anyway, there is something about the mail service that increases the sense of responsibility. It is a hard job, riding the hills and valleys in the deep snows of winter and in the mud of spring and fall in all kinds of weather. If you stop to think of it, there are few days, no matter what the weather or roads are, in the year, that the mail man fails to get through and when he does fail it is often not his fault. Sometimes I think, when I see the occasional letters coming into our Service Bureau, complaining about our mail service, that the work of our mail carriers is not always appreciated. To be sure they make mistakes, but so do we all, and it is quite a trick keeping all the names and the mail straight when one's hands are cold or it is stormy, or perhaps when the mail is not properly or plainly addressed. The R. F. D. man is human. There are probably a few who are careless and inefficient, but most of them are working hard to render the best service possible and they are worthy, therefore, of all the cooperation we can give. They respond to a cheerful greeting. They appreciate, as you would in their place, not being delayed, by fishing pennies, for instance, out of a box on a cold day.

Like all human institutions, the rural free delivery is not perfect. It is subject to error and can be improved, but all the same I know that it would be hard to find a farm family which would not agree, if they stopped to think about it, that the R. F. D. and the men who serve it are doing much to aid to the attractiveness of country life.

Students in Dutchess County Plan Livestock Tour

THE Dutchess County Farm Bureau, the Dutchess County Breeders and the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill are planning a Students' Livestock Tour on April 6, 7, 8 and 9. Twelve students, two instructors from the state school and a number of Dutchess County 4-H Club boys will take this tour. Stops will be made at the Dinsmore Estate, Inderkill Farms, Staatsburg, N. Y.; F. W. Vanderbilt Estate, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction; Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Fairydale Farm, Pawling, N. Y.; Bournedale Farm, Millerton, N. Y.; Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.

Whole Milk for Calves

How much feed does it ordinarily take to raise a good calf to the age of six months? —J. M., New York.

IT has been found that good calves can be raised to six months of age on 500 pounds of whole milk, 400 to 500 pounds of grain and about 300 pounds of good hay preferably clover or alfalfa. Five hundred pounds of milk is about the minimum unless plenty of skim milk is available. Where the calf gets skim milk it is possible to cut down on the amount of grain given.

Remedy for Chapped Teats

Can you give me a good remedy or treatment for cows teats when they become chapped and sore?—H. L., New York.

WASH the chapped teats with a hot solution of boric acid—use a saturated solution, that is water which has dissolved as much boric acid as it will dissolve. Then rub the teats dry and apply ordinary vaseline.

What Is Adulterated Milk?

Extracts from the Agricultural Laws governing Dairy Products.

"The term 'adulterated milk' when so used means:

1. Milk containing more than eighty-eight and one-half (88.5) per centum of water or fluids.

2. Milk containing less than eleven and one-half (11.5) per centum of milk solids.

3. Milk containing less than three (3) per centum of fats.

4. Milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition.

5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or on any unhealthy food. (According to paragraph 31 this is not construed to prohibit ensilage).

6. Milk drawn from cows kept in crowded or unhealthy conditions; or milk produced or kept in unsanitary surroundings or in any environment or under any condition whatever that is inimical to its healthfulness or wholesomeness."

7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.

UNADILLA

the most convenient silo made

Instead of laboriously *pitching* tons of silage out over your head twice a day for seven or eight months every year, *push* it out the *Unadilla* way!

Air tight, water tight, frost repellent doors that just *can't* freeze or stick—give a continuous opening at the level of the silage.

The money you put in a Unadilla is insurance of good silage, well kept and the greatest degree of convenience found in any silo made.

Write for prices and big illustrated catalog. Worth-while discounts allowed on early shipment, cash orders.

Makers of sturdy storage tanks, vats and water tubs—ask for literature regarding this Unadilla line.

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Write for booklet No. 48 showing models for every purpose.. Agents—write for open territory.

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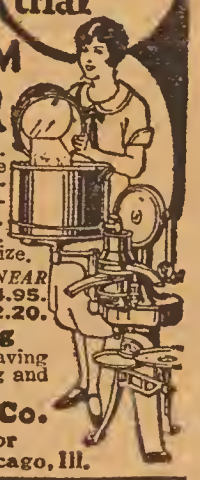

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Absorbine will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint, side bone or bone spavin. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse book 2-S free.

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8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

9. The term 'milk and cream' when used shall mean a mixture of milk and cream which shall contain at least ten per centum of milk fat. (This covers the sale in restaurants of milk and cream mixed and commonly called 'half and half.')

Cow Testing Associations

Cow testing associations are organizations of dairy farmers for increasing production and profits of their herds.

2. The associations are formed under the supervision of the dairy extension department of each state.

3. These associations show the farmer which cow is producing enough to make a profit and which one is losing money.

4. A competent tester can assist the farmer in his feeding and management problems.

5. To insure success there must be 500 cows in each association and from 20 to 26 dairymen and these must be fairly close together.

6. Each cow is tested one day in each month at morning and night milking. For information how to organize write your farm bureau agent or AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

A New Book

THE GREEN RISING

By W. B. Bizzell, Ph. D., LL. D. President of the University of Oklahoma.

A NEW book of interest not only to thoughtful farmers but to those doing research in agriculture is W. B. Bizzell's "Green Rising". The title is explained by G. K. Chesterton's remark, "The Green Rising is a peasant movement where the Red is a proletarian movement."

While America does not have a peasantry in the sense that Europe has, nevertheless, there is an attempt here just as definite by farmers themselves to improve agricultural conditions. Such a chance is called revolution, though bloodless in its nature.

This kind of revolution has been going on in Europe for centuries. Not only is it true of Europe, but Mexico as well where property holdings and rights for ages have been most unequally distributed. In both countries the reforms look towards the creation of numerous small, independent landowners. This is a very live subject since such changes are still in progress. In the United States the constant effort of small landholders to have the same privileges and rights as the large planters dates back to colonial times.

Dr. Bizzell traces the development of the contest in these three countries right up to the present time. Much national legislation looking toward farm relief in America is presented in such a way that the usual enshrouding veil of mystery is lifted and the ordinary person can really see what it is all about. In short, if a man wants to understand the whole drama in which the "farm bloc" and great agricultural organizations now are chief actors in this country, he could do no better than read Dr. Bizzell's latest book. Just how far the so-called "agrarian" movement has progressed and whither it is going is well worth the thought of any intelligent citizen, but more especially does it appeal to the leaders and members of the farming interests. This book is published by MacMillan, Price 2.50.

If your dairy stable needs ventilation, plan to build the out-take flues at least as high as the eaves of the barn when the mows are empty, that is, before haying. The top of the flues can best be put up when the mows are full of hay, because hay makes a good and cheap scaffold. Cornell bulletin E 151 will be sent from Ithaca on request. It tells how to build a ventilation system easily and cheaply.

* * *

It costs no more to feed a good cow than a poor one; the difference all comes in the returns.

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only one result is possible, a great record in milk production. For the past 7 years, Sophie's Emily, a Jersey cow owned by Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y., has been getting

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

as the big protein ingredient of her ration. In these 7 years Sophie's Emily has yielded to her owners 110,193 lbs. of milk and 5424 lbs. of butter fat. Her latest and best test ended with the great mark of 17,393 lbs. milk, 838.93 lbs. fat for one year.

Production of this kind, year in and year out, shows beyond any question the worth of the feed as well as the greatness of the cow. Mr. T. E. Grow, Supt. at Randleigh Farm writes: "We have always used Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed in our test ration, and it is our opinion that when used in connection with other good feeds it has no equal as a source of protein.

Whether your cows are purebreds or grades they will produce more milk and remain in better condition, over long periods of time, if their ration is built around **Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed** as its protein basis.

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Rust-resisting Weatherproof

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Best protection obtainable from fire and storms. Made from *Apollo-Keystone* sheets.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets are the most durable rust-resisting sheets manufactured. Unequaled for Silos, Culverts, Tanks, Roofing, Etc. Sold by weight by leading dealers. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Keystone quality is also superior for Roofing Tin Plates. Send for "Better Buildings" book.

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Controls Coccidiosis
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Please send free bulletin and prices on Dry Skim Milk without charge or obligation to me.

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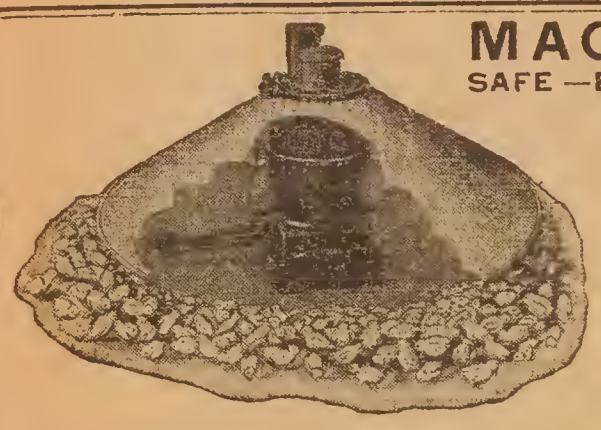

The Double heat control, Gas Chamber and coal magazine, so constructed, it works like MAGIC. Substantially built of high-grade castings and heavy steel deflector. It spreads the heat keeping chicks warm and healthy.

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The New Giant size beats the world for raising broilers.

Our Improved Roof Pipe adds greatly to the efficiency of the brooder, as it catches condensation above roof keeping flues open for good draft.

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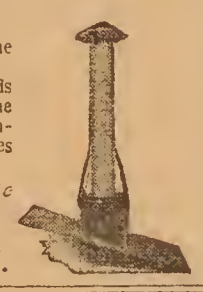

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Raise them to Profit-Makers
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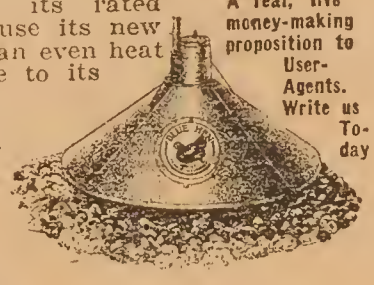
BLUE HEN Colony Brooder

PLENTY of good fresh air kept to the right warmth by its large magazine stove which burns 24 hours without recoaling.

No crowded, huddled, smothering chicks (it is built large enough to take care of its rated capacity) because its new hover spreads an even heat from the stove to its outside edge.



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Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 26 years. *Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.*

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Cannibalism in Chicks

THE Ohio Experiment Station has the following to say regarding the causes and treatment of cannibalism in chicks.

"This trouble is largely habit, but occasionally may be due to faulty diet. It occurs more when chicks are confined to the house for long periods or when they have been out and then must be confined. Injuries sometimes cause the trouble; the chicks once get a taste of blood and crave more. Often when standing in the sun the toe nails shine and attract the chicks and they pick the toes. Growing feathers, in which the blood can be seen at the base of the quills, often cause picking. Lack of any form of exercise or of anything else to do may result in this trouble getting started.

How to Prevent

The parts most generally picked are the toes, tails, and wings. When chicks once get a taste of fresh blood it is difficult to stop them. Since this trouble is largely habit take the following precautions:

1. Don't crowd the chicks in the brooder house. See that they have sufficient room.
2. Provide a complete ration, so that the trouble will not be started because of improper feed.
3. Keep the chicks busy. Hang up green feed or something for them to pick. If the trouble starts, hang up some fresh meat.
4. Get the chicks outdoors as soon as possible so they can range rather than fight.
5. Separate the picked ones, paint the injured parts with tar, or some other sticky, distasteful material, and preferably keep the injured ones by themselves until recovered.

Nutritional Roup

Some of our chicks have swollen eyes and there are spots of White material in them. Can you tell us what to do for them.—L. F., New York.

THIS trouble is probably what is known as nutritional roup and is caused by a lack of green feed or more correctly speaking a lack of vitamin A.

Chicks Have Eye Trouble

We are having trouble with our chickens. A lot of them have their eye lids stuck together. What can we do for them? —D. S., New York.

IT is believed that dusty litter will cause this trouble. Use clean litter and wash the heads and eyes with a 2% boric acid solution.

Tobacco Dust for Worms

How should the tobacco dust treatment be given to hens for worms?—G. R., New York.

FEED a mash containing 2% of tobacco dust for thirty days and then feed the regular mash for thirty days. Alternate several times. This is said to cause less of a check in production than most treatments that are more severe but give quicker results.

Growing Chicks Indoors

If it is possible to grow chicks indoors and prevent leg weakness why wouldn't it be advisable to grow them all indoors and so prevent losses from hawks, crows, and diseases such as coccidiosis which I understand is usually carried in the soil?—J. L., New York.

WHILE it is true that it is possible to raise chicks inside cod liver oil is more costly than sunshine. Feed cod liver oil when they must be kept in. Get them out as soon as possible and prevent losses from coccidiosis by growing them on clean ground and in clean houses.

Eggs for Hatching Need a Turn a Day

FOR every day over one week that hatching eggs are kept, 4 percent less will hatch. But no matter how long they are kept, they should be turned

Get busy with your **SPRINKLING CAN**

SPRING is the time to clean up and disinfect.

Time to get busy with the sprinkling can charged with a solution of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Sprinkle it in the poultry-house—in the nests, roosts, floors. Spray it in the cracks and crevices to kill the mites.

Sprinkle it in the cow barns, in the pig-pens, sinks, drains and closets—wherever there is filth or a foul odor. It kills the disease germs, keeps everything, everywhere, healthful and clean-smelling.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
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DR. HESS DIP *and* DISINFECTANT

Brooder Made for $4.96

For $4.96 you can make a better brooder than you can buy—no matter how much you pay. It will take better care of as many as 60 chicks with less fuss and work than any brooder made. It will raise huskier chicks and lose fewer than a good hen. I will send you, without charge, plans for making this wonderful brooder. You can make it in an hour or two with a saw and hammer, and the only materials you will require are a packing box, a piece of table oilcloth and a few nails. This brooder is heated with a Putnam Brooder Heater which has a patented burner different from any other burner in the world, in that *it will burn without any attention whatever as long as there is oil in the tank.* It is fool proof and fire safe and a gale can't blow it out. You can fill it and light it and *forget* it. It never needs trimming. The oil tank holds a quart and *burns from 10 to 12 days without refilling.* Order a brooder heater today; price $4.75 postpaid to your door. Try the heater out. If not satisfied, return within 30 days and I will promptly refund your money.

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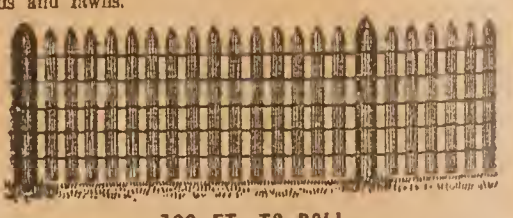

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keeps horses "on their toes." Guaranteed home treatment ends spavin, splint, high ringbone, capped hock, thoropin, all shoulder, leg and foot troubles.

Horses work under treatment. You lose no time in rush season. Saves money and worry. Keep it handy!

Big **FREE** book, illustrated, clearly shows how to end 62 different horse troubles. Book, sample guarantee and "vet" advice are all **FREE!** Write today!!

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Good druggists sell and guarantee "Save-the-Horse," or we mail it direct. It's CHEAPEST, helps horses most and quickest.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 427, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

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Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. .....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

every day. Hatching eggs, should be gathered often. A temperature of 25 degrees Fahrenheit or below for only a few hours will, in all probability, destroy the hatchability of the eggs.

Where the size of the flock will permit, hatching eggs should never be held longer than one week. Experiments by the specialists and hatcherymen of Ohio show that after the first week the number of eggs which will hatch decreases by 4 percent for every day the eggs are kept from the incubator.

The "All Mash" Method

What is the "all mash method" of feeding chicks that I have heard mentioned several times and what is the supposed advantage of the method?—D. W., New York.

THE "All mash" method is recommended by some experiment stations mainly because it is a cleaner method and the chicks do not pick up a lot of dirt along with the scratch feed. The composition of the feed is kept as near as possible the same as if scratch feed were fed. That is the scratch feed is ground and added to the mash.

The following is the mash recommended by the Ohio Experiment Station:

Ground yellow corn	70 lbs.
Winter wheat middlings	20 lbs.
Meat scraps (50 per cent protein)	5 lbs.
Raw bone meal (chick size)	4 lbs.
Salt	1 lb.

Skimmilk (sweet or sour) or buttermilk is given to drink instead of water during the first 10 or 12 weeks.

Right Temperature for Chicks

What is the right temperature to keep a brooder house for young chicks?

THE temperature at first should be 100 degrees F. about one foot from the stove and two inches from the floor. The temperature can be reduced about five degrees a week. The chicks will seek the spot where they are comfortable after the first few days—if there is such a spot provided.

Preventing Coccidiosis

We had some trouble with a trouble that we believe was coccidiosis, last year. The brooder house is not movable so we can't put them on new ground. How can we prevent the trouble this year?—L. R., New York.

THE house and all utensils should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. It will be possible to keep the first small run or yard into which the chicks go free from contagion by drawing in a few loads of clean gravel or sand. If possible we advise plowing the ground for some distance around the house or if this is not possible add a heavy application of lime. It is said that a good preventative is to give a solution of one oz. of copper sulfate in ten gallons of drinking water instead of clear water to drink. This is given until the chicks are a month old.

How Long to Hold Eggs

OF course, it is best not to hold eggs so very long if it can be avoided but I recall an experience in which I saved eggs for hatching, to be shipped some three hundred miles. I lived quite a distance from the express office and a part of the 30 eggs I shipped were kept for two weeks before I shipped them.

They were carefully wrapped and 30 eggs were shipped to a man three hundred miles away in a tin bucket. I requested the purchaser to report his hatch and in due time he reported 28 chicks from 30 eggs. I know that some of these eggs were two weeks old before they were shipped.—A. J. L.

Alfalfa Hay Increases Hatchability

EXPERIMENTS at the Ohio Station to determine the effect of different rations and management on the hatchability of eggs show some interesting results. In these tests there were 50 White Leghorn pullets in each group. Two groups received a ration of ground

those chicks

Give Them a Fair Chance—
They'll Live! They'll Thrive! If You Feed Them

Quaker
FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

They're so tiny and tender, these baby chicks, that even the strongest certainly deserve the very best you can do for them.

Feed this marvelous ration—Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter—into those fluffy little birds and you give them a strong hold on life. For it contains *both* Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Meal. The oil minimizes such troubles as soft bones, leg weakness, toe-picking, and similar ailments. The meal assists good digestion, so the oatmeal, proteins, minerals, and other ingredients "go right to the spot."

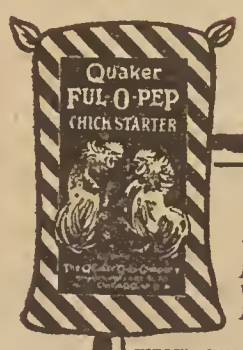
Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter "just fits" the baby chicks. It is finely ground. Its base is good, nourishing oatmeal. It is easy to use—you can feed many more chicks with no more labor. And it's economical because it is more efficient.

Near you is a Quaker Dealer who is ready to provide you with a supply of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. He has Ful-O-Pep Chick Feed, too. Send today for the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book and put your birds, young and old, on the method that insures maximum profit.

Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash
when they're 6 weeks old

Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash contains Cod Liver Meal, thoroughly blended with a complete mixture of just the things it takes to build big frames, firm flesh, and healthy organs

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds | Quaker Dairy Rations | Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal | Quaker Sugared Schumacher | Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed



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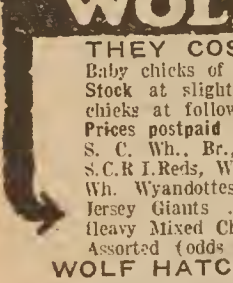

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If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. **Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities.** Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $10.00 or more.

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AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD — **OFFICIAL** Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. **DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS.** Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

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S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minoreas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minoreas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, $10 per 100. Heavy Assorten, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. **BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE,** stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this **GREAT BOOK** and invest your money this season in **FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS.** The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-5 GAMBIER, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. **Special Pen Mated Stock** and **Extra High Breu Stock** at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$58.00	$110.00
S.C.R I.Reds, Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Minoreas	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140.00
Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115.00
Assorted (odds & ends) mixed chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS — **WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS** from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering full Satisfaction. **WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU** In 1927. Flocks **AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.**

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid

	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot, Parks Pcd. Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased **20TH CENTURY CHICKS** give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED, POSTPAID

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred & Wh Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Qual. White Leghorns & Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandots, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minoreas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff anad Tancred White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attentiou to all orders. Ref.—Farmer's State Bank, Dunn & Bradstreet. Free Catalog.

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Leghorn Chicks

Giant Heavyweight Large Type, Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large sized pure white eggs.

Give you either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron Separate Strains

EXTRA DISCOUNT OFFER

Free Price List

Telegraph for price and quick shipping date

Farm Service Route A2 Tyrone, Pa.

WHY BUY CHICKS *from A POULTRYMAN*

BECAUSE every year we must grow thousands of WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS to keep our plant of 6,000 layers on a profitable basis.

YOU get the benefit of 16 years of breeding that has bred into our chicks health and the ability to lay ove: a long period good sized eggs without breaking down under winter egg production.

FREE circular explaiuing how one of our customers made $1,445 on 357 PULLETS, over his feed bill and many other facts about our breeding farm. Dept. A.

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RED BANK NEW JERSEY

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Browu Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.

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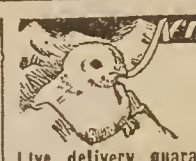

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THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks.

Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	We ship C. O. D. 50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHIX Thompson strain Barred Rocks, Hollywood White Leghorns; bred to lay. Strong husky Chicks. Free range. Rocks, April $15.00 per 100, May $14.00. Leghorns, April $14.00 per 100, May $13.00. BLUE ANDALUSIANS lay large white eggs, try our blues, chicks and eggs.

100% GUARANTEED

SEIBERT BROS. Elizabethtown, Pa.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and pay you better. Every flock culled for health, egg production and legbanded by O. S. University expert. White Leghorns $13, B. Rock, W. Rock, R. I. Reds $15, B. Minoreas, W. Wyandottes $16, Heavy Assorted $12, W. Pekin Ducklings $30 a hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage Prepaid. Catalog Free! Order from this ad. SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, O.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks May Delivery

Free range Wyekoff & Tancred White Leghorns $10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Leghorns $12 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds .... $13 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons .....$14.00 per 100

500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.

For a safe place to buy from write—

SEIDELTON FARMS, - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

yellow corn 65 parts, ground wheat 20, meat scraps 10, bone meal 4, salt 1, and oyster shells in a separate hopper. Only 34 percent of the eggs hatched.

In two groups receiving chopped alfalfa hay in addition to this ration, 59 percent of the eggs hatched. The third lots received fine chopped clover hay in addition to the ration. The hatch was 55 percent. The fourth lots received soybean hay in addition to the basal ration. The hatch was 61 percent. The fifth groups reeeived the basal ration and had access to a bluegrass range. The hatch was 60 pereent or nearly double that of the birds receiving the same ration but confined, without green feed and direct sunlight.

Save the Poultry Manure

A hen produces about fifty (50) pounds of droppings a year, and two-thirds of that is left on the dropping boards. These droppings are very rich in fertilizing value. The total manure that a hen produces contains about 13 pounds of organic nitrogen, 8 pounds of phosphoric aeid, and 5½ pounds of potash. It is the most valuable on the farm.

Poultry manure loses its value quickly unless properly cared for. Road dust, gypsum, and even coal ashes make good absorbents to spread on the dropping boards to absorb any moisture.

When the dropping boards have been cleaned, the manure should be put in a rainproof storage box or spread immediately on the soil.

Poultry manure should not be mixed with lime, because the lime will react on the manure and liberate the nitrogen in the form of ammonia gas.

An Experience With Ducks

IN the year of 1924 I had two settings of duck eggs of the Rowen breed presented to me as I had expressed a desire to try a few ducks for table use. Had good hatches and sold all but two ducks and a drake which I kept over to see what I could do with them.

They commenced to lay February 15, 1925 and continued at a steady gait (except for one month during the heat of summer) until December 16, 1925. We then took an account of their doings. They had layed exactly 37½ dozen eggs. Some we sold, others used on the table and for cooking. Those sold averaged 40 cents per dozen. So that calculating the whole at that average price amounted to $15. We think that very fine returns for two ducks.

The ducks took pot luck with the hens all day long, except just before dark when they were given an extra mash supper and watered to make sure they got plenty to eat. The mash fed was made up of the usual 500 mixture. We think this is not so bad for a start.—Mrs. I. W. R., Penn.

How This Small Flock Pays

THE following is our experience with 25 Rhode Island Reds and 20 White Leghorns. We sold $40 worth of chickens and $45 worth of eggs besides having all of both we desired for table or home use. Both chicken and egg prices varied, as the eggs brought anywhere from 30 to 55 cents per dozen and chickens from 25 to 35 cents per pound when weighing from 2½ to 3 pounds each, making a total of $85.

The above was good as clear profit, as the flock had free range and was only fed one feed a day of whole corn during the months of January, February and March. What the chickens ate, amounted next to nothing as far as expense was concerned, as we were not a cent out of pocket for the feed and fed them corn meal dough for the first three weeks and afterwards

HOW TO GET 200 EGGS A YEAR

WRITE today for your copy of this fully illustrated fact-book. Mailed free to anyone who keeps poultry. *How to Get* 200 *Eggs a Year* is published and distributed by The Kerr Chickeries, Inc., producers of quality chicks for twenty years.

In the Storr's 1926-27 Contest the Kerr pen was highest (week ending December 12th) for the entire 140 entries, with an 84% lay. A Kerr pen was high pen for three consecutive weeks at the Maryland 1926-27 Contest. In the New York State Contest a Kerr Plymouth Rock was high bird of her breed, tying for first honors in the entire contest.

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Dept. 10

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Frenchtown, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
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The stock you buy will be no better than the parent stock from which it is hatched.

Your next year's profits depend entirely on the kind of stock you buy right now. Don't be satisfied with anything less than.

MAXIMUM PROFITS

You, too, can be a really successful poultryman.

Pay a visit to

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where you will see 400 acres devoted to the poultry business. See our large birds lay large eggs. See our thousands of pedigreed trapnested breeders. If you can't pay us a visit, send for our 80-page catalog that describes our plant and methods.

Order chicks at once if you want dependable stock this year that will live and grow, such as you have never had before.

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85 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

Fifteen Leading Breeds of Day Old Chicks 8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Write

H.C. Houseworth Farms & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. per hundred. Post-paid. Bred under my supervision from free range stock. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 Mc ALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

Hardy, productive strains that put the extra dollars in your bank book—that's why hard-headed, experienced poultrymen keep coming back season after season with bigger orders. ACT NOW—and begin taking off YOUR extra profits this year.

Full Count Safe Delivery Goaranteed. Send for my big new 1927 Chick Book, FREE.

Leghorns Rocks Reds Wyandottes

W. F. HILLPOT — Box 29 Frenchtown, N J

CHICKS: OUR 11th YEAR

$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. **Delivery Guaranteed.**

Longs Reliable Hatchery
Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS BEST BLOOD. 9½c UP. WRITE TODAY.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, LINESVILLE, PA., BOX C

QUALITY CHICKS Heavy Layers Culled Flocks Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Brollers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

Pure Bred Chicks

From High Egg Record Flocks

All leading varieties. American Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices. Sent prepaid.

100% live delivery guaranteed

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B, TIFFIN, OHIO

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS

For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Brollers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.

LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

JONES' BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

A Hatch every day. Prompt Shipment. Safe Arrival. Good Quality Guaranteed. Send for Price List.

A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM
Georgetown, Delaware

Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns $12.00 per 100; S. C. Reds ..... 14.00 per 100; S. C. Rocks .... 13.00 per 100. *Order Direct*

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OSSEGO High Bred Quality Chicks

Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock. WE SHIP C.O.D.

J. W. Ossego Hatchery, Box 20, Ottawa, O.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks. Tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.

A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

Baby Chicks

MAY PRICES	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.75	13.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots.
100% live delivery guaranteed. We pay postage.
Order direct or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Properly Hatched — Safe delivery. Barred Rocks $14.00 per hundred. White Leghorns $12.00 per hundred.

MIFFLIN HATCHERY, MIFFLIN, PA.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.

MINORCA FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

wheat and cracked corn, but did not have to buy either, as such was raised on the farm.

We realized enough extra change from this small flock to pay the family mash and groeery bills for four of us.

Who ean say that the small flock doesn't pay on the farm when all of the food is raised.—W. H. H.

Incubate Five Eggs to Produce One Pullet

"We want to have 150 pullets to put in the house next fall and plan to have eggs from our flock custom hatched. How many eggs should we have incubated?—C. W., New York.

THE usual rule is to incubate five eggs for each pullet wanted. If baby chicks are purchased a good rule is to buy three for every pullet wanted in the fall. Like most rules the actual results will depend on many things.

Carrots Are Good for Hens

Are carrots of any value as a feed for hens? Will they take the place of cabbage or sprouted oats?—R. W., New York.

SOME experiments have recently been made at the California experiment station that show that carrots are a good source of vitamin for poultry. They report as good results from their use as from cabbage and sprouted oats.

Hens Have Scaly Legs

We are having serious trouble with our hens. We have about 70, mostly Barred Rock. They eat well but are not laying very well. Their heads are nice and red, but their legs begin to swell, then thick scabs form all over them. Some of their legs get so large and stiff that they cannot walk. Can you tell what this is and is there any cure for it?"—Mrs. J. W.

YOUR hens are suffering from a parasite known as the scaly leg mite. This is a very small insect which buries under the scales of the leg and causes them to raise up and become very rough. This mite can be killed by dipping the birds' legs into a mixture of 2 parts of linseed oil and one part of kerosene. A kerosene oil emulsion will also kill them. This trouble will spread slowly to the other birds. It is a good plan to treat them for this at least once a year and a good time to do it is either at the time the birds are culled in the fall or when they are dusted for lice.

Results of the Twentieth Week At Farmingdale

DURING the 20th week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 pullets laid 4,914 eggs or at the rate of 70.2 per cent. This is the highest weekly production ever made in any Farmingdale contest. The pullets have laid a total of 53,918 eggs to date since November 1, 1926; this is 2,513 more eggs than were laid in the same period last year and is 8,361 more eggs than for the same period two years ago.

High Pen for the Week

Pinecrest Orchards, R. I. R.	61
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, R. I. R.	60
H. W. Van Winkle, Bar. P. R.	60
Fristegarth Farm, R. I. R.	59
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, W. L.	58
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, R. I. R.	58
Houle Farm, R. I. R.	58
May Hill Poultry Farm, W. L.	57

The highest pens to date in each variety are as follows:

White Leghorns

W. R. Dewsnap	860
Dr. L. E. Heasley	799
Sunnyside Farm	785
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	781
Five Point Leghorn Farm	752
Eugene Delamarter	749

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	813
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	753
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	729
Fristegarth Farm	699

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	598
Poultry Dept. Ontario Agri. College	520

White Plymouth Rocks

Ellen Day Ranken	502

Buy Chicks from

New York State Certified Breeders

and get the best in vitality and heavy production.

The New York State Certification standard is one of the highest in the United States.

SOME OF THE REQUIREMENTS.

1—Only high egg producers will certify.
2—Only yearling hens and older (No pullets allowed certification).
3—Must be up to standard weight both male and female.
4—Eggs for all incubation purposes must weigh at least 24 oz. per dozen and must be pure white or brown.

Send for free catalogue giving list of members and other valuable information.

New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.

M. M. Griffiths, Secretary, Box 30, New Hartford, N. Y.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks. Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns,	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas,	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks' Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks,	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk Minorcas,	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes,	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andelusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We batch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES BOX 214 GRAMPIAN, PA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS — LOWEST PRICES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Brollers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. **Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.**
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	14.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	10.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	20.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

BABY CHICKS OHIO ACCREDITED

All breeders culled and banded with state bands, and state inspected.

Priced as follows,	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	$15.00	$72.50	$140.00
White and Silver Wyan. Buff Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Whites	16.00	77.50	150.00
S. C. White and Br. Leghorns, Anconas	13.00	62.50	120.00

Assorted all Varieties 10c straight. All Heavy 12c straight.

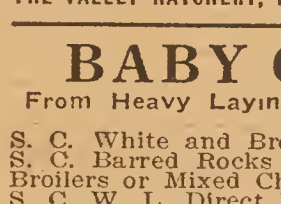
100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid, Bank Ref.

MODERN HATCHERY, Box AA, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO

CHICKS REDS ROCKS LEGHORNS

Hatched as good as the best from pure bred culled flocks. Reds and Barred Rocks, $14.00 a 100; Tancred Strain White Leghorns, $13.00 a 100; Black Leghorns, $12.00 a 100; heavy mixed $11.00 a 100. Special price on larger lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog or order direct.

BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM MC CLURE, PA.



Quality Chicks—

From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for

Quality Is High— Price Is Low

100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 38, Fairport, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

	25	500	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00

Bank Reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Parcel Post Prepaid

Order from this adv. or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Free circular.

Cocolamus Poultry Farm Cocolamus, Pa.

NEW CHICKEN BOOK

Breeders and lovers of chickens are requested to write immediately for COOLEY'S NEW 1927 CHICKEN BOOK, 40 NEW PICTURES, a guide to HIGHER home flock EGG YIELD and GREATER PROFITS. I have 29 years' practical experience back of what I write and am oldest, largest owner-managed chick hatchery in America. No Charge for booklet. Write for it today.

ELDEN E. COOLEY, 62 Success St., Frenchtown, N. J.

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White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY — POSTAGE PREPAID

	25	50	100
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.50
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	3.75	6.50	12.50
Buff & Wh. Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
Wh. & Sl. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

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The work of spring housecleaning can be made very much easier and more pleasant by making the right preparations for it.

It is no longer considered practical, or even economical, to get along without the many conveniences that will lighten this work and help do it better than it could ever have been done in the old back-breaking way.

The things you need are not expensive and you can buy them at low prices, for your "Farm Service" Hardware Store has made this possible. Don't start your cleaning without getting a step ladder, oil mop, supply of floor wax, furniture polish, and the needed scrub brushes, carpet beaters, brooms, strong light-weight pails, etc.

While you're at it why not revarnish the floors, paint the woodwork in the kitchen, and freshen up things in general? With the new kinds of lacquers, ready prepared enamels, and other finishes you can do this work easily and at little expense. The cost of refinishing will be forgotten entirely when you see the greatly increased attractiveness of your home.

Get all of these things at your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and be sure of high quality, dependable goods at moderate prices. It's the most economical and helpful place for you to buy housecleaning supplies.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

When You Shampoo Your Own Hair

It Is Fairly Easy to Keep Hair Beautiful and Scalp Healthy

BECAUSE of the many scalp difficulties which beset people there are a great many special remedies and methods of treatment advocated by beauty specialists or other people whose business it is to know. But there are many women who rarely find it possible to get to these specialists and who must therefore do their own treatments.

Olive oil—warmed to penetrate more easily—is recommended for scalps which are troubled by dandruff or excess oil. The massaging which it takes to work the oil into the scalp does much to stimulate the glands at the hair roots and promote growth as well as a more healthful condition. Care must be taken to work the oil in well over a small area, and not leave a great excess on the hair or scalp. Leave the oil on overnight, if possible and shampoo the next day. Once in two weeks is said to be often enough to shampoo women's hair, although one must be guided by circumstances, whether there is much dust or soot in the air, whether the hair becomes oily soon after washing, etc. Needless to say, the safe rule is "Keep hair and scalp clean". Here are the steps in shampooing:

1. *Wet your head thoroughly with warm water.* If a woman has long hair she should comb it to the top of her head *before* wetting it, then allow the ends to fall into the basin of water.

2. Apply either a prepared shampoo or one which you make of castile or other neutral soap cut fine and thoroughly dissolved in hot water.

3. Rub the shampoo into your scalp with your finger-tips for about five minutes, applying more shampoo or more water as necessary. Your whole scalp should be lathered and rubbed carefully. Remember it is your scalp which should be rubbed and not your hair. For women with long hair there is a second half to this step—lather the long hair and squeeze it gently between the hands until the dirt is loosened.

4. *Rinse thoroughly in clear, warm water.* If it is possible use a spray attached to the faucet or pour the water over your head from a pitcher until all lather is removed. If your hair is heavy, try to have someone help you by pouring the rinsing water.

5. *Lather again*, rubbing your scalp as before, for an other five minutes. This second lathering brings the soap into direct contact with the pores of your scalp, freeing them from all clogging material.

6. *Rinse your hair thoroughly in clear, warm water.* Rinse until the water runs clear. Probably three rinsing waters will be required. Each rinsing water should be a trifle cooler than the preceding one.

7. *After rinsing your hair, gently mop it* with soft—if possible warm—towels until it is nearly dry. Drying can be finished by fanning or gentle heat. (Never dry your hair in intense heat). If the drying is done thoroughly, there is little danger of catching cold.

While the hair continues to dry the scalp should be gently and thoroughly massaged in order to start a good circulation of blood at the roots of the hair. If this sort of exercise is given the scalp for 5 or 10 minutes every day it is a wonderful aid to even a perfectly healthy scalp and an absolute necessity to one which is not functioning right.

Washing the Family Sweater

WOOLEN sweaters and scarfs, knitted play suits for little children, and other knitted woolens that stretch easily when they are wet may be washed without losing their shape. The secret of having them come out fluffy, clean, and the same size and form as before they were washed is in gentle handling, using luke warm water, and careful drying. Before the garment is wet, measure and write down the length and width of both the body and the sleeves or legs. Brush the garment to remove surface dust; empty the pockets and brush their linings. Use tepid water and a mild solution of soap in water added to this to make suds. Squeeze the soapy water through the garment but do not rub it. Spots that do not come out readily may be rubbed gently with a little of the soap solution. Rinse the garment in several waters of the same temperature still squeezing rather than rubbing or twisting. A wringer will take out a large part of the rinsing water but, if this is not convenient, merely squeeze out as much of the water as possible. Lay the garment on several layers of bath towels or a folded sheet, arrange it according to its original measurements and let it dry where there is a good circulation of air. Such treatment will give fresh, clean garments, as soft and shapely as when new.

Home-Made Wigs

CHILDREN and young people delight in costume plays and parties. And if they can make their own wigs and head-dresses it is quite a saving beside being very interesting.

A good foundation for most home-made wigs is found in old stocking-tops. The knotted material clings close to the head and requires no extra fastening. Cotton or wool is better than silk and two thicknesses may be used if one does not give sufficient body. Pull the stocking-cap down so as to conceal the real hair.

Cotton batting makes a good wig for a colonial figure. Study a picture and arrange the batting to suit. For a "lady" it can be held in shape, after being basted to the foundation, by means of combs and pins. For men, it should be tied with a ribbon in a que.

In this day of "bobs" nearly every household has a box of curls or braids and these can be used to fine effect over the stocking foundation. If the whole wig cannot be covered satisfactorily, any deficiency can be concealed with a suitable hat or bonnet.

Delightfully kinky wigs are made for a pickaninny by adorning a black foundation with tiny knobs and braids made from more stocking materials which are sewed to the wig and tied here and there with gay little strings and ribbons.

Chinamen's wigs can be made by using a flesh-colored stocking as a foundation. At the center fasten a circle of black and from the center of this a long black braid of stocking material. The light-colored foundation gives the realistic "shaved" effect.

This idea, once used, can be carried out indefinitely. Santa's flowing locks. And Indian's head-dress with feathers dipped in the dye-pot. Whatever, in fact, the occasion requires and the ingenuity of the actor can contrive.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Easter Clothes for All But Father

Dress Pattern 2926 *shows the popular tiered skirt which is so graceful on most figures. The unusual tie effect with slashed openig helps to give a very finished appearance to the costume. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3¾ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ⅞ *yard of* 36 *inch lining.* **Price 13c.**

Sister and Brother Suit 3008 *is to meet one of the new customs which is both stylish and practical, that of dressing little Brother and Sister alike. The middies are exactly alike and can be cut out at the same time. The pattern envelope contains all necessary pattern pieces for the two suits. The pattern cuts in sizes* 2, 3, 4, *and* 6 *years.* **Price 13c.**

Girl's dress pattern 3010 *shows the fashionable bolero effect in front and the bloused effect in the back. The shirring is another smart note of this season. The pattern cuts in sizes* 6, 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. The* 8*-year size requires* 1⅞ *yards of* 32 *or* 36*-inch material with* ¾ *yards of* 36*-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Slenderizing dress pattern 3018 *is one of the season's best for full figures. The collar which extends to the bottom of the skirt and the close fitting sleeves give a slenderizing effect which helps to disguise the extra pounds. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 40, 42, 44, 46 *and* 48 *inches bust measure. The* 44*-inch size requires* 3⅜ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* 1⅝ *yards of* 18*-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Plant Annuals According to Colors

Height Also Has Much to Do Toward Getting Good Effects

FLOWERS that are white or with pure white varieties; 4 feet, cosmos; 3 feet, dahlia and sweet-sultan; 2½ feet, clarkia, cornflower, larkspur, and scabiosa; 2 feet, baby's breath, China aster, summer chrysanthemum, lupine, Japanese bellflower, snapdragon, garden balsam, and poppy; 1½ feet, godetia, four o'clock, rose everlasting, and stock; 1 foot, candytuft, Iceland poppy, petunia, ageratum, lobelia, portulaca, sweet alyssum, and verbena.

Flowers having varieties mixed with white: 3 feet, dahlia; 2½ feet salpiglossis; 1 foot, nemophila, pansy, pertunia, and pink.

Flowers yellow or with yellow varieties; 4 feet, sunflower, feather cockscomb, and dahlia; 2½ feet, strawflower, sunflower, and zinnia; 2 feet, calliopsis, summer chrysanthemum, African marigold, snapdragon, and four o'clock; 1 foot, calendula, Cape marigold, French marigold, Iceland poppy, California poppy, dwarf marigold and portulaca.

Flowers having varieties mixed with yellow: 4 feet, dahlia; 2 feet, calliopsis, rudbeckia, salpiglossis, and summer chrysanthemum; 1½ feet, four-o'clock; 1 foot, dwarf nasturtium and pansy.

Flowers of orange color or with orange varieties: 3 feet, heliopsis; 2½ feet, zinnia; 2 feet, African marigold; 1 foot, calendula, Cape marigold, French marigold and California poppy.

Flowers having varieties mixed with orange: 2 feet, gaillardia; 1 foot, dwarf nasturtium, and French marigold.

Flowers lavender or with lavender varieties: 3 feet, basketflower and sweet-sultan; 2½ feet, larkspur; 2 feet, China aster; 1½ feet, candytuft; 1 foot, Drummond phlox, nemophila and pansy.

Flowers having varieties mixed with lavender: 2½ feet, salpiglossis; 1 foot, pansy.

Flowers blue or with blue varieties: 2½ feet, cornflower and larkspur; 2 feet lupine and poppy; 1 foot, Drummond phlox, pinks (including carnations) and dwarf nasturtium.

Flowers rose or crimson or with rose or crimson varieties: 4 feet, cosmos; 3 feet, prince's-feather, feather cockscomb, sweet-sultan and spiderflower; 2½ feet, clarkia, cornflower, scabiosa and zinnia; 2 feet, garden balsam, China aster, cockscomb, and lupine; 1½ feet, godetia, four-o'clock, globe amaranth, stock, and candytuft; 1 foot, Drummond phlox, petunia and portulaca.

Flowers having varieties mixed with rose or crimson: 1 foot, Drummond phlox and petunia.

Plants used for their foliage or chiefly for it, the foliage being green unless otherwise noted: 4 feet, castor-bean (bronze and green separate) sorghum, feterita, milo, broom corn and Indian corn; 3 feet, Joseph's-coat, (red, yellow, and green mixed), love-lies-bleeding (red), summer cypress (pea green, turning crimson in late summer); 2½ feet, annual poinsetta (scarlet leaves in late summer) and snow-on-the-mountain (white-edged leaves); 1½ feet, Job's tears; 1, foot, mignonette (a greenish flower grown for its sweet odor), but in its garden decorative value comparable to a plant grown for its foliage.

United States Department of Agriculture.

Hardy Perennials

Climbing Vines from seed.—Ampelopsis, aristolochia, asparagus, bignomia, clematis, ivy (Kenilworth), Kudzuvine, lathyrus, wisteria.

Hardy Flowering Perennials

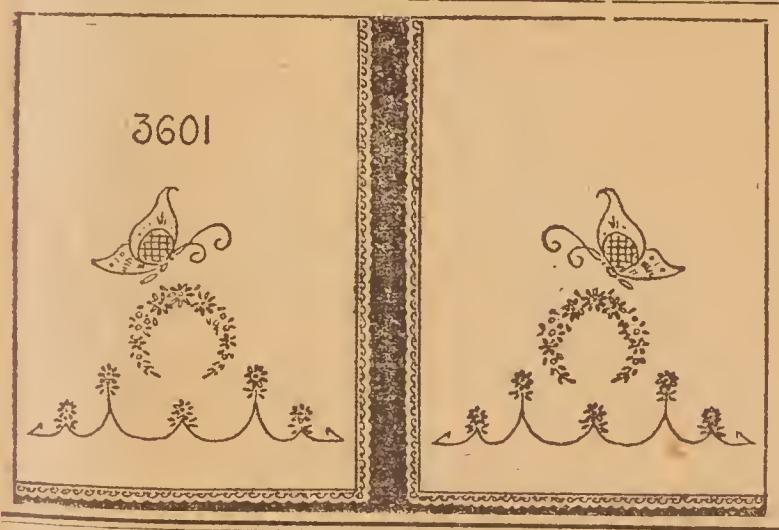
For permanent beds and borders.—Achillea, alyssum (hardy), aquilegia, aster, boltonia, campanula, candytuft (hardy), canterbury bells, carnation, chrysanthemum, coreopsis, cowslip, delphinium, dianthus (hardy), digitalis, gaillardia (hardy), gysophila, hibiscus, hollyhock, lathyrus, lychnis, myosotis, pansies, phlox (hardy), pinks (hardy), poppy (hardy), primrose (Japan), pyrethrum (hardy), scabiosa (hardy), Shasta daisy, stokesia, sweet William, tufted pansies, wallflower.

Plants for vases, Hanging Baskets, Veranda Boxes, Etcetra. Begonia, vernon, mauarandia, nasturtium, petunia, smilax.

Drooping sorts.—Alyssum, asparagus.

Upright growing.—Centaurea, coleus, geranium, helliotrope, impatiens, pansy, verbena.

Everlasting for Winter Bouquets.—Acroclinium amaranth, helichrysum, honesty, rhodanthe.



Kitchen Sash Curtains

Lovely and dainty are these dimity sash curtains No. 3601. Striped dimity which will launder especially well is used and instructions for working accompany the stamped goods. Price per pair, seventy-five cents. Postpaid.

The Tired Woman's Epitaph

Here lies a poor woman who always was tired,
She lived in a house where help was not hired,
Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping nor sewing;
But everything there is exact to my wishes;
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But having no voice I'll be clear of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now; don't mourn for me never—
I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever."

—Author Unknown.

Buckwheat Cakes are Delicious for Breakfast

DON'T you remember the old fashioned buckwheat cakes mother used to make? We make those good old fashioned flapjacks yet when we can get the flour. The self rising flour is the quickest way but they taste nothing like the original buckwheat cakes from wheat that has been ground separately. To many people hot cakes are only a winter breakfast bread, they use it with sausage or fresh meats. Men folks who have to be out-of-doors most of the day prefer them.

When the cakes are wanted daily it is an easy matter to stir one-half cake of dissolved yeast into a quart of warm water, with a teaspoonful of salt. Then sift into this a mixture of one cup cornmeal and enough buckwheat flour to make a real soft batter. Cover with an aluminum lid and set in a warm place until morning. If it has raised well stir into this one-half teaspoonful of dissolved soda the next morning and bake, leaving about one-half pint for leavening. Set in a cool place until night unless you want hot cakes for dinner. When mixing again add a handful of meal, (about a cup) and one quart of warm water and enough buckwheat flour to make a soft batter. Set in a warm place to raise again. Every time after the first baking repeat the process of leaving a cupful for leavening, and of adding the soda and salt and your buckwheat bread will be the pride of your breakfasts.

Beef and pork broths are my favorite dressing for this bread. Some prefer butter, some syrup and still some apple butter and jellies.

The home-made maple syrup, that tastes like nectar or honey has its place alongside the buckwheat, or flannel cakes for breakfasts.—Cressie Zirkle.

Garden Enthusiasts

IT is none too early to begin and save every paste-board container that comes to the pantry. We save even the soda boxes. Oat meal or corn, soap chip, flake boxes can all be cut down. The boxes for pounds of butter are nice and can be laid in the ground lengthwise or stood up. Also if the tops come above the ground a little at first while plants are tender we think it protects from grubs some. We place all paste board containers in a big box out of the way and use every one for seed or young plants either in hot beds or later in the garden. Even shoe boxes are used. Plants can be put in these from the hot bed and left to stand a few days before putting in the garden. —Mrs. R. J., N. Y.

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing. The following day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

He goes to France, and enlists without trouble in the Foreign Legion. He learns that two Englishmen recently enlisted and believes they are his brothers.

He finds his brothers and makes the acquaintance of two Americans and of Color Sargeant Lejaune.

LEJAUNE had been dismissed from the Belgian Congo service for brutalities and atrocities exceeding even the limit fixed by good King Leopold's merry men.

At times he was undoubtedly mad, and his madness took the form of sadistic savagery.

Upon this man, Boldini certainly had some claim, or between them there was some bond, for Lejaune never punished Boldini, and they were at times seen in private confabulation, though, of course, no non-commissioned officer ever walked out, nor drank, with a private soldier.

The Belgian deserter, one Vaerren, declared that Boldini had been a civilian subordinate in the Congo, and in Lejaune's district, and had been imprisoned for speculation and falsifying his trade returns. Of the truth of this I know nothing, but I do know that Lejaune favoured the man and procured him promotion to Corporal, when he himself became Sergeant-Major.

And it was into the hands of this Lejaune that we were now delivered.

To resume: Colour-Sergeant Lejaune called the roll of our names and looked us over.

Noting the insignificant stature of Buddy, a pocket Hercules, his face set in a contemptuous sneer.

"An undersized cur," he remarked to the Sergeant of the Guard.

"Guess I've seen better things than you dead on a sticky fly-paper, anyhow," replied Buddy promptly.

Mercifully Lejaune knew no English—but he knew that a wretched recruit had dared to open his miserable mouth.

"Silence, dog!" he roared. "Open your foul lips again, and I'll close them for a month with my boot....Speak again, you hound, and I'll kick your teeth down your throat."

Buddy had not understood a word. He had seen a sneer, and heard contemptuous words; and he had dared to presume upon being an ignorant recruit; not even in uniform. Now he heard an angry roar, and was too old a soldier to do anything but stiffen to attention.

But the mischief was done, and Buddy was a marked man. More, any friend of Buddy was a marked man, and any friend of his friend's, unto the third and fourth generation.

When the bloodshot eye of Colour-Sergeant Lejaune fell upon Boldini, it halted, and a long look passed between the two men. Neither spoke.

Upon us three Gestes he looked with disfavour.

"Runaway pimps," he said. "Show me your hands." We held them out.

The Colour-Sergeant regarded our decently kept hands and snorted:

"I'll harden those for you....Never done a stroke of work in your lives.... I'll manicure you before you die....I'll make you wish you had gone to goal instead."

He looked Hank over.

"A lazy hulk, I'll take my oath," he observed. "I'll teach you to move quickly, in a way that'll surprise you," he promised.

"Shore, Bo," replied Hank mildly, wishing to be polite, though ignorant of what had been said to him. "Spill another mouthful," he added encouragingly.

"Silence, you chattering ape from the trees!" roared Lejaune. "Speak again and I'll tie your wrists to your ankles in the small of your back for a week. I'll cripple you for life, you two-legged talking camel."

"Garde à vous! Pour defiler! Par files de quatre, à droit," and looked eagerly and anxiously for a victim. His face clouded with chagrin and disappointment. The draft had moved like guardsmen. Those who understood French had sprung to attention and turned like machines, and those who did not understand the actual words had moved with them.

"En avant..... March!" he concluded, and we stepped off like the old soldiers most of us were.

Across the drill-ground we marched to the storeroom of the *fourrier-sergent* of the Seventh Company, and received our kit which, in addition to two cloth uniforms, included white fatigue uniforms, linen spats, underclothing, the blue woollen sash or cummerbund cleaning materials, soap and towels, but no socks, for the Legion does not wear them.

We were then inspected by the *adjudant-major,* who corresponds to the English adjutant (whereas the *adjudant* is a non-commisioned officer), and we marched by a corporal to our *casernes,* or barrack-rooms.

Going up staircases and along corridors, a squad of ten of us including Boldini, St. André, Vogué, Maris, Glock, Buddy, Hank, and my brothers, and myself, were directed to our room—a huge, clean, well-ventilated bare chamber, in which were thirty beds. Here we were handed over to some *légionnaires,* who were polishing their belts, cartridge-pouches, and accoutrements.

"Bleus," said Corporal Dupré to these men. "Show them what to do, Schwartz, Colonna, Brandt Haff, and Delarey..... Kit, bedding, *pasquetage, astiquage,* everything. Don't go *en promenade* before they know their boots from their *képis."*

"All right, Corporal," said one of the men, and when the Corporal had gone out, changed his tone as he went on:

Come on, get to work now, and the sooner we can get to the bottles . . . "

But Boldini had a word to say.

"Wriggle back into the cheese you crawled out of, you one-year, half-baked imitation of a soldier," he snapped. "I was a legionary and fought in Madagascar, Morocco, and Soudan when you were in the foundling orphanage."

"Name of name of a name of a name!" gabbled one of the men, "if it isn't old Boldini come back!" and he roared with laughter and threw himself on a bed.

"Wait till I'm a corporal, friend Brandt," said Boldini. "I'll make you laugh louder than that."

He did not have to wait, however, as the man redoubled his yells of laughter.

The return of Boldini, for some reason, struck him as a most priceless joke.

"Here, you Colonna, Schwartz, and Haff take those five and I'll attend to these," said Boldini; and proceeded to direct us to appropriate beds and put our kit on them.

He then gave us a clever exhibition of clothes, folding, and built up a secure and neat little *paquetage* of uniform and kit on the shelf above his bed.

"There you are—do that first," said he. "Everything in elbow-to-finger-tip lengths, piled so," and we set about folding coats, trousers, overcoats, and kit, as he had done, and putting the pile on the shelf at the head of the bed as there was no kit-bag or box of any sort.

Having done this, we had our first lesson in *astiquage,* the polishing of belts, and cartridge-pouches, with wax and rags; and then in rifle-cleaning.

We were next conducted downstairs and out to the concrete open-air *lavabo,* and shown where to wash our white canvas fatigue-uniforms. We were then hurried to the canteen, that we might do our duty to our comrads of the *escouade* and pay our footing.

The scene here resembled that in the cantcens of Forts St. Jean and St. Thérèse, save that the men were all *légionnaires,* of course, and the person behind the bar was a woman, a veritable French *vivandière* and *fille du regiment.*

Here again, a few francs procured an incredible quantity of wine and all was harmony, noise, and hectic gaiety of the kind induced by alcohol. Returning to our barrack-room at the call of the "Lights out" bugle, we completed our preparations for the morrow by the meagre light of the *caserne* night-lamp.

We gathered that we should be aroused by the *garde-chambre* at five-fifteen in the morning, and should have to be on recruit-parade at five-thirty in white uniform and sash, with knapsack, rifle, belts, and bayonet, and that everything must be immaculate and shining. Also that, before quitting the room, the blankets and mattresses of the bed must be folded and piled, and arranged to a hair-breadth accuracy, and the floor beneath the bed swept clean.

Apparently this cleanliness need not extend to the person, for there were no washing facilities of any sort in the room, nor on the whole of that floor of the barracks, nor on the one below. An eccentric, in search of a morning wash, had to make his way down four flights of stairs to a rude and crude kind of lavatory on the ground-floor.

As the *garde-chambre* saw no reason to arouse himself more than a quarter of an hour before he was himself due for parade, and then had to fetch the coffee-pail before arousing the others, this was apt to be a crowded quarter of an hour of inglorious life.

Michael's bed was in the corner by the huge window, Boldini's was next, Digby's next, and then that of an Italian calling himself Colonna. Mine came next, then Brandt's, then Buddy's, then Haff's, and then Hank's—always and old *légionnaire* next to a recruit, and so on throughout the room.

In the corner by the door, was the bed of Corporal Dupré, who was in command of the *escouade* and in charge of the room.

He was an active, noisy, bustling person, humorous and not unkindly when sober; when overfull of canteen wine he was sullen, suspicious, and dangerous. Being very fond of wine he was easily approachable by anyone who chose to provide it—or rather the means of purchasing it.

While we three and the Americans were gathered in a group, putting the last touches to our kit and extracting information and advice from Boldini, he came into the room, undressed and went to bed.

As he lay down he bawled:

"Silence! If any man makes a sound, between now and sunrise, he'll make the next sound in hospital," and fell asleep.

We got into our beds in a silence that could be felt.

I remained awake, because I was anxious to go to sleep; and lay thinking of Isobel, of what was happening at Brandon Abbas, of our strange position, and of the "Blue Water."

When I thought of what now lay before me, I was unutterable thankful that my guess, or instinct, had been right, and that I was with Michael and Digby.

It would have been rather terrible to find myself in this galley alone. With Beau and Digby here, it would be just adventure—hard, rough, and dangerous, no doubt—but no easy flowery path leads to any place worth arriving at.

And what of Michael and Digby? They each still pretended to be the culprit, which was doubly as absurd an idea as that either one of them should be.

Michael's look had been one of sheer horror and consternation when he had caught sight of me at Fort St. Thérèse, and he had seemed to feel that my flight was a complication and a catastrophe on which he had never reckoned.

Had he felt the same about Digby, or had Digby known more than he told me? I must try to find out.....

I fell asleep and was awakened, apparently a minute later, by the *garde-chambre* shouting somethting as he lit a big central lamp that hung from the ceiling.

Men sat up in bed; each took a tin mug from a hook above his head, and held it out to the *garde-chambre,* who went round with a great jug, giving everybody about half a pint of coffee. It was hot, strong, and good.

Michael, Digby, and I rushed to the far-off lavatory, dashed our heads into water and fled back towelling.

I found my bed "made," my kit laid out neatly, my boots brushed, everything put ready as by a valet, and Brandt sweeping under the bed.

I stared in astonishment.

"A couple of *sous, comrad!"* said Brandt, and I understood. An income of half-penny a day is one that will stand a good deal of augmenting.

Turning to see if I could do anything for Michael or Digby, I found that Boldini and Colonna were before me, each earning in a few minutes, as a valet, what it took them two days to earn as a soldier.

In a surprisingly short time, all were dressed and ready, the *garde-chambre* had swept up the dust and dirt that the men had brushed out from under the beds, and Corporal Dupré had been round to see that the beds were properly made and everything tidy. Then, following upon a shout of *"Garde à vous,"* the Colour-Sergeant of the Company entered and inspected the room and the men.

All prayed that he might find no fault, for if he did, he would punish the Corporal, and the Corporal would punish the offenders tenfold.

In the French army, non-commissioned officers can, like prefects in our public schools, award punishments without reference to officers. They give the punishment, enter it in the *livre de punitions,* and there is an end of the matter—unless the officer, inspecting the book, increases the punishment by way of punishing the offender for getting punished.

The system enhances the power and position of the non-com. enormously, and undoubtly makes for tremendous discipline—and some injustice and tyranny.

All was well this morning, however, and the great man's iron face remained impassive and hard mouth unopened.

We took our Lebel rifles from the rack, put our bayonets in their frogs, and clattered down to the parade-ground at five-thirty, on that glorious cold morning.

The battalion marched away to field-exercises, and the recruits were formed up, told off by *escouades,* each under a corporal, and taken out to the "plateau," a vast drill-ground near the *village nègre,* for physical training, which today was simple steady running. It was nothing much for young athletes like us three, but cruel for half starved or out-of-condition men, who had not run for some time.

On other mornings the physical culture took the form of gymnastics, boxing, or a long route-march.

On our return to barracks, wet and warm, we had our morning meal of *soupe* and bread, and a quarter-litre of good wine. Tin plates and *gamelles* were rat-

(*Continued from page 26*)

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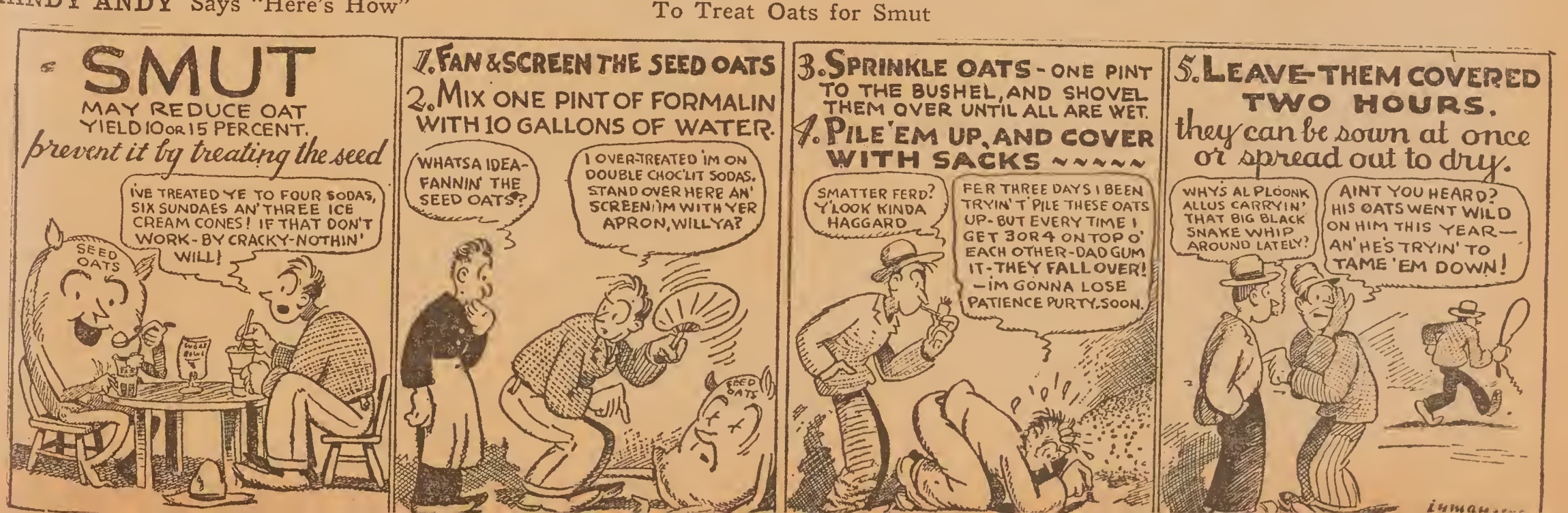

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Open field grown, will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Early Jersey Wakefield. Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market. Succession. Flat Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 40c: 500, $1.25: 1000, $2.25 Express Collect: 1000, $1.25; 5000, $5.00. Bermuda onions same prices. Large plants, prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Albany, Ga.

12 DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS, postpaid for $1.25, 2 each of crimson, yellow, salmon, pink, white, maroon. Strong plants that will bloom this summer. Send for free catalogue of Columbine, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Phlox, Foxglove, Oriental Poppy and over 100 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter; Pansy, Aster, Zinnia, Petunia and other kinds of Annual Flower plants; the best varieties of Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Grape and Currant plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Celery and other Vegetable plants. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

VEGETABLE SEEDLINGS—Ready to transplant or pot. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Peppers. All varieties $3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Salvia, Aster $5.00 per 1000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants, leading varieties $1—1,000, express collect; prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. GUARANTEE PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

Seed Potatoes

SEED POTATOES: Green Mountains, Russetts, Sir Walter Raleigh and Irish Cobblers. All northern grown from heavy yielding strain. Price $5.50 per 150 lb. sack. Order at once, stock limited. Cash or check with order. Shipment late in March. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Moravia, N. Y.

CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLER Potatoes. This strain is practically free from disease and vigorous yielder. Buy your seed from a grower with years of experience and a reputation of developing disease free and high yielding strains. GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

A New Magazine for Lone Scouts

ALL lone scouts of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe will be greatly interested to know that Mr. O. H. Benson, Director of Rural Scouting, has recently completed arrangements whereby all lone scouts, who have properly re-registered, will receive a monthly publication called "The Lone Scout."

The first issue, dated March, 27, 1927, has just come to my desk. It consists of eight pages of information of great value to lone scouts. If you have not already re-registered, we suggest that you do this, to get in good standing, so you can receive this paper and progress with your scout work.

You will also be interested to know that the registration fee of all scouts has been made uniform, so that at the present time the membership fee and re-registration fee for lone scouts is 50 cents a year. This 50 cents entitles you to, (1), all the privileges of lone scouting for one year; (2), the new engraved membership certificate; (3), to one year's subscription to the Lone Scout. The subscription price of "The Lone Scout" to non members is 50 cents a year.

Report of the Mohican Tribe

THE Mohican Tribe was organized January 7, 1926. We have now been going a year and although we have not accomplished as much as we hoped we have accomplished a little. We hope to do better this year.

We organized with eight members but one of them has gone away so we now have only seven.

Three boys have passed their first degree.

Two have passed their seventh degree.

Two have won their LSOS.

Two have not yet passed any degrees.

We had hoped to go on a short camping trip last summer but were not able. We camped out over night several times, however.

Frank Vaughn, LSD-O, Chief R No. 5, Plattsburg, N. Y. (10 points).

Let's have a similar report from all A. A. Lone Scout Tribes. This is fine.—Lone Scout Editor.

Fire When You Are Ready Scout

When starting any fire, remember;

1. Hardwoods produce better coals than softwoods.
2. Split wood burns faster than round branches.
3. Fire burns upward; use long sticks.
4. Fire needs air; leave plenty of space for it.
5. Lay the fire and have a supply of wood before lighting it.
6. Conserve heat; hang the kettle before lighting the fire.

Starting Fire

First a curl of birch bark dry as can be.
Then some twigs of softwood, dead but on the tree.
Last of all some pine-knot to make the kettle foam.
And there's a fire to make you think you're setting right at home.

Troop 34, "Bugle," Omaha, Nebraska.
("Continuously active since 1917.")

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 24*)

tled out of hanging-cupbords, and, we sat at the long tables that occupied the center of the big room. There was meat as well as vegetables in my excellent stew, and the bread, though grey, was palatable, and more than sufficient in quantity.

After a rest, the recruits had a lecture, and after that, squad and company drill, while the battalion did attack-formation exercise on the plateau.

After this we were set to work with brooms and wheel-barrows at tidying up around the barracks, and were then free to go to the *lavabo* to wash and dry our white uniforms.

At five o'clock we got our second meal, exactly like the first, and were then finished for the day, save in so far as we had to prepare for the next, in the way of cleaning and polishing the leather and metal of our arms and equipment—no small task, especially with stuff fresh from store.

We three very soon became good soldiers, aided by our intelligence, strength, sobriety, athletic training, sense of discipline, knowledge of French, and genuine desire to make good.

More fortunate than most, we were well educated and had "background"; a little money (thanks to Michael's forethought) which was wealth in the Legion; good habits, self control, and a public-school training; and we were inoffensive by reason of possessing the consideration, courtesy, and self-respecting respect for other proper gentlemen.

Less fortunate than most, we were accustomed to varied food, comfortable surroundings, leisure, a great deal of mental and physical recreation, spaciousness of life, and above all, privacy.

But at first, everything was new and strange, remarkable and romantic; we were together, and we were by no means unhappy.

On our first Sunday morning in the Legion, we three sat on Michael's bed and held a "Council of War," as we had so often done, in the days of the Band, at Brandon Abbas.

(*To Be Continued*)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEDIGREED POTATOES—Certified Cobblers grown in far-North. Vigorous seed that will grow a bumper crop. Price attractive. MOREY. VALE FARM, Sheldon, Vt.

SEED POTATOES—Certified Russet, Rural, Early Irish Cobbler, Bu. $2.50. Ten Bu. or over $2.30, freight prepaid. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.

POTATOES—EARLY IRISH Cobblers, hill-selected, official yield 443 bu. per acre. Russets. All raised from certified seed. WM. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth Rural Type, Heavy-weight Strain, 365 bu. per acre. H. L. HODNETT & SONS, Fillmore, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES—Mountains, Russets, Hebrons, Burbanks, Bovee, Triumph, Peachblow. Six weeks. ROY HASTINGS, Malone, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED Potatoes. Sir Walter Raleigh and Rural Russett. E. A. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SEND UP 5 Names of tobacco users with order for 4 lbs. of our tobacco for $1.00 and get an extra pound free. Pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUNG TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor: Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75; Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10, $1.25. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER—One barrel or case packed with dishes. SECONDS. Not less than 100 pieces. Contains cups, saucers, various sized plates, oatmeals, sauce dishes, platters, sugars, creamers, etc. Price $5.50 per barrel. Same conditions on decorated ware $9.00 per barrel.

Attractful 100 piece gold band dinner set, service for twelve people. Guaranteed, $12.00. Send $5.50, $9.00 or $12.00 check or money order. If freight is over $1.00 we pay difference. Barrels unlimited. Shipped from our CHINA COMPANY, Dept. D., 541 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales, Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

BARREL OF Slightly Imperfected crockery containing over 100 useful dishes, $6.00 prepaid. Circular on request. WINIKER BROTHERS, Dept. 110, Millis, Mass.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Stanley Egg Company Burned Out

READERS of the Service Bureau will recall a number of items that have previously appeared in these columns relative to the Stanley Egg Company of 971 Jennings Street, New York City. The occasion for these articles was in connection with a great number of protested checks which the Stanley Egg Company issued for eggs shipped to that concern. Only recently we received a check from a subscriber who had shipped eggs sometime during the middle of 1926. The check arrived just too late, for on the 22nd a fire swept through the building occupied by the Stanley Egg Company as well as adjacent building and caused a vast amount of damage. Whether or not our subscriber's check will be refunded we do not know.

When a protested check is received do not delay a single day. A protested check signifies in no way an attempt to fraud. However, it is not good business to let them lie around. If our subscriber had sent us the check when the articles appeared in the Service Bureau we undoubtedly would have been able to have made a collection.

Promptness Appreciated!

Randolph, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1927.

I wish to acknowledge the check of forty dollars ($40) which I received from the North American Accident Insurance Company. I am very thankful for the help I received from them and also wish to thank you for your promptness in settlement.

Very truly yours.
HAROLD M. WADE.

* * *

Jan. 17, 1927.

Conewango Valley, N. Y.,

I wish to advise you that I received your letter of January 13th, also check for $20.00 for the North American Accident Insurance Company, and I want to thank you very much.

I also wish to state as to your service, it was the quickest settlement I could hope for and I am also thankful for having taken out this insurance. I certainly will speak a good word for the American Agriculturist and the North American Accident Insurance Co.

Cordially yours,
LYMAN L. HENDERSON.

You Cannot Adjust Eyes By Mail

"Sometime the latter part of October, 1926, I sent to the Clear-Sight Spectacle Company for a pair of glasses. They sent an eye tester and leaflet showing style and number of glasses. After using the tester I sent my order, also check for $4.00. They sent a pair of glasses for reading instead of view glasses. I returned them for exchange and so far I have had no adjustment. Will you kindly see what you can do for me."

THE Service Bureau has always maintained that it is impossible for anyone to prescribe glasses by mail. In the first place, only a competent optometrist should be consulted. This specialist has delicate apparatus designed especially for the expert examination of the eye. Obviously, an unskilled layman cannot begin to diagnose his own case to determine what is wrong. It can be therefore, imagined how utterly futile it is for someone a thousand miles away to prescribe for a patient.

The eye is a most delicate organism and should not be subject to any abuse. Many a person has lost the complete sight through improperly fitted glasses. Many a person has lived a most miserable life because their eyes were not properly taken care of.

If you need glasses, go to the best optician in your local town. If there is none in town, go to the nearest city. It may be expensive. However, it is unwise to consider economy and dollars and cents when it is a matter of seeing the world about you.

How to Get a Loan from a Federal Land Bank

The farmer who desires a Federal Farm Loan is referred to the executive officer of the nearest National Farm Loan Association, known as the secretary-treasurer. Most counties now have a Farm Loan Association. Ask your County Farm Bureau Agent about it. If there is none in your county, one can be formed. His farm is then appraised by a loan committee of three members. The men composing this committee are thoroughly familiar with local conditions and as the Association guarantees prompt payment of principal and interest, the committee has every incentive to be conservative in the appraisal.

The amount of the loan must not exceed 50% of the value of the land plus 20% of the value of the permanent improvements. In no case may it exceed $25,000, and loans of $10,000 or less are given preference. It is further required that the borrower personally supervise the farm to be mortgaged. The borrower must also agree to use the money received for certain approved purposes. Namely to discharge existing indebtedness to purchase land, livestock, or productive improvement, such as fertilizer, buildings, drainage or needed equipment. No loans can be made to landlords who rent or for speculative purposes.

If the application is favorably reported by the local loan committee, it is forwarded to the Federal Land Bank serving that district. New York and New Jersey is served by the Federal Lank Bank at Springfield, Mass., and Pennsylvania by the Federal Land Bank at Baltimore, Md. The property is then reappraised by an appraiser appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and before the mortgage is accepted as security for Farm Loan Bonds, the application and appraiser's report must be submitted to and approved by the Securities Division of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau in Washington.

Upon taking out the loan, the borrower becomes a member of the local Association to which he subscribes for stock, an amount equal to 5% of the value of his loan. He further assumes a personal liability for the debts of his Association equal to the value of his stock. This constitutes the familiar "double liability," such as is assumed by stockholders of National Banks.

The Association in turn guarantees to the Federal Land Bank the prompt payment of principal and interest and invests the money received for its stock in the stock of the Federal Land Bank.

Take No Chances on Unknown Dealers

Have you ever heard of the Floard Hay Company of 200 Broadway, New York City. We have an account with them we have tried to settle but they refuse to arbitrate.

THERE is no company listed in the telephone directory by this name. We consulted several men prominent in the New York hay trade and they state that they have never heard of this company. At the present time the hay business is in such a condition that shippers are not warranted in placing their hay with unknown concerns for disposal either for direct sale or on a commission basis.

Seed Company Cannot Be Found

Will you kindly advise me whether there is a firm called the Sure Crop Seed Co., Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., or has there been such a company at any previous time. Their agent was here in September 1926, taking an order for seed corn to be delivered in April. Since that time I have written to their address, but my letters remain unclaimed.

THE Service Bureau had a special investigator call at the Real Estate Trust Bldg., to endeavor to obtain some information regarding the Sure Crop Seed Co. and he also states that he is very certain that no offices were ever leased in that building under the name given. There is a possibility that some present or past tenant of the building rented desk room to someone using the name of the concern. The Philadelphia office of the National Better Business Bureau was also consulted, and that office reports that it has never heard of the Sure Crop Seed Co. Once again the Service Bureau advocates doing business with only those well known seed houses of established reputation which advertise in guaranteed mediums.

Have You Seen William Kimball?

THE Service Bureau has been informed by Henry Kimball of Schoharie, New York, that he is very anxious to get in touch with his father, William Kimball, last heard of in Pike, New Hampshire. Mr. Kimball has also been heard of in Lowell, Mass. Will anyone knowing Mr. Kimball's whereabouts communicate with either Mr. Henry Kimball or the Service Bureau?

Do Not Speculate

I am enclosing some "sucker bait"; that is, it looks like it to me. If it is, please inform the public.

THE "fish food" referred to in our subscriber's note was a very impressive appeal on the part of a financing corporation which is trying to sell stock in a mail order concern doing business in drug supplies.

As is usually the custom, in presentations of this kind, the success of other concerns is made the basis of a very strong appeal. However, the circular itself lets the cat out of the bag, for it makes the statement that it is highly speculative. We hope no one of the readers of the Service Bureau has fallen for this proposition. Any man, particularly the farmer, who has money to invest, should put it in the most conservative ventures. If you are not sure, write the Service Bureau.

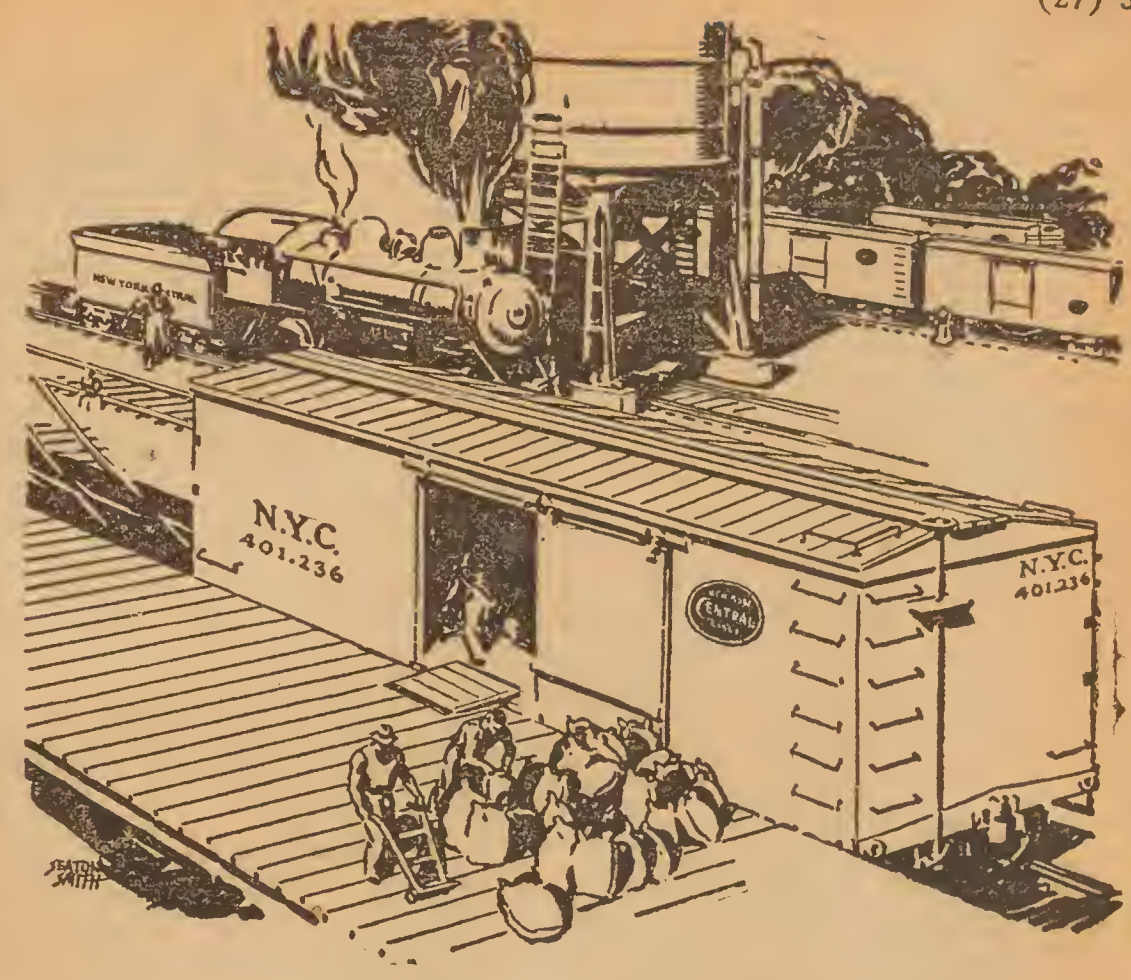
Not At Address Given

Please tell me if you know anything about the S. P. Company Inc., of Chicago, Ill.

THE Service Bureau has never heard of this concern and accordingly we wrote to the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago for some information. We received the following reply:

"A representative of this Bureau called at the address you mentioned and found that no firm by the name of the S. P. Company, Inc. is located there. Neither do we find them listed in the Chicago Telephone Directory."

We pass this information on to others who have received the solicitation from this company in order that they may act accordingly.



The service that counts

MORE than half of the population of the United States is in New York Central Lines territory. And to serve properly all the interests in this intensely active industrial and agricultural region is the traffic problem of the New York Central Lines.

But each farmer's interest is centered in the railroad service he wants—when he wants it. For to him each freight car or train hauling his products is the most important on the line.

New York Central policies call for performance that will give every farmer on our lines ready access to the largest American markets.

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices
New York Central Station, Rochester, N.Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

Wonderful *New* Milking Method

Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

At last something new HAS happened in the history of machine milking.

The wonderful Surge Milker has changed all old ideas of what a milking machine ought to accomplish. You cannot judge this machine by anything you ever knew of milking machines in the past. Breeders who used to be afraid to put a machine on their record making Pure Breds are using The Surge. They tell us they are making wonderful records—and the udders have never been kept in better condition by the most careful hand milking.

Dairymen producing for city milk trade who couldn't make pure, clean milk with old type machines are earning premiums for low bacteria counts — and spend no more time washing The Surge than they used to spend washing milk pails.

The Surge is sweeping everything before it. It is the greatest thing that has happened in the dairy industry in many years.

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have TRIED to keep old fashioned milkers clean. Only these four simple pieces of rubber to wash. NO long tubes. NO claws. NO places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Only 20 seconds to take machine all apart — 30 seconds to put it together. So easy to wash that you don't mind it after every milking. That's why it's easy to make Grade "A" milk and sell it at premium prices.

Mail Coupon For FREE *Demonstration Offer*

Easy Terms!
Any man who wants a Surge Milker can make a deal to pay for it on very easy terms. We'll figure to use any equipment you may have already in your barn. You'll be surprised how little it will amount to. Fill in the coupon and mail it right now. It doesn't obligate you.

You've been reading some surprising statements here. You will never believe them as we do until you see this wonder milker working in your own barn, on your own cows. That's why we are ready to offer you a chance to have a FREE Demonstration without obligating yourself to buy anything. It is the most surprising offer ever made in milking machine history. Fill in and mail the coupon for full details. Do it NOW!

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.
2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 30-64 Chicago, Ill.

523 Willow Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
1518 First Ave. So., Seattle, Wash.
222 E. 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
750 N. Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.
620 So. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.
2843 W. 19th Street. Dept 30-64 Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your Free Surge Catalog and without cost or obligation tell all about your special FREE Demonstration offer on the Pine Tree Surge Milker.

I milk.....cows

What power will you use? ☐ Gas ☐ Electricity

Name .....

Address .....

R. F. D. .....

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

APRIL 9, 1927

Taxed $115 a Thousand

Injustice Forced on Farmers of Taylor Township in Cortland County

THE little town of Taylor, Cortland County, New York, has one of the most astounding cases of unjust and ruinous taxation ever faced by any people in any time. Nothing in the time of King John's Doomsday Book was ever much worse than is to be found right now in one of New York's small farm communities. The collector of the town has been ordered to collect from every taxpayer the unheard of sum of $115.48 ON EACH ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF ASSESSED VALUATION. Putting this in terms which will bring it right home to you, suppose you were the owner of a small hill farm assessed at $5,000. Without doubt such a farm would be mortgaged for at least one-half of its value. Your share of the tax, if you lived in Taylor township and owned such a farm, would be $577.40!

How many farmers, especially of late years, see this much profit in a whole year? How many farms of this size would rent for one-third of this? It goes without saying that unless the town is successful in the courts against the collector of this tax, many farmers will be ruined and all will need years to recover.

What happened to bring about such a disastrous situation? Nothing that the farmer taxpayers were to blame for. It seems that the Otselic River runs across the extreme southeast corner of this town and there was a highway crossing over the river on which there was a steel bridge which was in good repair for carrying heavy loads. The State Commissioner of Highways and the county of Cortland had decided to improve the highway that passed over this river and the highway committee of the Cortland County Board of Supervisors together with the County Highway Commissioner some way induced the town board to pass a resolution directing the town superintendent to enter into a contract with the highway commissioner for the building of a bridge over this river. There was some delay and the contractor who had taken the contract for the construction of the road was getting impatient because the bridge was not built. So the Highway Commissioner wrote a letter to the Board of Supervisors complaining about the delay. Thereupon the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution taking the construction of the bridge out of the hands of the town and proceeded to construct it themselves. In addition to this, a smaller culvert or bridge near the other one was washed out by a freshet and the supervisors also built a new bridge or culvert in its place.

The law provides that when such bridges are built it may be at the joint expense of the town and the county, so after the supervisors had completed both of these bridges they passed a resolution PROVIDING THAT THE COST OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES SHOULD BE APPORTIONED 99 PER CENT ON THE TOWN OF TAYLOR AND 1 PER CENT ON THE COUNTY OF CORTLAND.

All of the assessed valuation of the town taken together is only $251,460 while the assessed valuation of the whole county of Cortland is $23,628,138, and the levy of the tax for the construction of the bridges as it was apportioned by the supervisors put a tax of $20,116.38 on the town of Taylor, which with the other expenses of the town made a tax levy of $115.48 on each $1000 of assessed valuation. The county's share of 1 per cent of the cost was at the rate of 85 ten-millionths of 1 per cent on the assessed valuation of the property of the county.

Probably you have heard the old army story about some soldiers arguing over what kind of meat they were eating. One claimed that it was horse and the other that it was rabbit. A third soldier allowed that it was both, divided fifty-fifty.

"Yes," said the horse advocate, "fifty-fifty is right—ONE HORSE, ONE RABBIT!"

We thought of this when we heard of the tax apportionment of the Taylor township bridge of 99 per cent for the town and 1 per cent for the county.

The town of Taylor is a small, hilly town four miles in width and five miles long. It contains little or no flat land. The residents of the town do not even use these bridges much, if any. They are dairymen and deliver their milk and other products to Cincinnatus and transact considerable of their business in the city of Cortland. In doing all of this they have no need to use either of the bridges. The town

(*Continued on page 7*)

AS THE FARMER SEES IT

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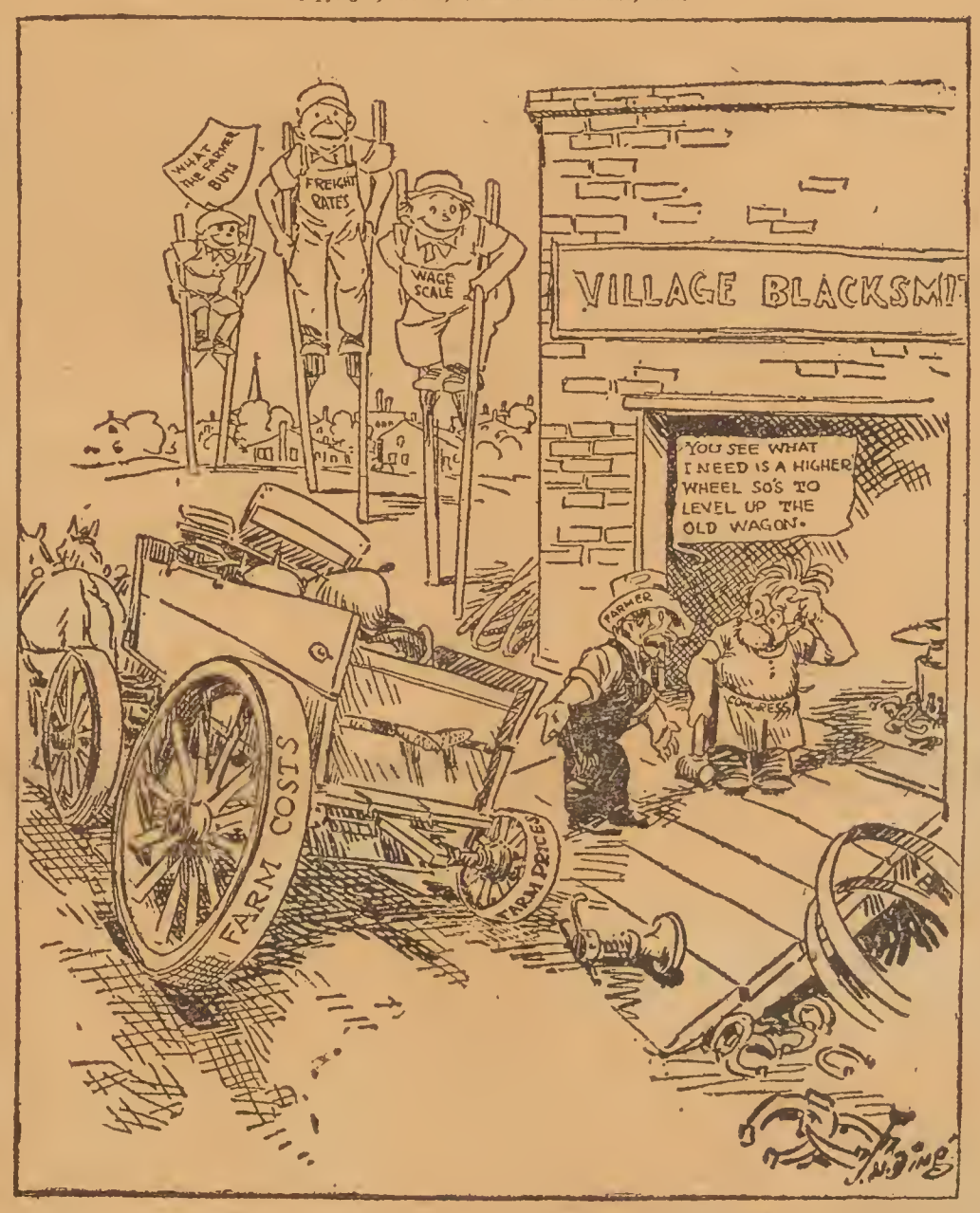

—*Courtesy* NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

Farmers Need Electric Power Service

Greater Use of Current Will Lessen Its Cost In the Country

By C. H. B. CHAPIN

A CITY woman, well educated and well-to-do, protested vigorously against the price asked by a farmer for a can of maple syrup. She said it was outrageous—she had seen maple syrup gathered; and all that was necessary was to drill a hole in the tree, put in a spout, hang a bucket on it and wait. She would not be imposed on—she would not buy the syrup.

It was explained that what was gathered in the buckets was not syrup, but sap; that the sap had to be boiled down, that fuel had to be provided; that the job required a good deal of labor; that special equipment was necessary to make high grade syrup; that this cost considerable money and could only be used a short time each year; that it took about 40 gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup; that the legal weight of syrup was prescribed by law and that the greatest care in the whole process was necessary.

The woman was interested and vastly surprised. She bought the syrup with the comment that she didn't see how it could be sold so cheaply.

This is a true story. Absurd as it may seem to those who make syrup, her original feeling was no further from the truth than the way in which a great many people feel about the cost of electric service, particularly when it is produced by waterpower. They think of water as being free as air, and can't see why their service should cost so much.

Perhaps they have visited a modern water-power-plant. It is a good-looking building—not especially large and apparently not at all busy. There are only a few men around and they don't seem to have much to do but polish the metal of the machines and glance occasionally at some strange looking charts. The visitors are told that the wheels, which they don't see, are producing thousands of horsepower, and they may even hear that the cost there at the power-house is less than half a cent a kilowatt-hour. As they, perhaps, are paying ten cents for the current they use, they conclude that there must be enormous profits in supplying electric service.

Separating milk is one farm operation that electricity will do. It will also run the Milking Machine, pump water and in fact furnish power for practically any belt work done on the farm.

Production of the power, however, is only a small part of the furnishing of electric service. Users cannot come to the plant and carry away a day's supply of electricity. It must be delivered, and the expense of delivery increases according to the distance. First there is transmission at high-voltage—60,000 to 110,000 volts. This current cannot be used without reduction in voltage; first to 2300 volts and then to 110 volts. Such reduction, called stepping down, from 110,000 to 2300 volts, requires expensive apparatus and is practicable only where large quantities of power are involved. That is the reason why high-voltage transmission lines cannot be tapped for individual users any more than the 16-foot concrete tunnel from Ashokan Dam to the New York City water system could be tapped with 1 inch service-pipes for farms along its route.

Distribution lines of 2300 volts vary in cost; but in rural districts average from $1800 to $2000 a mile. This represents a permanent investment, against which must be charged interest, taxes and maintenance amounting to $300 or $400 a year, whether or not any power is carried over the line. It is just as if a farmer bought a truck to cart his produce to market. Even if the truck does not go out of the garage, it costs interest and depreciation every minute.

If there is only one customer for a mile of line, he will have to use a great deal of current to cover these fixed charges. If there are two or more customers, the charges will

(*Continued on page* 19)

A Real Chinese Puzzle

Do You Know What the Trouble in China Is All About?

THE big news that is filling the front pages of the newspapers at the present time is the great revolution and the destruction of life and property in China. Most of us have had our part through contributions to foreign missions in building up Christianity in China and in helping to promote what we of the western nations call civilization. Yet in spite of our great interest in what is going on in China, it seems to be difficult to get, from newspaper accounts at least, a knowledge of what it is all about. What are the Chinese people trying to do? Why are they dissatisfied?

The object of the next few paragraphs is to give you in brief form some of the fundamental information that will enable you to better understand what is happening in China.

Chinese Have Cause for Dissatisfaction

In the first place, the general unease and dissatisfaction which seem to be rampant in all of the world have reached China. Europe has been seething with agitation ever since before the World War. We all know the form it took in the Russian revolution. Even here in America we see on every side of us evidence of uneasiness and general dissatisfaction with modern life and a seeking after change. The Chinese people certainly have enough cause for dissatisfaction. Great famines overtake them; direst poverty is their common lot; and they are ruled and bossed about by foreign nations.

Their government, such as it is, resides at Pekin. It is recognized by foreign nations and has representatives in foreign capitals, including our own. But it is a government in name only and its influence for some years has not extended much outside of the limits of the city of Pekin.

Such government outside of Pekin as exists is of a military nature. For some years there has been in existence a political party known as the Kuomintang, the Chinese nationalist party. The leaders of this party have been gradually getting control of many important provinces and cities of China. It is the Kuomintang that is responsible for the present uprising of the Chinese people. This party is in close touch with Soviet Russia and although it is not communist it uses many of the methods, including the committee form of local government, of the Soviet. The party claims that it stands for the emancipation of the poor, for the abolition of unequal treaties with foreign countries, and is against oppressive militarism.

The Three Demands of China

The three great demands of the Chinese people as expressed through the Kuomintang are for the right to control their own tariff, the abolition of what is known as extraterritoriality and a correction of the situation which exists in concessions through international agreements between China and foreign nations.

In order to understand these three Chinese demands, and also to understand the bitter hatred of foreigners which now exists in China, we must remember that because the Chinese have been unable to govern themselves foreigners have been forced, in order to protect themselves and their property, practically to make many of their own laws, to erect their own courts, and in many ways live and do business in China in a way that no other country in the world would tolerate.

Arguments Over the Tariff

For instance, take the tariff problem that the Chinese demand should be righted. The actual control of the Chinese customs is not in the hands of Chinese but in the hands of British officials. Other nationalities also are on the staff of the customs service. When the money is received, these foreigners first take out enough for the Boxer indemnities and for the payment of foreign loans and then if there is any surplus they turn it over to the Pekin government. How would you like to be a citizen of a country that had to put up with a situation like this?

The second demand of the Chinese is that extraterritoriality be abolished. Representatives of seventeen countries are exempt from the jurisdiction of Chinese courts. Offenses involving them are tried in the consular courts. Mixed courts with Chinese judges and foreign representatives also acting as judges try cases with Chinese defendants and foreign plaintiffs. Perhaps more than anything else this custom has helped to create Chinese hatred of foreigners. There are many arguments against this custom, the chief of which is that in many cases the foreign officials acting in these courts are under a strong temptation to favor the defendants in their courts of their own nationality. One authority states that this partiality of certain countries in China is so great that almost never is a verdict against the defendant obtained.

The International Settlements Row

The third dispute is over the international settlements of foreign cities. Although these concessions and settlements are Chinese territory, they are governed and policed by foreigners and the Chinese have no voice in governing them. It would be like having foreign sections in all of our big cities in which the American laws had no force.

The papers have much to say about the foreign settlement in Shanghai. This settlement

(*Continued on page 7*)

New Laws Affecting New York Farmers

A Review of Farm Bills Presented to the Legislature This Year

By T. E. STOWELL

BYRNE A. PYRKE, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, is authority for the statement that during the 1927 session of the state legislature more constructive legislation with reference to agriculture was passed than in any previous five years. Eight amendments to the agriculture and markets law have already become law.

One of the important new laws writes a new Article 14 in the agriculture and markets law, governing the prevention and control of disease in trees and plants, insect pests and sale of fruit bearing trees. This law is intended to stop diseased and infested trees and plants at the port of entry and thus prevent their introduction into this country. The federal government has appropriated $10,000,000 for the control of the European corn borer, now found in many parts of New York state, and this measure had to become a law before any of the money could be made available for New York.

Chapter 216 of the laws of 1927 is also considered an important bill to the dairy interests, together with a companion bill now with the governor. These bills, like most of the agricultural measures, were handled by Senator Leigh G. Kirkland of Chautauqua and Assemblyman Daniel P. Witter of Tioga, chairmen of the Senate and Assembly Agricultural committees.

Both bills have to do with the licensing and bonding of persons in charge of milk stations, owners and operators. They were the outgrowth of evidence of the adulteration of milk at stations at Castorland in Lewis county and Canastota in Madison county, owned and operated by a New York firm. Managers of such stations would be made liable for the work done under their direction. In this connection, Assemblyman Witter says:

"The data procured by the Department of Agriculture and Markets shows that 3989 cans of milk were received at the Castorland plant during the month of October and 4162 cans shipped, the over-run being 173 cans or approximately 4%. During the month of November 2736 cans of milk were received and 2893 cans shipped, the over-run being 157 cans, approximately 5%. During the first half of December 1303 cans of milk were received from producers and 1380 cans were shipped—over-run being 77 cans or approximately 6%.

"It should be borne in mind in this connection that milk plants in general figure on a loss in handling milk of approximately 2% so that it is probable that the over-run occasioned by the addition of water was slightly greater than indicated by these figures. The records for December show that the amount of milk received from producers at the Canastota plant was equivalent to 7761 cans and that after deducting the milk which should have been used in the manufacture of cream, the shipments exceeded the receipts by nearly 1500 cans or approximately 50 cans per day.

"The managers of these stations testified that they carried on this adulteration under the direction and orders of their employers. The amended laws will make such violation much more difficult and the punishment quick and more severe. Every producer is interested to have his products reach the consumer in the best possible condition. It is hard for honest producers and distributors to compete with such dishonesty as has been discovered during the past few months by the Department of Agriculture and Markets."

Lawyer's Son—Say, Pop—we've got to write a composition about the law of gravity—when was the darned law passed?—Judge.

Other agricultural bills which are already law include:

By Assemblyman Kenneth H. Fake, Schoharie—authorizing payment of indemnity for a bovine animal destroyed because of tuberculosis, which has not been within the state one year at

(*Continued on page 16*)

Retailers Sell What Consumers Want

When Housewives Demand New York State Grade A Apples, Storekeepers Will Carry Them

By T. E. MILLIMAN

EDITORS NOTE:—*The following editorial appeared recently in the Geneva Daily Times. Mr. Milliman, General Manager of the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Packing Association has pointed out some of the reasons for the conditions mentioned. Whether you agree with Mr. Milliman or not, we know you will enjoy reading this article.*

ONE who signs himself "An Apple Lover" writes to the editor to inquire why it is that Empire State Apples are so hard to find in the local stores and markets and why it is that at present if one desires a good apple to eat he must get an apple that was grown in either Oregon or Washington and has made its way across the continent for our delectation.

The editor is not going to attempt an explanation. The same thing has perplexed him for a number of years and is especially perplexing this year because of the fact that first class New York State apples are an almost unknown quantity even though there was an enormous crop of them and thousands of bushels were not harvested, but were allowed to spoil on the trees.

Perhaps somebody who understands the intricacies of the marketing of farm crops will undertake to explain for the benefit of the editor and the Apple Lover at the same time.

What kind of apples is one likely to find today in the Geneva stores? Some fairly good Kings and Baldwins, a few second or third-rate Greenings, almost no Northern Spies at all, and other than this, probably, a collection of unknown fruit of both doubtful texture and flavor. We ask if this is not the experience of the average shopper after good apples.

And we agree with Apple Lover that few or none of the above mentioned apples are inspiring as "Eating Apples". If one wants a real good eating apple he has to buy western fruit at five cents apiece. And, to the palate attuned to and longing for real Empire State flavor a Yakima Valley or Oregon apple is not entirely satisfying.

Again, where are all those apples that were harvested last fall? Does the farmer and his family eat them all? If so, that answers the question. But if they don't who does know the answer?—*From the Geneva Daily Times.*

* * *

YOUR editorial on apples appearing February 24th under the heading "WHERE ARE THEY", was sent me by one of our members near Hall. It represents such a typical and earnest consumer viewpoint that I am tempted to hazard a reply, fully expecting a heavy bombardment in return.

The statement is ventured here that within a half hours trucking range of Geneva is produced as fine a quality of apples, pears, cherries and a complete line of vegetables, as may be found in Eastern United States. If, then, on Sunday afternoon drives, consumers are able to see first grade products growing on the farms, why do they consider themselves forced to buy Northwestern apples at a nickle apiece in order to obtain good fruit? I believe that is the question. No complete answer is attempted here and this communication is in the nature of a questionnaire to consumers and grocers.

Why is it the Geneva housewife feels grieved when she cannot easily obtain good local apples in her favorite store? Is it because she won't pay the price? She knows, and we all know, that a good New York State apple is far and away superior to anything grown in the Northwest, in flavor and for keeping quality, and is almost if not quite as fine in appearance. At the almost certain risk of starting a controversy and being accused of lack of sympathy for the consumer, I venture to ask whether she has really tried hard to obtain good local fruit from her fruiterer, and is willing to pay for it, a fair price.

All products, including fruit, finally gravitate to the market which will take them. Some consumers might think the grower prefers to ship his good stuff away and bring his junk to the local market. I do not think this is the proper answer. Every fruit grower will have at least three grades of fruit in any year. One grade is strictly A Grade goods, suitable for use in any market. A second grade is mediocre fruit, a little too good for cider, yet indiffer-

(*Continued on page 6*)

How some of the apple crop is offered for sale in New York City. The quality of fruit sold from push carts is good but much of it is grown outside New York State.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

Life is mostly froth and bubble;
Two things stand like stone:—
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in your own.

—LIONEL GORDON

* * *

OLD man Winter has returned with a bang. A lady visiting our office on March 27th tells of going from her home in Hamilton County to the train on snowshoes. Western New York reports several inches of snow. We hope the buds were not advanced far enough to be injured.

* * *

WHERE are the farm horses for the next twenty years going to come from? The United States Department of Agriculture says that the average farm horse is past twelve years of age. The average age of horses is about fifteen. It takes four or five years to raise a horse. It would therefore look as though the price of horses will surely advance rapidly in the near future and that it is good business for farmers to begin to consider where their future supply is coming from.

* * *

PLOWING has started in some parts of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST country. Farmers of Long Island have been planting potatoes for a week preceding March 27th. No matter what the discouragements of other years have been, there is something about the Spring and planting time that always renews our faith and hopes in better times to come.

* * *

EIGHTEEN years have been added to the life span of the average person in the United States since 1855. At that time the average length of life was forty years. Today it is fifty-eight years. Vaccination, inoculation, purer water, better milk and better sanitation have all helped to lengthen the average life span, but even better still is the fact that the people themselves are beginning to understand the place that right eating, fresh air, and general health protection and health building have in preventing sickness and increasing the length of life.

* * *

THE same food for which the farmer collects about $7,000,000,000 a year, the consumer pays $22,000,000,000. The food dealer population is about one-half the total farm population. Too many dealers is one of the chief reasons for the great difference between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays.

One of the factors that is helping a little to reduce this spread is the chain store which buys supplies at first hand sources, thereby cutting out many dealers, and enabling it to sell to consumers at lower prices than prevail at the regular grocery.

* * *

R. F. PACK, President of the National Electric Light Association, said in a recent address that the prospect of extending electrical service to the farmer possesses more tangible promise of success today than ever before.

We agree with Mr. Pack and predict that the next decade will see the general use of electric light and power on a majority of American farms.

* * *

THE Rev. Malcolm Dana, Director of the rural work of the Congregational Church Extension Boards, said recently: "The 'sin' of denominational competition must be overcome before an adequate program of religious activities can be developed in the 72,000 town and country communities of the United States".

The greatest religious development of the next twenty-five years in rural towns will be less but better and stronger churches with a great decrease in the bitter and selfish competition which now too often exists.

Gasoline Tax Defeated

THE New York State Legislature adjourned without passing any bill taxing gasoline. This was a mistake, and a mistake which, as usual, is likely to react against farmers. New Jersey did better. The Legislature has just put a tax on gasoline users in that state.

But some of the politicians at Albany seem to be more interested in playing a political game than they are in real service to their constituents. The State this year will have the highest budget by far than it has ever had. No reduction was made this year in either the direct tax on real estate or the income tax, but because of the large increased exemptions on incomes made by the Legislature last year, people with incomes will still receive considerable benefit. Not so with the farmers who own real estate. There is no exemption or no relief for them. They will continue to pay and pay through the nose.

Of course, farmers would have to pay their share of a gasoline tax if there were one, but if the proceeds received by the State from this tax were properly apportioned, such a gasoline tax would be of real relief to farmers on the general farm tax situation.

Overproduction From Poor Land and Animals

MOST farmers have come to know that the chief trouble of American agriculture is over-production and some of them are using this as an argument against trying to produce big yields per acre or increasing the production from individual cows. Such reasoning is of course wrong. The overproduction that is ruining American agriculture is not that from good cows, poultry or crops. It is rather the small production produced at high costs from poor stock and worn out land. As a matter of fact, there are just two ways to make money on the farm, generally speaking. One is to sell at a good price and the other is to reduce the cost of production. About the only way of reducing the cost of production is to increase the yield per acre or per individual animal. What then is needed is a reduction of acreage and of the number of animals making such reduction by ceasing to farm those of low production.

The Michigan Farmer, a standard farm paper, well says, "It would be a real boon to our agriculture if the crops grown on our farms were produced on 60 or 70 per cent of the acreage now used. We hear a lot of mourning about our abandoned farms, but just the same about the only way that agriculture will get any relief from its present troubles is to continue the present process of abandoning any land where the costs of production are too high. As yields mount, costs go down. In Wisconsin the cost of hay yielding ¾ of a ton per acre was over $18, whereas the cost of producing hay on land that yielded three tons per acre was only about $7.00 per ton.

Recent Tax History

EVERY years sees the State taxes and the local taxes climbing higher and higher. At the same time, as is so well pointed out in the letter given below, exemptions on incomes are being increased so that the State is taxing incomes less and less. This is unjust and wrong and unless some fair adjustments can be made in this whole tax situation we see little relief for agriculture in the immediate future. The following letter was written by Professor Mr. Slade Kendrick, of the New York State College of Agriculture, who has been making a detailed study of the tax situation.

The New York income tax law went into effect May 14, 1919. It provided for a tax of 1 per cent on net incomes of $10,000 or less; a tax of 2 per cent on net incomes greater than $10,000 and not in excess of $50,000 and a tax of 3 per cent on net incomes of more than $50,000.

Exemptions for single persons were $1,000; for married persons $2,000; and for dependents $200.

This law was in effect two or three years and then changes crept into it. Exemptions were raised to $2,500 for married couples unless they had a net income exceeding $5,000 in which case the old limit of $2,000 held. The allowance for a dependent was raised to $400. Next an act which went into effect for the year 1924 allowed a deduction of 25 per cent from the amount of income tax paid by any tax payer. This meant that the old rates of 1, 2 and 3 per cent became ¾, 1½ and 2¼ per cent, respectively. This was renewed by the legislature for the tax on personal incomes received in 1925.

Lastly the 1926 session of the legislature raised exemptions to $1,500 for single persons and $3,500 for married persons.

While the provisions of the State income tax law were being steadily weakened, the index number of farm taxes (general property taxes) was rising. From 1919 to 1924 the index number of farm taxes rose from 166 to 220, an increase of 32.5 per cent. From 1920 this increase in farm taxes was accompanied, and in percentage change exceeded, by a decrease in farm prices. In large part these two shadows of rising taxes and falling prices "are" the agricultural depression.

Farm Relief Must Not Be Limited

MR. HENRY WALLACE, Editor of *Wallaces' Farmer,* a Standard Farm Paper, said recently in a speech at the New York State College Farmers' Week that what American agriculture needs is a commission of experts on farming and international relationships to study the whole problem and to make a long time program which will not have different sections cutting each other's throats.

We certainly can say "Amen" to this. Everyone knows that agriculture needs help, but if we are fair we must recognize that any plan which helps one section, like the McNary-Haugen Bill proposed to do, to the detriment of other farmers, can never bring any real relief to the whole cause of agriculture. There has been altogether too much politics, too much sensationalism, and too much selfishness in the plans that have been proposed so far for the relief of agriculture.

Sayings of Washington

Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IT is quite the custom in the children's page of various newspapers to tell bedtime stories So I thought I would try my luck with one. Here goes:

Once upon a time there was an old, old maid who was courted by a very nice young man. And one day the nice young man said to the old, old maid, "Sweetheart, I am just dying for a kiss."

So the old, old maid gave the nice young man a kiss, *and by golly he DID die!*

News From the Publisher's Farm

ONE of the biggest disappointments I have had on the farm this spring was the report which I received on the germination test of our Cornell No. 12 seed corn. The college reports showed that only between 50 and 60% of the seed germinated. These results make it impossible for me to sell any of this corn for seed, and I, therefore, will have to disappoint a good many people. The college furthermore reported that so far they have only received two lots of seed that tested over 90%. It, therefore, behooves everyone to be extremely cautious in their purchase of seed corn this spring. Fortunately for us, we held over some seed corn from 1925 which will take care of our needs for this year.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

* * *

There has been more excitement in Dutchess and Columbia Counties during the past two weeks over Senator Webb's bill proposing to give New York City the right to condemn farm land for reservoirs. I was very glad to see this bill lost in the last minute shuffle at the closing term of the legislature, as I believe the question involved was of too lasting importance to be settled in two weeks. There was no public hearing on this bill and only a few insiders had an opportunity to know what was going on. So many interests are involved that it is difficult to say whether or not the property rights of both the farmer and the city dweller were amply protected. I hope that during the summer all of us who are property owners in Dutchess and Columbia Counties will have an opportunity to carefully study this important question so that we can make up our minds whether or not we are willing to have New York City build their reservoirs in our communities.

* * *

"GEORGE DUFF" writes me as follows: "Probably there is no practical subject of more general interest to farmers in these times than the application of power to field labors. I understand that you have worked out the tractor problem to your own satisfaction, and would suggest that you tell us your experience as closely as you may."

Up to now, we have been able to do all of our plowing and cultivating with one tractor and three teams, but this spring I have purchased another tractor in order to plow and harrow my orchard. Each spring for the last three years I promised myself that I would plow the orchard and then the rush of getting in the oats and other crops would keep me from doing as I had planned. Therefore, with my first profitable crop from my orchard behind me, I feel justified in getting a tractor for the explicit purpose of working the orchard. Last fall our apples were very highly colored because I suppose, they were grown in sod. I will look forward with interest to seeing how much color they will have next fall, after the orchard has been plowed. I have tried on several occasions to buy a used tractor, but in each case the tractor sold at almost the price of a new one. Therefore I decided that we might as well purchase a new one.

* * *

WE have started five "Hengerveld" heifers and two "Dutch" daughters on test. They have only been on test about four days, so I can only guess as to what they will do:

No. 86, "Fishkill Glory Inka DeKol", freshened at the age of 2 years, 6 months 1 day, and is averaging 52.6 lbs. of milk and 1.742 of fat a day.

No. 76, "Fishkill Fayne Johanna DeKol", freshened at the age of 2 years, 10 months and 21 days, and is averaging 64.2 lbs. of milk and 2.215 fat a day.

No. 75, "Fishkill Triumph Inka DeKol", freshened at the age of 2 years, 11 months 11 days, and is averaging 42 lbs. of milk and 1.656 fat a day.

No. 41, "Fishkill Dolly Colantha Inka", freshened at the age of 4 years, 2 months and 12 days and is averaging 78.9 lbs. of milk and 2.127 fat a day.

No. 63, "Fishkill Hartog DeKol", freshened at the age of 3 years, 1 month and 13 days and is averaging 63 lbs. of milk and 2.173 fat a day.

No. 87, "Fishkill Inka Dichter DeKol", freshened at the age of 2 years, 6 months and 0 days, and is averaging 53 lbs. of milk and 2.092 fat a day.

No. 22, "Fishkill Aaggie Inka", freshened at the age of 6 years 2 months and 18 days and is averaging 91 lbs. of milk and 3.6 fat a day. This cow, if luck is with us, will produce over 30 lbs. of butter for the week. These records are being made under the supervision of my new herdsman, A. D. H., who came to us from Delaware County. I am glad to be able to announce that the first of this year's crop of heifer calves has been sold to Mr. Charles Salsburgh, Schoharie, N. Y. So far, we have had 18 heifer calves and 9 bull calves born on the farm—all within the last two months. These calves are consuming 126 quarts of milk a day—so you can see why I am willing to sell a few of them.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM H. HART and Mr. Hubble visited me on the farm over the week-end and I have made arrangements with them to top-work 650 Baldwins which I set out in 1920. Two-thtirds of these trees will be top-worked to Cortland and one-third to McIntosh. I believe that I was extremely fortunate in getting Mr. Hart to agree to do this grafting personally, as it would be hard to find a man better qualified to do this kind of work in the Hudson River Valley. Mr. Hart was one of the first "boosters" for the McIntosh apple and he is now advocating the Cortland as the companion for the McIntosh in our vicinity.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Visits With the Editor

A SHORT time ago I had a little visit with you in this place about the great New England poet, Longfellow. It was with some hesitation that I used the space for this purpose because there are those who believe that farmers do not care for this sort of thing. I went ahead because it seems to me that if farm people, or any other people, are never going to get anything out of life except hard work or if they are not interested in these higher, finer things of the spirit, then life is indeed not worth the living. However, the letters of appreciation that came after the selections from Longfellow were published were so kind that they have given me the courage to say something about another great New England poet whom I have always loved. In the limited space that is allowed for this, there is room only to give you a brief glimpse, but I hope it will be enough so that you will make the effort to get the complete volume of poems from a library and read some of the best of them aloud in the family circle.

E. R. Eastman

On a lonesome and isolated farm at East Haverhill, Massachusetts, John Greenleaf Whittier was born on December 17, 1807. The house is still standing and its chief room has been restored to the condition that it was when the boy was living in it. It is this room and this home that the poet described in "Snowbound" that idyl of New England farm life. Those were hard old days. The boy was brought up in the faith of the Quakers or Friends and the nearest church was eight miles. In spite of rain, storm or cold the family made the trip twice a week to attend the services and they went without very much extra robes or coats to protect them from the weather. The barns, too, of that period were open, for it was the belief that both men and beasts must protect themselves against the elements by their own vigor. No wonder they died young!

Whittier was never very well and accomplished much of his work in spite of constant ill health. Yet he lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five. His family, well described in "Snow-bound" were very fond of one another. The bond between the poet and one sister was especially strong and it was this sister who sent one of Whittier's first poems to an editor who published it.

This encouraged Whittier to write another which was published by the same editor. He liked it so well that he came personally to visit Whittier. The boy was at work in the fields. At first the young poet was shy, but finally his sister induced him to make himself presentable and come in and see the visitor. The caller was the famous William Lloyd Garrison, the great New England abolitionist. The friendship thus started probably is one source of Whittier's bitter feeling toward slavery. This hatred grew until his poems stirred all of America and were one of the causes for the growth of the anti-slavery feeling in the North.

Whittier's anti-slavery poems are so bitter, however, that I do not personally care for them. I like better his poems of nature, of the farm, and of friendship. For instance, listen to the little verse about trailing arbutus. What country boy or girl does not love to hunt this, the first fragrant flower of spring.

I wandered lonely where the pine-trees made
Against the bitter East their barricade,
And, guided by its sweet
Perfume, I found, within a narrow dell,
The trailing spring flower tinted like a shell
Amid dry leaves and mosses at my feet.

* * *

As, pausing, o'er the lonely flower I bent,
I thought of lives thus lowly, clogged and pent,
Which yet find room,
Through care and cumber, coldness and decay,
To lend a sweetness to the ungenial day,
And make the sad earth happier for their bloom.

Another of Whittier's nature poems which every farm family will appreciate is "The Frost Spirit".

He comes—he comes—the Frost Spirit comes! Let use meet him as we may,
And turn with the light of the parlor-fire his evil power away;
And gather closer the circle round, when that firelight dances high,
And laugh at the shriek of the baffled Fiend as his sounding wing goes by!

Having lived thirty years on the old home farm, it was natural that Whittier should know and love the things of the farm and of country life. I have always liked that old classic "The Huskers", the story of the husking bee with its song:

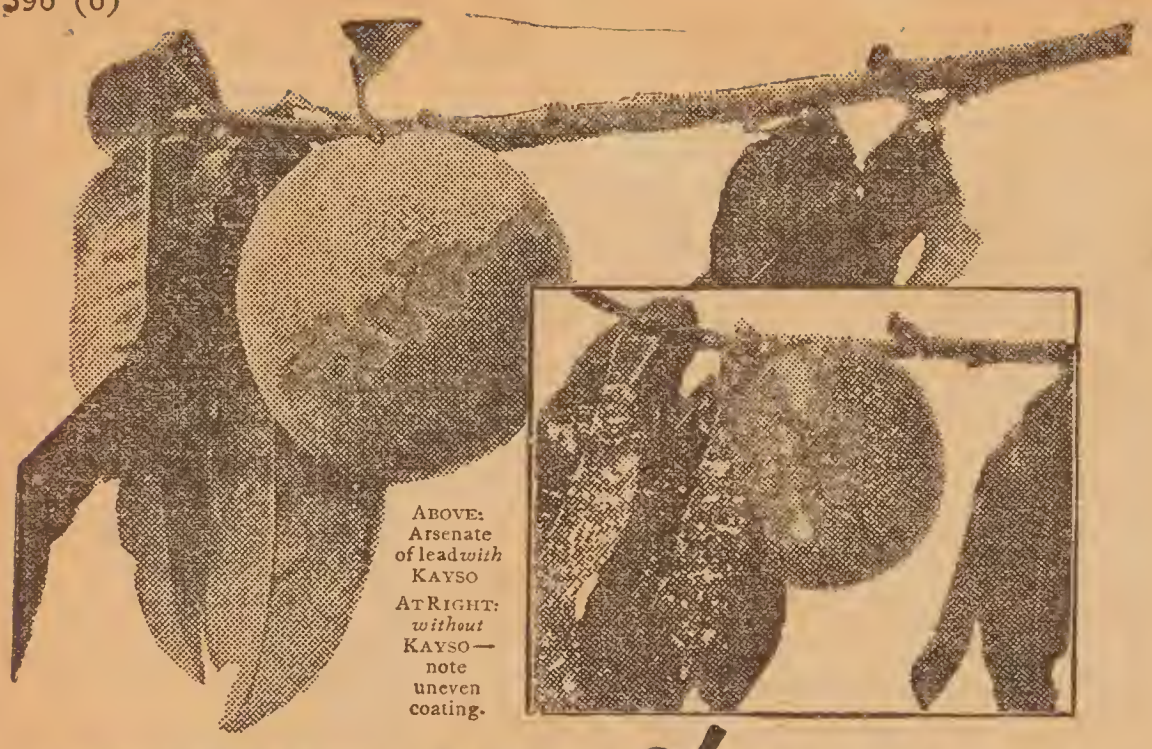
Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard, etc.

You know it so well that it is unnecessary to print it here.

Another autumn poem, called "A song of the Harvest" contains that classic quotation which is so familiar:

Give fools their gold ,and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

(*Continued on page* 10)



ABOVE: Arsenate of lead *with* KAYSO
AT RIGHT: *without* KAYSO—note uneven coating.

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Retailers Sell What Consumers Want

(*Continued from page 3*)

ent grade or the cull grade at prices better than the dryhouse or cider mill will yield. Does not the real reason, then, lie in the fact that Geneva has a domicile for poor apples because Geneva will accept and pay for them? Once taking them, the poor grade of apples kills off the market for that much good apples. It is even worse than that. A bushel of poor apples is likely, not only to destroy the market for the same quantity of firstclass fruit, but also so disgust the consumer that she fails to come back and buy as many apples as she would if she were getting quality. If the consumer refused to buy poor or indifferent fruit, the offering of junk would rapidly decrease. It would be diverted to cider.

Consumer Not Wholly at Fault

The assumption then is that the consumer is largely to blame for the kind of apples now being sold. That she is not wholly to blame, I will readily admit. There are three other parties in the drama. They are the farmer, the wholesaler or trucker, and the retailer. Each carries his own burden of commercial guilt, if you call it that. The farmer is, during the present period, working under great economic pressure. His industry is in the doldrums. He is forced by the pressure of debts to sell everything he can to whomsoever will take it. The wholesaler or trucker has a purely trading interest measured by the margin between costs and sales prices and is not primarily interested in quality. The retailer, I believe, desires to serve the consumer to his best advantage. But he is a much harassed individual. He stocks several hundred items in his store. He is not ordinarily an expert on fruit. In order to exist, he must keep his cost down. That means a good deal of work must be done by himself. He is not, therefore, at liberty to go out and do much converting of the public taste, nor has he leisure to search out the best sources of supplies on apples. While I believe it would pay him not to do so, he often takes the course of least resistance and accepts what fruit is offered to him, knowing as he does, that the consumer will buy from him at a living margin.

The families of Geneva might have more of the best fruit which is grown nearby. It would interest your readers to know the Western New York Fruit Growers Association a few weeks ago sold for its members, Wilson and Jones of Hall, some of the finest McIntosh apples grown in North America. These apples brought the very top price. In fact, the buyer paid as much for these McIntosh f.o.b. Hall, New York, as was then being paid in the wholesale market at New York City for A Grade McIntosh.

Good Apples in Storage in Geneva

Again, the Western New York Fruit Growers Association has had in the well conducted cold storage at Geneva, some of the finest apples of other varieties that can be purchased in New York State. At this writing, March 1st, the Association has in the Geneva Cold Storage in addition to Baldwins, about a carload of Northern Spies, excellent quality. In the same storage, private dealers and some individual growers now have perfectly good Baldwins. It is likely that most of this fruit will be loaded on refrigerator cars and shipped elsewhere. So long as the wholesale and retail trade of Geneva will accept fruit of only fair or poor quality, such acceptance destroys much of the opportunity to sell the better grades at prices which they will command in more distant markets.

It is my belief that the retail grocers of Geneva, by and large, furnish the consumer what she wants or at least what she is willing to pay for. If enough Geneva housewives demand first class local apples of the grocer, he is certain, as a good business man, to fill their requirements. It is also a fact that good apples cost more money than poor ones. Yet local apples which are distinctly superior in flavor to those of the Northwest may be obtained at considerably less money. This Association at some trouble to itself, would be willing to sell Northern Spy and Baldwin out of Geneva Cold Storage in 5 and 10 barrel lots. Mr. Harvey H. Bonnell, telephone Geneva 34-F-4, will look after it. We do not seek this line of trade as we are carlot handlers almost entirely, but it is only fair when suggesting a remedy, to make available the means for securing it. Two of our members, H. R. Black and Clinton Moore of Hall had, at last writing 25 or more bushels of beautiful Snow apples, first quality, on which the Geneva grocers were not willing to make a fair price, probably because consumer price would be low.

Consumers Can Get What They Demand

It is rather late for the consumer at Geneva City to do much this year in regard to the quality of their apple supply. I suggest that another season unless consumers demand first grade fruit, they are going to get mostly indifferent or second grade and only a small portion of first grade. In the final analysis it is mainly the consumer who will or can correct this situation. The few Geneva retailers who have been carrying first grade fruit will find it difficult to enlarge their business except as consumer demand makes it possible.

Should there be in Geneva a housewives league, home bureau group of other women's or consumers organizations, I suggest that these groups meet next summer or early fall and make their demands for good fruit felt. Newspaper publicity is very powerful. The statement repeated a few times in your valuable paper that the families of Geneva desire first quality fruit, will be met by a sure response from growers and grocers. The test will then come in the willingness or otherwise of the housewife to pay the few pennies extra that such fruit must bring.

Prune Bush Fruits Before They Start Growth

BLACKBERRIES and raspberries have biennial canes which bear fruit the year after they are formed, and then die. The first pruning operation, therefore, will be to remove these dead canes, as well as weak canes which would bear very little fruit. It is recommended that the old canes be removed as soon as the crop is picked, but often it is not done then, owing to lack of time.

Pruning may be done satisfactorily any time before growth starts in the Spring. Carefully pruned plants are more vigorous and produce for a greater number of years. The fruit is also larger and picking is much easier.

Canes of blackberries and black raspberries should be headed back to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and the laterals shortened to a length of 12 to 18 inches, depending upon the vigor of the individual plant. Summer pinching of the canes when they reach the desired height is recommended, since it is desirable to have the fruit area fairly close to the ground and on a stocky cane with several laterals, rather than have it on a long unbranched cane which is apt to bend to the ground under a heavy crop.

Red raspberries do not have these strong lateral branches and should be headed back to 2 or 3 feet, depending upon the apparent vigor of the plant.

Phosphorus Hastens Maturity

EARLY ripening of tomatoes is important because of the high prices secured for the first part of the crop. As they continue to ripen the price drops rapidly so that treatment that would increase the yield but delay maturity might prove less profitable than a smaller crop that ripened earlier.

The New Hampshire Station reports some interesting results of an experiment to determine the effect of phosphorous on the date of ripening. All the plots received 20 tons of manure per acre in addition to fertilizers. The plot receiving 500 pounds of acid phosphate ripened 3,450 pounds before midseason, the plot receiving 1,000 pounds of A. P. ripened 3,450 pounds before midseason while the plot recciving 1500 pounds of A. P. ripened 3,412 before midseason. The plot getting manure only, ripened only 1,364 pounds before midseason.

Murate of potash and gypsum delayed maturity. In addition to ripening earlier the plots getting the acid phosphate also had a greater total yield. About two thirds of the crop getting acid phosphate ripened before in 1924 while only about one fourth of the other plots ripened.

New York's High Five

"What is meant by New York's High Five fertilizers?"—W. R., New York.

FIVE high analysis fertilizers are recommended by the State College as follows: 5-10-5; 4-12-4; 6-8-4; 4-8-10; 0-10-10. It is believed that these complete fertilizers together with acid phosphate will supply all the needs of New York State Farmers. At one time a larger number of fertilizers with different analyses were sold which added to the cost paid by the farmers.

Not Essential to Cultivate Close to Trees

When cultivating an orchard is it necessary to work the soil close up to the trees? Are not most of the feeding roots farther away from the tree? When should cultivation start in New York?—W. W., New York.

APPROXIMATELY as good results can be secured by working a strip between the trees as by working close up to the trees. The feeding roots spread out as far or farther than the limbs. Cultivating close to the trunks improves the looks of the orchard and destroys a hibernating place for insects.

Cultivation should start as early as possible in the spring, as it makes nitrogen available for the tree. Many fruit growers do not get the full benefit of cultivation, because they wait too long before plowing.

Taxed $115 a Thousand

(*Continued from page 1*)

is so small, that its regular tax without any additional expenses is an almost ruinous burden. The rate for this year, not including the bridge tax was $35.58 on each thousand dollars of assessed valuation. Multiply this by your own assessment and you will agree that it is plenty heavy enough without any unfair taxes added. Naturally the residents of the town of Taylor declined to pay the tax without a fight and through one of the taxpayers an action was brought to restrain the collector from collecting the tax.

The action was tried before Judge Leon C. Rhodes of Binghamton, and he decided that some of the actions of the Board of Supervisors were illegal and set aside the levy, and granted an injunction restraining its collection. The Board of Supervisors appealed from the decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This court reversed Judge Rhodes' decision and ordered the tax to be collected. An appeal has now been taken to the Court of Appeals and a decision has not yet been made.

We do not believe that the farm people of Cortland County are in sympathy with this unjust attempt at tax oppression. In the first place, the valuation of the whole county is high, and the expense of building of the bridges, if distributed over all the county, would scarcely be felt. In the second place, as we have pointed out, the people of the town of Taylor very seldom use these bridges but they are used by the people of other parts of the county and by other citizens in general.

It is also true that if ruinous taxes like these can be assessed on and collected in one rural township, it is possible that they can and may be on many others. Therefore, every farmer will hope that the rural taxpayers of Taylor win their case.

A Real Chinese Puzzle

(*Continued from page 2*)

is administered by a municipal council, the members of which are elected by the foreign taxpayers of the area. Although the Chinese taxpayers far outnumber the foreigners, they have nothing whatever to say about the government in this settlement.

Chinese Bitter Against Foreigners

This tells you briefly why the Chinese are bitter against the foreigners. On the other hand, of course it must be said that these conditions have grown up because the Chinese have not provided a stable or safe government and it was impossible for foreigners to live and do business in China without building up a means of protecting themselves. The attitude especially of the United States and Great Britain has been one of conciliation and a desire to work out the problem as fast as possible according to the wishes and welfare of the Chinese people. Missionaries and teachers in China have for the most part made many friends and helped to allay Chinese feeling of resentment. At the present time, however, most of the missionaries have been withdrawn, particularly from the isolated stations. The schools and churches are closed, and many of them have been looted and destroyed.

While the anti-foreign feeling on the part of the Chinese is one of the causes of the present uprising, it is of course only one. There are many others. There are many factions fighting among themselves and Civil War and Revolution is the order of the day. The chief trouble—as we mentioned at the beginning—is the general dissatisfaction of the people of China with their hard lot of poverty and the determination of the masses to try to bring about a change. Most any change would be an improvement over their present lot. From one standpoint, the lifetime work and sacrifice of thousands of teachers and missionaries have all gone to ruin, but "the Creator works in mysterious ways his wonders to perform", and it is possible that out of the present upheaval and chaos a more stable form of government and better economic conditions for the people of China may result.

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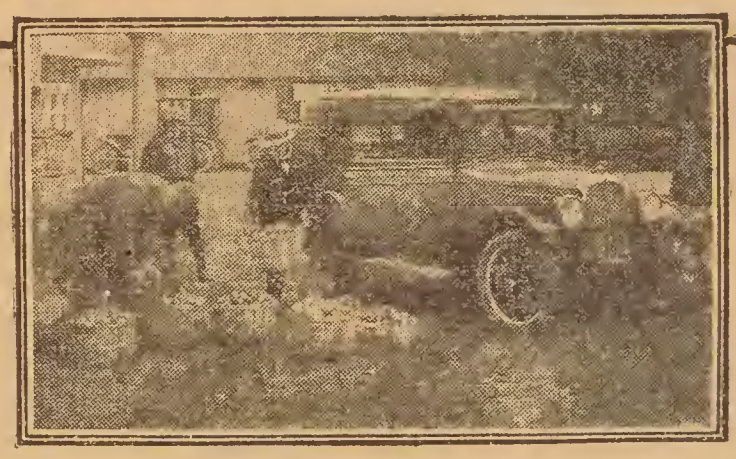

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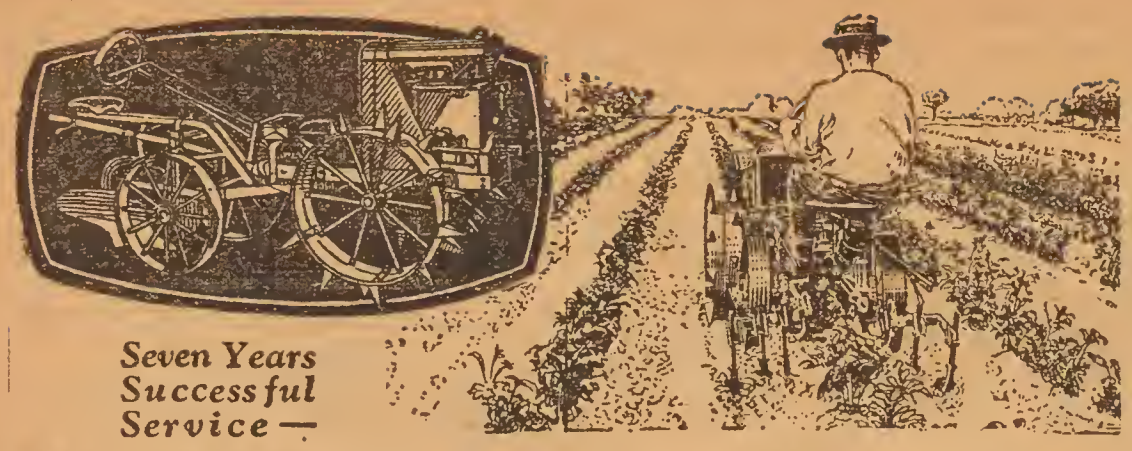

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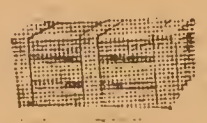

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Market Wants Small Cabbage

Close Setting Will Help Growers Meet Demands

By E. N. REED

IS the producer in any way responsible for the amount of a commodity which the public will consume? In my opinion he is. All large producers of fruits and most vegetable growers are finding it pays to produce "quality" and then grade their products. So far the Danish cabbage grower has paid very little attention to his product. So long as he could secure a bunch of leaves, regardless of its size, in the shape of a cabbage head, he has been content.

With the increasing production of southern cabbage of uniform size and quality the demand for winter shipments of Danish have lessened.

Much of our Danish cabbage is too large and the medium sized southern cabbage will out sell them. The consumer wants only a medium to small head, one weighing three to four pounds, preferably the former. The city house wife's habits differ from those of the farm housekeeper. She wants to go to the store and buy just what will be used up at a single meal and then go again and get a fresh supply.

Satisfy the Buyer

When a consumer finds an article that just takes his eye he is very likely to part with his money. Having once been satisfied with his purchase he is very likely to buy again. This however, is not the case where he is forced to buy an article that is twice more than the family needs and part of it is wasted. In the end a poor impression as to economy is left on the consumers mind. If we are to compete with our southern neighbors we must produce a product which meets with the demand of the public.

I am very sure the consumer does not want a large cabbage in the fall before the southern crop is ready. Therefore the Danish grower faces the fact that the public wants a medium sized cabbage at all times. If he can produce such a product, fall consumption will increase and later when his product comes into competition with the southern crop he will stand a fair chance of his share of the trade. Knowing the above conditions to exist the Danish grower must conform to the demand or lose out.

Perhaps it will not be out of the way to say a few words as to how the grower can correct his position. First of all he must set his plants closer together. If such a practice is followed the loose poor heading strains should not be used, as very low yields will follow. There are good strains which will stand this thick setting and produce enormous yields. It is not satisfactory to try later setting for a smaller head, as the crop will not have time to mature.

I believe the greatest key note to success after a man has selected a good strain is the proper spacing of his plants. Before a man can decide just what is the proper distance to space his plants, three things must be taken into consideration, *i. e.* time of setting, fertility of his soil and the moisture supply and its control.

I want to explain how these three factors have a bearing upon results obtained. We can readily see that the longer the growing season the larger the cabbage will be and also the more solid. Therefore the earlier a man sets, the thicker his plants should be spaced. Greater tonnage will also result as the heads will be hardier by early setting. Some argue that early setting produces cabbage that are over ripe but this is very seldom the case if they are crowded a bit. Danish cabbage set in July seldom make satisfactory yields. The required number of plants will vary from eight to twelve thousand per acre depending upon the growers conditions. The dealers are offering in some cases as high as $2.00 per ton more if a grower will only produce what the market wants. There is not an over production of medium to small cabbage. The over production is with the large size stock.

Now considering the factor of fertility, we all know that the growth of a crop is greatly varied by the amount of available plant food. The question of just how much fertilizer a man must use is one which he must decide. Nearly every one's conditions vary. In general cabbage need a liberal supply of all the fertilizing elements but they draw heaviest upon phosphoric acid, and least upon potash. Some of our hill land will need as high as one thousand pounds of complete fertilizer if little manure is at hand. On the river bottom with a good coat of manure four or five hundred pounds should carry the crop satisfactorily and phosphoric acid should be the main element. All commercial fertilizer should be applied broadcast and dragged in.

While I have left the moisture factor last it is by no means the least important. I am inclined to believe it is the most important. Records show that the largest cabbage crops are grown the years when rain fall in heaviest. We might have all the other required conditions present to produce a crop but if we lacked moisture to make the plant food available for the crop we would fail.

Possible to Get Heavy Yields

I have grown over 20 tons of Danish cabbage per acre for 18 successive years and I am sure others could have done the same had they paid as close attention to moisture control as I did. A man to be sure of a good supply must start with either fall or very early spring plowing. I prefer fall plowing if conditions will permit as a man can get his ground dragged over quicker in the spring than if he has to wait to plow. My rule is, drag your ground over just as early as it is fit and then once a week until setting time.

After setting keep a loose mulch on the surface to prevent evaporation. Remember the cabbage has a very spreading root system which extends even beyond the leaves. When the crop is well started deep cultivation will damage the roots. Choose the heat of the day when the leaves are large so as not to break them off as they greatly help in shading the ground.

I am sure by using good cultural methods, a sure heading strain and thick setting, growers can greatly improve the future condition of the Danish cabbage market.

Set cabbage plants close together for medium size heads. The three 4-lb. heads on the left were set 18 inches apart in the row. The two 6-lb. heads on the right were set 27 inches apart. Each group occupied the same row space but the smaller heads sell better.

Vegetables All the Season

Buying Transplants

By Fred W. Ohm

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

DURING recent years the transplant business has grown by leaps and bounds. It is now possible to buy practically every kind of transplant known which, to some, is a great convenience. More people are planting cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, brussel sprouts, etc., in their gardens because they can conveniently buy a small number of plants and thereby eliminate all the nuisance of taking care of the tender young seedlings when they first come up.

The experience of some folks I know lead me to believe that it would be well to pass on a few suggestions to those who are planning to purchase plants this year. In the first place, it is not wise to buy except from those growers who advertise in reliable magazines. In the second place, place your order early enough so that you will be assured of receiving the plants when you desire them. The last minute rush is usually more than the growers can stand and they find it a physical impossibility to keep apace with their orders.

Examine Plants When They Arrive

As soon as the plants are received they should be examined and any irregularities reported to the grower at once. The grower is not infallible. He is human and can make mistakes as well as the next one. Usually his mistakes are made by irresponsible helpers. Sometimes a confusion of orders is responsible for things going amiss. Therefore any complaints should be filed immediately upon the receipt of the plants.

It is well to bear in mind that growers usually make a reservation as to the plants they send out. They guarantee the delivery of a definite number of plants but usually they give no warranty as to the productiveness and variety of the plants. If a complaint is filed immediately after the order is received, any reliable plant grower will do all in his power to make a satisfactory adjustment. Sometimes they even go farther than they can normally be expected to do. However, to hold back a complaint for eight or ten months and then expect a huge adjustment is not fair or businesslike.

Most Plants Will Thrive When Set

There is one other thing that might be well to mention. Usually when these plants arrive they are a most miserable looking lot. Some people feel that the plants are of absolutely no value. Sometimes this is true; occasionally plants being sent in such bad condition that they have completely rotted. On the average however, in spite of their withered appearance the plants will quickly come back in the field and grow well. Obviously the plants should be planted as soon as possible.

Setting Out Asparagus

We are thinking of setting out an asparagus patch this spring. Do you advise one year old roots or would we get results by buying two year old roots?

IT is commonly believed that vigorous one year roots are best. It is natural that the best roots would be sold the first year inasmuch as they make the most growth and as a result the poorer roots are held over for the second year and sold. It is also possible to transplant one year roots with less damage than two year.

Do Beans Adapt Themselves to Climate?

"In this locality it seems that beans are taking longer to mature every year. If this is so and if it continues there will be more trouble every year in escaping frost damage."—P. E., New York.

WE believe that the unusually unfavorable seasons for the past two years is responsible for this condition and that there is no tendency for this crop to change, the time required for its maturity. It is a well known fact that the corn plant slowly adapts itself to the locality in which it is grown but the situation you mention would be one where the bean plant becomes less adapted to the locality.

Help Beans to Break Soil Crust

"What is the best method of breaking the crust so that beans can easily break through the soil."—L. P., New York.

WHERE the soil is strong a weeder is best because a spike tooth harrow, having larger teeth may shift the stones enough to cut off many of the sprouts.

Planting in hills helps as the plants cooperate to break the crust. Some soils crust more than others and where needed a weeder should be used about 4 days after planting.

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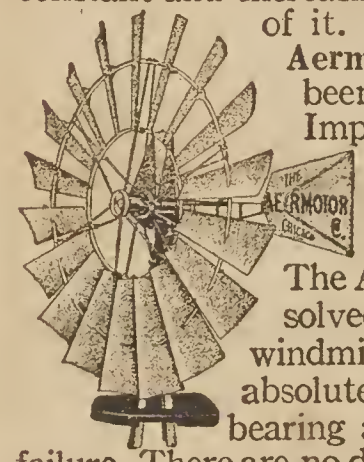

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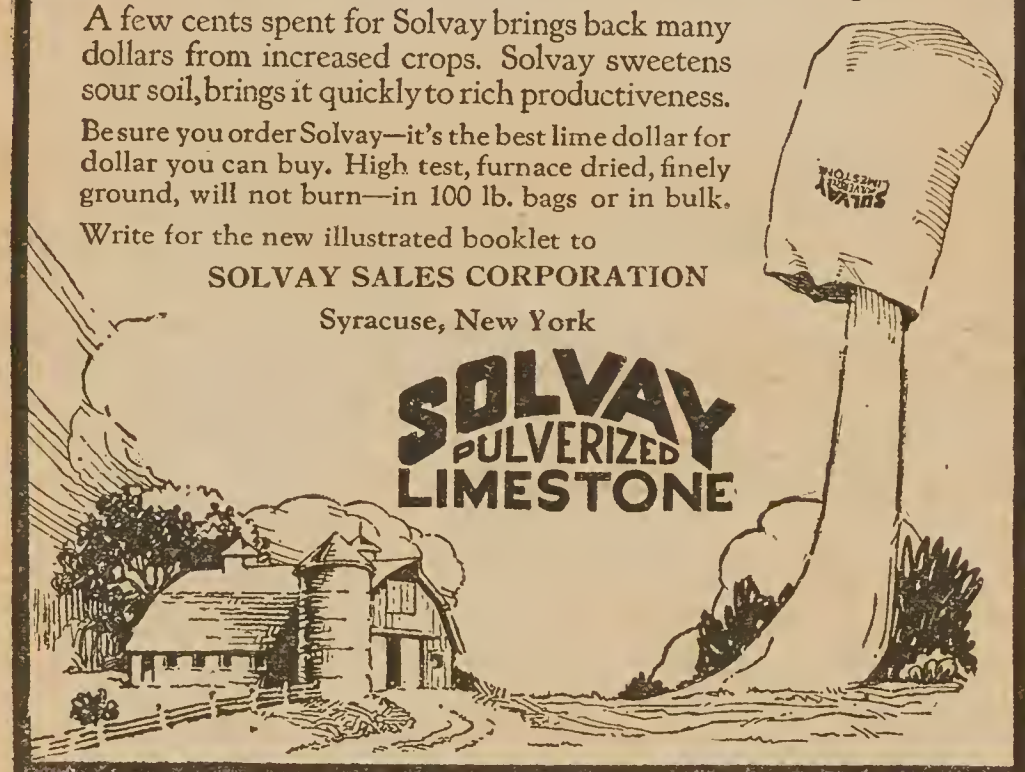

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Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page 5*)

It has always fascinated me to read the stories of those days of American history before the railroads, when the highways were filled sometimes from fence to fence with great herds of cattle or sheep on their way to the markets. For this reason, I have always liked Whittier's poem, "The Drovers".

Day after day our way has been
O'er many a hill and hollow;
By lake and stream, by wood and glen,
Our stately drove we follow.
Through dust-clouds rising thick and dun,
As smoke of battle o'er us,
Their white horns glisten in the sun,
Like plumes and crests before us.

* * *

The night is falling, comrades mine,
Our footsore beasts are weary,
And through yon elms the tavern sign
Looks out upon us cheery.
The landlord beckons from his door,
His beechen fire is glowing;
These ample barns, with feed in store,
Are filled to overflowing.

Of Whittier's longer poems, all of us who love the country will put "Snowbound" first. Nothing that was ever written so well describes and dignifies family life on the farm.

Meanwhile we did our nightly chores—
Brought in the wood from out of doors,
Littered the stalls, and from the mows
Raked down the herd's-grass for the cows:
Heard the horse whinnying for his corn;
And, sharply clashing horn on horn,
Impatient down the stanchion rows
The cattle shake their walnut bows;
While, peering from his early perch
Upon the scaffold'd pole of birch,
The cock his crested helmet bent
And down his querulous challenge sent.

* * *

Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-winged hearth about,
Content to let the north-wind roar
In baffled rage at pane and door,
While the red logs before us beat
The frost-line back with tropic heat;
And ever, when a louder blast
Shook beam and rafter as it passed,
The merrier up its roaring draught
The great throat of the chimney laughed.

* * *

Even the briefest review of Whittier's poems would be incomplete without mention of "The Barefoot Boy".

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy.

* * *

Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

Several of our friends have written us lately about the poem, "In School Days". This was one of Whittier's best.

Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sleeping;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry-vines are creeping.

* * *

For near her stood the little boy
Her childish favor singled:
His cap pulled low upon a face
Where pride and shame were mingled.

* * *

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word,
I hate to go above you,
Because,"—the brown eyes lower fell—
"Because, you see, I love you."

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child-face is showing.
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her,—because they love him.

Through all the poet's life, he was deeply religious, but in a broad, tolerant way. He wrote a great number of hymns and religious poems but to my mind the best of all he called "The Eternal Goodness", which it is said expressed his own religious faith.

O friends! with whom my feet have trod
The quiet aisles of prayer,
Glad to witness to your zeal for God
And love of man I bear.

I trace your lines of argument;
Your logic linked and strong
I weigh as one who dreads dissent,
And fears a doubt as wrong.

But still my human hands are weak
To hold your iron creeds:
Against the words ye bid me speak
My heart within me pleads.

Who fathoms the Eternal Thought?
Who talks of scheme and plan?
The Lord is God! He needeth not
The poor device of man.

* * *

I long for household voices gone,
For vanished smiles I long,
But God hath led my dear ones on,
And He can do no wrong.

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

And if my heart and flesh are weak
To bear an untried pain,
The bruised reed He will not break,
But strengthen and sustain.

* * *

And so beside the Silent Sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

* * *

And Thou, O Lord! by whom are seen
Thy creatures as they be
Forgive me if too close I lean
My human heart on Thee!

How Lime and Fertilizers Affect Clovers

THE Ontario Department of Agriculture has been conducting some experiments to determine the effects of lime and various fertilizers on the growth of clover. The experiment consists of four plots, one check plot, one with lime alone, one with lime and phosphate and one with a complete fertilizer. Each plot was one-half acre in size.

Part of the report of the experiment is given as follows:

The results show the influence of the lime in the yield of clover, and the really wonderful results obtained from the phosphate, not only as seen in the increased yields of wheat, but in the clover crops following the wheat. These experiments and others, with such crops as canning peas, potatoes and turnips, lead us to believe that, provided legumes are grown regularly in the rotation and the land is in good state of fertility, acid phosphate alone can be used very profitably for most farm crops. The experiments also show that when legumes have not been given a chance to enrich the soil in nitrogen and the land is in a low state of fertility, a complete mixture may give the most economical results.

Facts You Should Know

1. Acid phosphate, as it is called, when well made will not make soil acid. Forty years' continuous application has had no effect.

2. All the phosphate is retained in the soil and there is no loss by leaching.

3. Where the soil is slightly to medium acid, acid phosphate will generally overcome harmful action to crops, due to the soil acidity.

4. For strongly acid soils acid phos-

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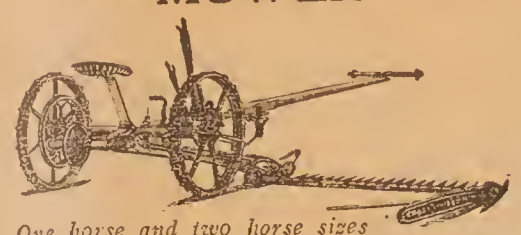

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phate will help but should be accompanied by lime.

5. If lime is necessary, any form recommended in Bull. 313, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Soil Acidity and Liming, issued by the Department of Chemistry, will prove satisfactory.

6. If the soil is in a very low state of fertility, nitrogen and potash should be applied with the phosphate. The percentage of either need not exceed three or four per cent. and the percentage of phosphoric acid should be as high as possible.

7. Acid phosphate and lime increases the amount of clover in hay and increases the feeding value.

8. The increase in the clover stand increases the amount of nitrogen removed from the air.

9. Acid phosphate hastens the maturity of cereals from two days to a week.

10. The effect of treatment extends over three years for the phosphate and over four for the lime.

Strawberries for Connecticut

What variety of strawberry would you recommend for commercial planting in Connecticut?—R. W.

WE referred this question to Mr. W. H. Darrow, fruit specialist at Storrs, who replied as follows: "The Howard 17 is the best commercial strawberry for Connecticut. I think it is safe to say that three-fourths of our commercial strawberry growers are using Howard 17 for the major portion of their crop. In fact, many of them are planting this variety exclusively. It is a long season berry and begins to ripen its fruit about as early as any kind. Other varieties which are grown to a limited extent include Sample, Abington, Glen Mary, Chesapeake and for home use the ever-bearers, Progressive and Superb.

New Books

The Home Vegetable Gardener

"EVERY country woman, in the older states at least, is bound sooner or later to become a gardener. Let us make up our minds to raise all our own vegetables and more than we need, enough for our own use during the entire season and some over of the best for our city neighbor, enough also for canning for winter use for our own larder and plenty to help fill the empty shelves of our neighbors. Then let us, every one, make up our minds to eat more vegetables and in that most satisfactory way cut down our meat bills and grocery bills and doctor bills, while as a natural consequence we grow more independent, richer, healthier, happier."

The foregoing is from "The Home Vegetable Garden," by Ella M. Freeman, herself a country gardener. This is one of Dr. L. H. Bailey's Open Country Books. In it Mrs. Freeman tells from her own experience how to get the most from the farm garden, where to put it; how to lay it out, prepare the soil and plant it; how to control pests, and how to grow the various crops—beans, asparagus, beets and chard, cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, tomatoes, lettuce, and all the rest.

Readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST can get this book through booksellers, or directly from the publishers, The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, $1.50.

Alfalfa Growing

By GEORGE STEWART

THIS book is one of the "Rural Science Series" edited by L. H. Bailey. The author, George Stewart is Professor of Agronomy at the Utah Agricultural College. The book deals with alfalfa varieties, adaptation, care of seed bed, harvesting, marketing and feeding. It discusses the crop in detail and anyone interested in alfalfa will find many questions well answered, and backed by experimental evidence.

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A Recent Checkup

THIS morning I have been having a long talk with Prof. Lantz, our Nutrition Expert, who has just returned to the office after a trip on which he checked up a number of large dairies.

Two of the dairies visited had been experimenting on different feeds to determine which would give best results. At one dairy the feeder was very definitely prejudiced in favor of his own home mixture, but was willing to be shown.

He has now given TI-O-GA Dairy Feed a fair trial for two months and the entire herd of 144 cows has gained an average of 9.075 pounds of milk per day. The other herd had gained an average of 4.66 pounds.

These results are very gratifying to us, not only because they make enthusiastic users of TI-O-GA Dairy Feeds but because with our success we have helped those dairymen make more profit.

It is the policy of our company to build up its business by helping the users of TI-O-GA Dairy Feeds make more profit.

The two dairies referred to above are specific examples of results that are obtained as any dairyman who has used TI-O-GA Dairy Feeds as intended can testify.

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Garget Cuts the Milk Check

Often Results In Permanent Injury To the Herd

JUDGING from the inquiries we have received from subscribers, garget is causing even more than the usual amount of udder trouble in dairy herds this Spring. A bad attack of garget in a herd is exceedingly difficult to clean up and in many instances it will be advisable to put the case in the hands of a competent veterinarian. However, the nature of the disease should be understood by all dairymen, as it will enable them in some degree to prevent the disease or at least to prevent its spread to healthy animals.

Most authorities differ between the congestion of the udder before freshening or at time of freshening, and true garget which usually occurs later in the lactation period when one or more quarters are swollen or produce lumpy or stringy milk. Congestion of the udder at calving time may be caused by over-feeding, constipation or exposure to cold. The infectious type of garget caused by bacteria can be spread from one animal to another, although it is frequently stated that the simple non-contagious inflammation is often the forerunner of the contagious type.

Proper Feeding Important

Serious udder trouble at calving time can usually be prevented by good feeding management. About a week before this event a cow should have her grain ration reduced and should be fed a cooling, laxative ration with plenty of silage. In the last few days a grain ration of 2 parts of bran and 1 part of oilmeal is good. If silage is not fed it is especially necessary to feed a laxative ration so that constipation is avoided. It may be desirable to give a pound of epsom salts or a quart of linseed oil to clean out the digestive system, a few days before freshening.

If the cow has plenty of water and is not constipated there is usually little trouble from swollen udders. When it does not occur massage with some sort of grease will help. The cow should of course, be protected from cold drafts. Milking before calving is not usually advised if it can be avoided with serious discomfort to the cow.

True cases of garget, which may occur at any time, are characterized by inflammation and swelling and bloody or stringy milk from one or more quarters. A frequent result is the loss of one or more quarters of the udder and often the disease is spread in the herd and causes much loss and inconvenience.

Preventive measures of garget consist of avoiding injury and bruises, bedding the animal well, preventing exposure to cold winds or lying on the cold concrete floor, giving proper care and feeding, and most important, avoiding infection. Some authorities believe that the udder may be infected from retained afterbirth and related breeding troubles, and thorough disinfection of the udder and external genitals and stall is always advisable.

Keep the Digestive Tract Open

About the first home remedy that needs to be given in mild cases of garget is a physic such as one pound of epsom salts. The grain ration at this time should be reduced by at least one-half. This can be followed by a tablespoonful of saltpeter each day for three days.

A cow suffering from garget should have the affected quarters milked out several times each day. It will help to massage the udder with lard or camphorated oil, although it is the massage rather than the grease which helps the condition.

Hot applications are advised twice a day for periods of two hours. A sling can be put around the cow's body with four holes cut for the teats. Cloths can be packed around the udder under the sling and water as hot as can be borne without injury can be poured on frequently. After each treatment the udder should be dried and massaged with some grease. The sooner the udder is brought back to normal the greater is the probability that the affected quarters will not be lost. The animal may recover with little ill effects on the udder, one or more quarters may be lost or an abscess may be formed which will later discharge. In a few cases gangrene may set in, and usually results fatally.

Avoid Infecting Healthy Cows

Great care will be needed to prevent the spread of garget to a healthy animal. The milk from an infected quarter contains the bacteria which cause the disease and where gargety milk is found it should be thrown out of the stable to prevent its affecting the bedding. If a healthy animal lies on bedding which has become infected from a diseased animal, it is very likely the disease will be passed on to her. Other causes of spread are milking machines or hand milking. In case the milking machine is used, it is advisable to milk the affected cows by hand or milk her last and to take especial pains to keep the machine clean. If the cows are milked by hand, the milker should either milk these cows last or disinfect his hands very thoroughly before milking and healthy animals.

The use of milking tubes is likely to cause more damage than benefit, due to the chance for infection. When used as a last resort they should be thoroughly disinfected with a 1-1000 corrosive sublimate solution or some other good disinfectant. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison. Do not use it in a dish of metal as it corrodes metals.

Where one or more cows in the herd have garget and where bacteria counts are made of the milk, the owner is likely to find that his count is abnormally high. In infectious garget large numbers of bacteria occur in the milk and if the milk from infected udders is mixed with other milk the bacteria count will be high.

Prevention and Treatment of Calf Scours

1. Have a clean, thoroughly disinfected stall for the cow at calving.
2. Dip navel cord in tincture of iodine at birth.
3. Give calf about 2 pints of the dam's milk before it has any chance to get any foreign matter in its stomach. (This acts as a protection).

Preventing scours by indigestion—

1. Cut down or omit feeding.
2. Check up on feeding. It should be regular, temperature should be uniform, utensils should be clean.
3. Isolate affected calves to prevent possible spread to healthy calves.
4. Give calf one or two ounces of castor oil to clean out the digestive system.
5. Give a tablespoon or two of limewater at each feeding.
6. If the trouble persists mix:

Calomar .....10 grains
Prepared chalk .....1 ounce
Cresote .....1 teaspoonful

Mix, divide into 11 parts and give 1 part 4 times a day.

7. If the trouble persists call your veterinarian.

How Much Milk for Calves?

How much milk should a calf get that is to be raised? Is it better to feed calves twice or three times a day?—F. W., New York.

A GOOD rule to follow is to give a pound of milk for each ten pounds of live weight of calf until the calf is getting 16 pounds a day, which is the maximum amount usually given to calves. Three times a day feeding is best, at least when the calf is young, if he can be regularly fed. It wont do to feed him three times one day and twice the next or to feed him at irregular intervals.

How to Prevent Streaked Butter

IN the March 12th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, M. M. D., of New York asks about streaks in butter. If the salt is wet thoroughly before putting in the

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Bag Balm penetrates quickly, brings brisk circulation, begins healing at once. Easy and pleasant to use; cannot taint the milk. Bag Balm has scores of emergency uses on the farm. Don't be without it.

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Lowest Operating Cost—Longest Life

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Heavy steel construction. Practically unbreakable. Lifetime service. No burrs, knives, gears nor rolls to dull or break. No heat, no friction. Does not heat grain. Grinds any hay, roughage, or grain—fine as wanted. No breakdowns. Always dependable. Lowest grinding cost. Unequalled as grinder—feed saver—money maker. Feeding booklet—literature—FREE. Stock in principal cities. Infringements prosecuted.

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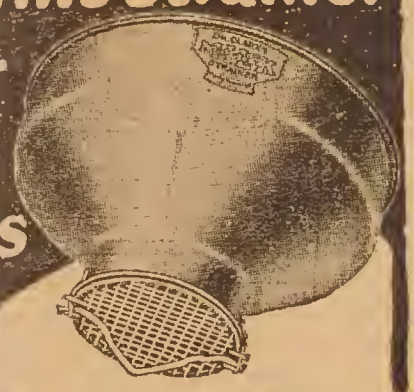

At Our Risk

Dr. Clark's PURITY Milk Strainer is the only strainer on the market that is *guaranteed to remove all the dust, dirt and sediment from your milk.*

Unless milk is clean, it won't test Grade "A" regardless of the percentage of butter fat—that's why thousands of farmers and dairymen who use PURITY strainers get more money for their milk. Dr. Clark's Purity Strainer is simple to use—strains quickly and is easy to clean, saves time—saves labor—insures absolutely clean milk. Made in two sizes—10 qt. and 18 qt. Sold by good dealers everywhere.

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Send us your name and address and we will send you descriptive literature and full particulars of our "10 Day Test Offer"—an offer that enables you to prove the value of PURITY strainers with a money back guarantee if it fails to do all we claim for it. Write today. (6)

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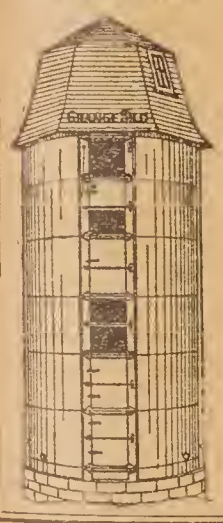
DR. CLARK'S Purity MILK STRAINER

GRANGE Wood Stave Concrete Stave SILOS



Exclusive GRANGE Features.
Spring lock continuous doors.
Six way anchoring system.
Self draining joint.
Improved Gambrel roof.
Interlocking Staves.
Swing drop ladder steps.

You owe it to yourself to see our Catalog and the many features of our silo before buying **ANY** silo.

A card to our office and we will cheerfully send both.

Grange Silo Co.
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SPECIAL LOW PRICES
FOR ORDERS Now
BUY NOW—PAY LATER

Made of copper-content **ROSSMETAL** galvanized

Easy erection. Permanent and tight. No shrinking or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. **Secure wonderful booklet — "What Users Say."**

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DAIRYMEN!

Send for new Free Catalog showing milk cans, pails, strainers, coolers, scales, bottles, bottle caps, churns and all dairy supplies. High quality, low prices. Money-back guarantee.

C. H. DANA CO.
33 Main St., West Lebanon, N. H.

butter, there will be no streaks. We weigh the salt (an ounce to a pound) then pour water on it and drain off immediately and then work it in well. We have a uniform color. Our cream is tested by thermometer and our churning is done in from ten to fifteen minutes. The butter is thoroughly washed, in the churn, then the prepared salt put in. We do not think that too much working is good for the texture of the butter. We let the salt remain in the butter a short time before working.

I have told a number of farmers about the wet salt and they have found it just as I have stated.—H. M. M.

Do Not Add Salt to Drinking Water

I have a tank 24 inches deep, 24 inches wide and 6 feet long. I put two quarts of salt in once a day for my dairy cows. Am I doing the right thing by putting the salt in the drinking water, or is it harmful to my cows. They also get a small amount in their feed. Shall I put more salt in the water?

WE would not advise giving salt in the drinking water. Better results will be secured by giving it to the animals either along with the feed or giving it to them clear once in a while. Savage & Maynard, in their book on Better Dairy Farming, say that a cow should receive from one to two ounces of salt a day. It is better to give this to them about three times a week, rather than giving more at longer intervals. Many of the ready mixed dairy rations have salt mixed in with them, usually at the rate of 20 pounds per ton.

Adding Five Cents to the Price

OUR butter looked fine. We had cows that gave good rich milk which bore beautiful yellow cream. And it sold readily at a good price. But we saw in one of our farm papers an advertisement of prints with which we could stamp our packages of butter and make them more attractive. We sent and got a very pretty one and after the butter had been put in the pound or two-pound blocks, we stamped each one with our new print. It did look scrumptious. The man down town thought so, too, and he offered us five cents a pound more than he had ever paid us before. We felt pretty good when a little while afterward he had a big pyramid of our butter piled up in his front window where every one that passed could see it. That print added many a dollar to our butter income, and I think to that of the dealer, too.—F. L. Vincent.

Boys Earn Money While Learning Forestry

TEACHER and pupils have benefited from a practical course in forestry conducted in East Jaffrey, New Hampshire. The teacher is George H. Duncan who has frequently represented the town of Jaffrey in the legislature and who finds time to combine farming and politics and to conduct his business. The pupils are members of a 4-H forestry club.

Mr. Duncan has taken much interest in the boys' work and recently he figured out a project which would both add to their education and improve his farm. Every Saturday for several weeks he transported more than twenty boys to his wood lot, where they spent the day working with him and learning the correct way to clean up a pine grove.

"All told" he reported to the county club agent, "we had four days at the pine. The total expense to me was $71.76, not including transportation, which will be about ten dollars. Nearly five acres have been cleaned, the brush mostly burned, some thinning done and some selective pruning. Some work has been done on three acres more. It doesn't seem as though I could have hired an equal amount done by men for much, if any less. The value of the works, in terms of improvement, of course, is unknown."

One day was devoted to cutting grey birch for fuel, which is to be sold, and after deducting the expense, the balance is to be turned in to the club treasury.—M. M.

Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. **650,000** cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. **83.27%** of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
4. **97.13%** of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. **99.4%** of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. **9.49%** average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. **94.80%** of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, **14,542**—**62%** report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. **96.45%** of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

TIME SAVED is MONEY EARNED

HAND milking is at best a slow, costly and tedious operation, exacting in its demands on your time. Time that might be profitably spent by yourself or the hired man in doing other work is consumed on the milk stool under a cow. Result? Either the other work must suffer or extra hours must be spent in finishing it. YOUR time is worth money and you are paying your hired man well for his time.

Of more than 1800 users who answered a recent questionnaire, 83.27 per cent state that the De Laval Milker saves them an average of over two hours per day—saves half the time in milking. Two hours per day, figured over the period of a year, represents a tremendous saving when translated into terms of either cash, labor or time. Keep in mind also that saving in time is only part of the advantage of a De Laval Milker—it milks better and produces more and cleaner milk.

De Laval Milkers

See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK 165 Broadway | CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd. | SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale Street

The Big Four of a Perfect Silo

The *Unadilla* Silo provides convenience, safety, efficiency, profits, and satisfaction to its owners.

Silage Keeping Qualities

Air-tight—water-tight staves and doors. Feed settles compactly and cures evenly. Heating and fermenting processes aided by air-tight wood construction.

Strength

Sound, close grained, tight-jointed wood. Silo is firmly anchored to ground. Truly called a tower of strength.

Safety

Ladder formed by door fasteners—a great silo convenience and safety device. Hoops *start* and *end* at front. You can easily take up every hoop 12 inches at front.

Fine Appearance

Straight, graceful, outstanding—the Unadilla silo is an addition to any farm, however fine.

You'll never know real silo comfort until you have a Unadilla. It can be bought on easy terms if you like. There is a saving for you on early shipment orders with liberal discount for cash.

Send for our handsome, big, illustrated catalog telling you of all Unadilla advantages—also describing Unadilla storage tanks, water tubs and vats.

UNADILLA SILO CO., Box B , Unadilla, New York

UNADILLA SILOS

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the April prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen s League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.35	2.15
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

Sheffield April prices were not available up to time of going to press. They will be announced next week.

The Class 1 League price for April, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

The Class 1 League price for March, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.90.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 tc 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The February surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER OUTLOOK STRONG

CREAMERY SALTED	Mar. 29	Mar. 22	Mar. 30, 1926
Higher than extra	53½-54	49½-50	41-41¾
Extra (92 sc)	53 -	49 -	-40¾
84-91 score	50 -52¾	47¼-48¾	38-40½
Lower G'ds	48 -49½	46 -47	-37½

Once Used Second-hand
EGG CASES

30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.
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Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGGS WANTED
Well-packed, evenly graded. Whites and Browns bring highest prices
LEWIS & SANDBANK
Licensed and Bonded
152 Reade St., New York
REFS. GREENWICH BANK COM AGENCIES

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

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We take good and torn mixed and pay freight.
Write for prices
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670 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

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BROILERS WANTED
It is our business to make the most money for you. That is why we charge 5% commission. One-trip coops are shipped direct from factory at special cost-price to us.
We allow 25c for each 1-trip we receive
SHIP BROILERS FOR EASTER SUNDAY
April 11-12-13-14-15
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BERMAN & BAEDECKER, Inc.
West Washington Market, - New York City, N. Y

SHIP FOR EASTER
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Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.
KRAKAUR POULTRY CO. Inc., Bonded Commission Merchants
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

The strong reaction and renewed activity in the butter market reported last week, has continued unabated. The demand has been most active and broad enough to absorb practically all of the receipts. Additional butter is said to be on its way from Chicago and a few lots of foreign butter are arriving to relieve the situation. Supplies on hand have been just enough to take care of the regular trade. Outside buyers have had considerable difficulty in filling their requirements, some paying a premium which was responsible for extras going to 53c.

Statistically the butter market is in a very strong position. Reserve stocks are exceedingly small, in fact much smaller than is customary at this time of the year with the new deal fully six weeks away. Reserve stocks outside of the public warehouses were slightly in excess of 22,000 tubs on March 29. There were approximately 12,500 packages of all kinds including foreign butter in the freezers. These reserves are unusually small and it looks as though the little foreign butter that is to arrive, plus western stocks, will be fully needed.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Mar. 29	Mar. 22	Mar. 30, 1926
Fresh Fancy	23-23½	23-23½	22-22½
Fresh Av'ge	22-22½	22-22½	21-21½
Held Fancy	27-28	27-28	27-29
Held Av'ge	26-26½	26-26½	26-27

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report. Trading is very quiet on all styles of cured stock, supplies of which are light. Some marks are being held with increasing firmness. The market on fresh cheese also shows no change. Trading is quiet. There is not much demand for fresh cheese but in view of the fact that arrivals are very limited the market still holds firm. It is interesting to note that at least the 1927 price curve has crossed that of 1926. We have been looking for this for a long time, confident that it would come because statistically we are stronger now than a year ago.

NEARBY EGGS WEAKER

NEARBY WHITE	Mar. 29	Mar. 22	Mar. 30, 1926
Selected Extras	32-33	33-34	37-38
Extra Firsts	30-31	31-32	35-36
Av'ge Extras	28-29	29-30	33-34
Firsts	-27	27-28	32-
Gathered	25-29	25-30	30-34
Pullets	25-26	25-26	31-
BROWNS			
Fancy	29-31	30-32	33-36

The heavy supplies of eggs have been too much for the market and prices have had to ease off a little in order to relieve the pressure. Receipts have been over heavy from all sections; west and south as well as nearby. The operators have been inclined to allow stocks to accumulate to some extent in anticipation of the heavy Easter trade. However, matters got to such a turn that there was no longer room for added accumulations and in view of the rather sluggish movement into the distributing channels, prices had to suffer some revision in order to increase the outlets. Even the finest selections of nearbys have not been moving with enough freedom to warrant holding out for very top quotations.

When we consider the present situation in the egg market as well as conditions in the live and dressed poultry markets, there is unmistakable evidence that the poultry industry is reaching what might be considered the saturation point.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET FIRM

FOWLS	Mar. 29	Mar. 22	Mar. 30, 1926
Colored	-32	28-29	32-34
Leghorn	-31	28-29	30-32
BROILERS			
Colored	45-55	50-57	55-60
Leghorn	40-50	—-—	-50
CAPONS	-45	-40	45-53
TURKEYS	35-40	35-40	35-45
DUCKS, Nearby	26-30	27-30	31-40

In general the live poultry market is holding firm. The fowl market has improved compared to that which we reported last week, when all marks sold from 28 to 29c. On the 29th express fowls, colored, that showed good finish, easily brought 32c, while Leghorns had difficulty bringing 31c.

We are now getting into the period when heavy colored stock will again become popular.

Broilers are not selling very well. The demand has slackened which has resulted in a slightly easier price trend. On the other hand capons have shown some improvement. Long Island ducks have been holding very steady at 30c while other nearbys have weakened just a shade.

Again we call attention to shippers who are contemplating meeting the Easter and Passover holiday trade, both of which come at the same time, April 17 to 18. The best market days of these holidays will be the 12th, 13th and 14th with some good business on the 15th. However, stock that arrives late on the 15th, will meet rather depressing circumstances and may have to be held over. Therefore plan and time your shipments to have them arrive in the market on the days specified.

SLIGHT CHANGE IN POTATOES

STATE	Mar. 29	Mar. 22	Mar. 30, 1926
150 lb. sack	$3.10-3.25	3.10-3.35	7.50-8.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75-3.90	3.75-3.90	——-9.00
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.85	7.75-8.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.25-4.50	4.35-4.65	9.25-9.50
PENN.			
150 lb. sack	3.10-3.25	3.10-3.25	———
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75-3.90	3.75-3.90	———
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	5.25- —	5.25- —	8.00- 8.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00-6.15	6.00-6.15	9.60-10.00

There have been some very slight changes in the potato market since our last report. In fact the changes have marked in both directions up and down. Between last week's report and the present writing we had one of those temporary spurts that we talked about. State potatoes in bulk sold as high as $4 per 180 pounds. However, the bulge was short lived for it quickly brought forth abundant supplies. Hastings, Florida is now getting into full swing. The extent of the potato movement out of Florida can be measured somewhat by the fact that on the 29th No. 1 Spaulding Rose from Florida sold from $9 to $9.50 per barrel, whereas on the 22nd those same marks brought $14.

These cheaper new potatoes will cut into the old potato market to some extent. However, on the other side we learn that Long Island is practically out of the old potato deal, present stocks being held by dealers. Maine is also rapidly clearing up. However, high prices usually has the effect of bringing to light supplies previously unknown. Opinion in the trade has it that the deal will wind up on about the present level, although there are some who are very pessimistic, fearing old stock will dwindle away. Safe to say, a late hold is not considered safe. Of course, there are even limits to that depending generally on local conditions. If, on the other hand circumstances are such that the Florida crop goes bad, old potatoes of good quality will be held at a premium. This does not seem likely.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Mar. 29	Mar. 22	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (May)	1.34½	1.32⅝	1.59⅜
Corn (May)	.73⅜	.74⅝	.73¼
Oats (May)	.44⅛	.44⅜	.40⅞
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.44⅝	1.42¾	1.89⅜
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.87¾	.88	.88½
Oats, No. 2	.53	.51	.51
FEEDS	Mar. 26	Mar. 19	Mar. 27, 1926
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	31.50	32.00	28.00
Sp'g Bran	30.00	30.00	27.00
H'd Bran	32.25	32.25	29.50
Stand'd Mids	31.50	31.50	27.50
Soft W. Mids	36.00	36.00	33.50
Flour Mids	35.00	35.00	30.50
Red Dog	38.00	38.50	34.00
Wh. Hominy	29.00	30.00	28.25
Yel. Hominy	29.00	30.00	28.25
Corn Meal	30.00	30.00	30.50
Gluten Feed	36.75	36.75	35.50
Gluten Meal	46.75	46.75	45.50
36% C. S. Meal	33.50	34.00	34.00
41% C. S. Meal	36.75	37.00	36.50
43% C. S. Meal	38.75	39.00	38.50
35% O. P. Linseed Meal	45.00	44.50	45.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

HAY MARKET UNCHANGED

There has been no change in the hay market since our last report, No. 1 timothy still sells at $26 with No. 2 at $24 to $25; No. 3 $22 to $23; timothy light clover mixed No. 1 $24 to $25, No. 2 $23 to $24, No. 3, $22 to $23, sample timothy selling at $17 to $19, rye straw $23 to $24.

On the 29th receipts were light at all points including Manhattan, Eastern District Terminal, Bushwick Station and Wallabout. If receipts keep in line with recent movement, there is a possibility of seeing a slight bulge in the market soon.

BEANS HOLD STEADY

The bean market is holding steady at the quotations which we reported last week. Prices have been unchanged and although business has been rather dull, nevertheless prices have maintained their former level without any difficulty, as follows: Marrows $6.25 to $7, peas $4.75 to $5.50, red kidneys $6.75 to $7.25, white kidneys $6.50 to $7.25.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

We again call attention to the ruling passed by the Board of Health, (announced in these columns last fall) to the effect that no carcasses or parts of carcasses of cows, bulls, steers or swine shall be brought into the city of New York until they shall have been inspected and passed as fit for human food by a duly authorized inspector of the U. S. Government and shall have been marked or tagged as having been so inspected and passed. It is provided however, that provisions of this regulation is applied to the carcasses of cows, bulls, steers, calves, lambs, goats or swine to which are attached by their natural connections, the head including the tongue, the lungs, the liver, the heart, the spleen, the pleura and the peritoneum and all the body lymph glands. Strict enforcement of this ordinance will commence April 15.

If inspectors are not available at shipping points, effort should be made to have them at once by communicating with the Board of Health, 505 Pearl St., New York City.

Fancy live veals have been rather scarce of late, most of the arrivals have been medium grade, the best marks brought $16.50 with average run of stock selling anywhere from $13 to $15.

Lambs, prime, sold as high as $16.50 although most of the arrivals are quoted at $14 for common up to $16 for good stock.

The market has been steady on live hogs with best prices being paid for light to medium weights, Yorkers 100 to 150 pounds $12.50 to $13.25, heavier wegihts $12.25 to $13.

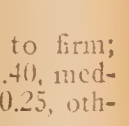
The steer market is steady to firm; choice to prime veals $11 to $11.40, medium to choice stock $9.75 to $10.25, other common marks down to $8.

Heavy fat state bulls met active demand at $7 to $7.50, medium weight $6.50 to $7, other light weights down to $4.50.

The cow market has experienced good demand. Heavy fat States $5.50 to $7, mediums down to $4 with cutters anywhere from $4 to $4.75 and canners from $2.50 to $3.75. Reactor yearlings from $4 to $6.

Country dressed veal has been of very ordinary quality of late. There has been a shortage of fancy stock and small veals. Trade is just about equal to the offerings. The best stock has been peddling out at 20 to 21c although occasionally a nice carcass would bring 22c. Most of the sales have been around 18 to 20c. Small veals have suddenly swung around so that in view of the storage prices advanced about 3c, bringing quotations up to 12c.

I will condition a Horse or Cow



put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.
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Low prices. Sold direct to you and built in my own factory. Largest in United States. Harness Farm Wagons, Buggies and Farm trucks.
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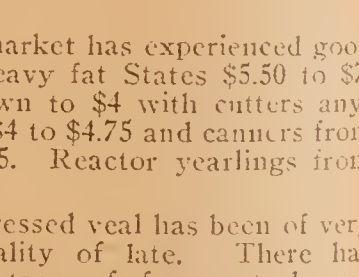

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The Farm News

News From the North Country

AT last spring fever is beginning it's gentle urge, and all through the North Country seed and nursery catalogues are being anxiously and eagerly scanned and studied. Along with many others I find one of my greatest pleasures in looking over the descriptions of the various vegetables and flowers with particular emphasis on the newer varieties and strains, and one always wonders if some certain rose will look half so nice or smell half so sweet after being planted in our own garden, or if a new pea will be more prolific and even sweeter than the old and tried varieties.

Then too there are the improvements in oats, barley, corn, etc., that are constantly coming to the front, and it is intensely interesting to study up their ancestry and read of their performance. Perhaps we will get some seed and give the most promising a try out. Later on in the season when things are well under way toward making a crop we find it both interesting and profitable to journey down to Ithaca for a few hours hobnob with Professors Emerson, Love, Bussell, Barron, Myers, and others of the Plant Breeding and Farm Crops Departments, and at the same time wander over the trial grounds and experimental gardens. Here one can see some of the strangers growing in comparison with the older members of some family, and see at the same time how some of the cross breeding experiments are developing.

* * *

But to get back to the "spring fever" in the North Country, everything points this year to there being approximately a normal acreage of most crops in most sections. There is a gradual tendency toward an increasing acreage of oats, peas and barley, and a lessening of the acreage of clear oats. The former mixture gives both a heavier yield per acre, and a much better feed for farm livestock.

* * *

There were a number of changes made through these three counties of farm tenants. Some have changed because of securing better living conditions, better schools, larger farms. Others have changed simply following the will-o-the-wisp of a better landlord or a better farm. Only too many times, the latter prove to be at least no better. It is at best a gamble, and next March a goodly percentage of those who have just finished moving will in all probability be changing again. There are a lot of things to be considered in this renting of farms, both from the standpoint of the land owner and the farm renter, and too many times only one side is given consideration by either party.

* * *

Attention is again being drawn to the eradication of currants and gooseberries in the counties of Clinton, Essex, Lewis and in parts of the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin. This is being done in an effort to eradicate or hold in check the dreaded white pine blister rust. All through these counties there are large plantings now growing and in process of setting, of pine as well as spruce. The latter as yet does not seem to have the enemies that are assailing the pine.—W. I. Roe.

Notes from Eastern Pennsylvania

By Oliver D. Schock

UNSEASONABLE early warm weather caused fruit buds to develop and the present cold spell retarded the complete development, thus preventing serious damage in this section. The farm vendues attracted large numbers of buyers and curiosity seekers. Live stock and farming implements, generally, did not sell at prices which equalled those of last years.

The Japanese beetle and European corn borer pests will be combated by the State authorities, through the medium of large appropriations made by the legislature now in session. Chestnut tree blight spraying experiments have again failed in their purpose and no effort to replace the chestnut trees has been recommended. The nursery stock sales are infinitely small in number. The mail is heavily burdened with shipments of "day-old-chicks" as a result of liberal advertising. The threatened over-supply of poultry is still remotely distant. While eggs are cheaper, dressed poultry maintains high quotations.

State School Boys Will Work on Farms

DIRECTOR Knapp of the State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, says that 35 members of the Junior class at the state school wish to work on farms between April 15th and September 25th. The state school is particularly anxious to place these young men, who vary in age from 16 to 24, on good farms where they will obtain valuable experience during the summer. Anyone interested in hiring these boys should write immediately to the state school at Farmingdale.

Will Try Electric Lights for Insect Control

SOME interesting experiments will be conducted at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, attempting to work out practical means of protecting orchards and other crops from injurious insects by the use of electric lights. The electric utilities, through the Empire State Gas and Electric Ass'n., will provide the electrical equipment and current for these experiments. A study will be made of the amount of light, the effect of different colors and the effect of various arrangements, on their power to attract insects to traps where they may be destroyed.

New York State Guernsey Makes Record

A NINE-YEAR old purebred Guernsey cow, owned by G. S. Mawhinney, of Chatham, N. Y., has just made a 305 day record of 13,154.2 pounds of milk containing 661.3 pounds of butterfat. This record makes her a world champion Guernsey for her age and class.

Pennsylvania Leghorns Produce Heavily

ONE hundred and fifty White Leghorns in the flock of the F. B. and M. M. Yockey of Apollo, averaged 21.8 eggs to lead the flocks of 100 or more pullets on Pennsylvania demonstration farms during February, the Pennsylvania State College poultry extension service announces. The second best layers were 100 White Leghorns in the flock of Frank Fitts of Media, which laid 18.8 eggs each.

County Notes

Chautauqua County—There has been a fair amount of maple syrup made and it is of good quality. There is not a very active demand for it, however, as syrup has been on the market for the past year and there is a quantity of old syrup still on hand. Cows are $75 to $100; hay $12; potatoes are $2.00.—P. S.

Steuben County—All of the month of February and the first half of March was mild. It is more like March weather now. Thousands of acres of buckwheat and beans were left in the fields last fall. The beans were spoiled, but it looks as though considerable of the buckwheat will be saved for feeding this spring. Some buckwheat was drawn from the fields and thrashed in February.—C. H. E.

Erie County—Sugaring is not very good this year. Lots of wood has been cut this winter. Potatoes are $1.10 to $1.35. Butter is 50 cents a pound. Maple sugar is 25 cents a pound.—Mrs. A. C.

Farmers' Meetings

April 8th—Niagara County Home Bureau Meeting at Lockport, N. Y. Lucile Brewer, Foods Specialist of the College of Home Economics will speak on vegetable cookery.

April 11th-16th—State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, will have a school for Grange lecturers. Those who will have a part in the program are—Dean A. R. Mann, Raymond Cooper, State Grange Lecturer, Jennie Buell, editor of Lecturer's Page in the National Grange Monthly, Dr. C. E. Ladd, Professors Dwight Sanderson, G. F. Warren, R. A. Felton, G. E. Peabody, and Mary Eva Duthie.

April 26th-28th—A two-day visit will be made by a gathering of representatives of every branch of the dairy industry, to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This trip was arranged by the American Dairy Federation for the purpose of familiarizing those interested with the work of the Department.

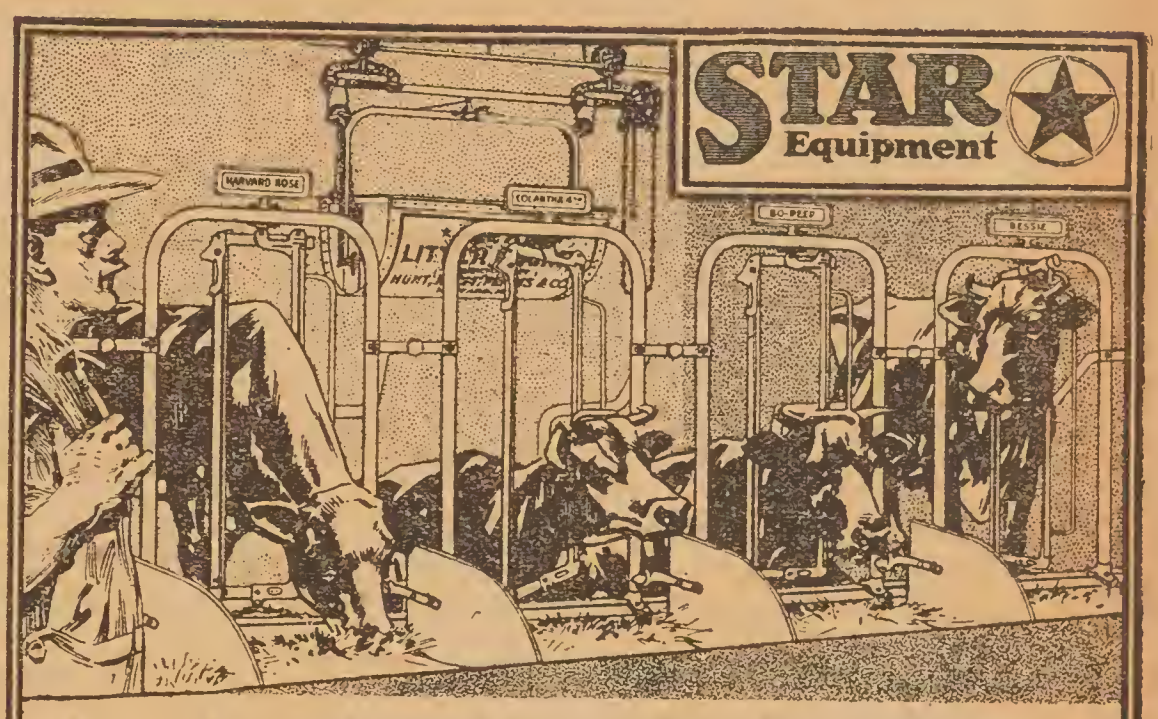
May 16th-21st—There will be a series of blacksmithing demonstrations conducted by the Herkimer County Farm Bureau. Professor H. A. Asmus of the State Veterinary College will be in charge.

June 20th-July 16th—The third annual Summer Session of the American Institute of Cooperation at the Northwestern University School of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

The statement is made by the New York State College of Agriculture that the annual loss of crops from insect pests and fungus diseases is a sum which exceeds the amount of appropriated each year to conduct the state's business.

* * *

According to figures recently compiled by the American Farm Bureau Federation, New York ranks fifth among the states in the Union in the volume of business handled by Farmers' Cooperative Associations during the 10-year period ending with 1925. During that period farmers in New York State did $777,000,000 worth of business cooperatively.



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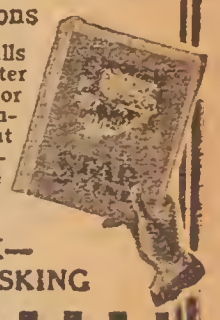

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Pasture for Pigs Lowers Costs

By H. W. BALDWIN

FORAGE crops in the ration of the growing pigs should play a greater part in eastern swine production than they do at present. Give the pigs access to green forage and watch them respond to the exercise secured in harvesting their own feed, as well as to the stimulating effect of the green forage on their digestive system. Pasture, supplemented with a light protein grain ration for the growing pigs, means cheaper gains and healthier stock. Both of these spell more profit for the raiser. Pasture also provides a better distribution of the manure on the land and insures a greater utilization of its fertility elements.

On the University Farm at the New York State College of Agriculture a four acre plot has been divided into two lots, called lots one and two. During the fall of 1926 lot one carried nearly 100 fattening pigs pasturing on rape, and lot two carried some dozen sows and their nursing pigs on a piece of fall wheat sown late in August.

Rape and Wheat Used at College

This spring the sows and their spring pigs will be turned on to lot two again, and lot one will be seeded to Dwarf Essex rape sown broadcast at the rate of about eight pounds of seed to the acre. The spring pigs will be left on lot two until the wheat becomes rather tough, the sows having been removed at the right weaning age for the pigs. The spring pigs will then be moved to lot one, and lot two will be plowed and resown to rape. The pigs will remain on lot one until about the middle of August, depending upon the nature of the season. They will then be returned to the fresh rape on lot two, and lot one will be sown to fall wheat again.

By this method two sessions of pastures are secured from each plot each year. Also, there is fresh pasture on which to place the sows with their small pigs. The College finds this system very simple and very economical. It is estimated that these four acres of pasture will provide enough green forage to supply the needs of about 200 pigs each year. The average farmer does not raise nearly this number of pigs each year, but the system can be adapted to any individual farm by simply reducing the acreage allotted for forage crops.

Estimating Straw in a Mow

How can we estimate the amount of straw in a mow. I understand that a ton of well settled hay takes up about 500 cu. ft. of space but have never seen any figures on straw.—D. F., New York.

It takes about 1200 cu. ft. of well settled straw to weigh a ton.

Ground Buckwheat As a Dairy Feed

"Is ground buckwheat a good feed for dairy cows and could you suggest a ration in which it would be used?"—T. W., New York.

THE price of buckwheat is usually rather high to make it a profitable feed. The price can be compared to the price of wheat bran. The State College of Agriculture at Ithaca makes the following recommendations:

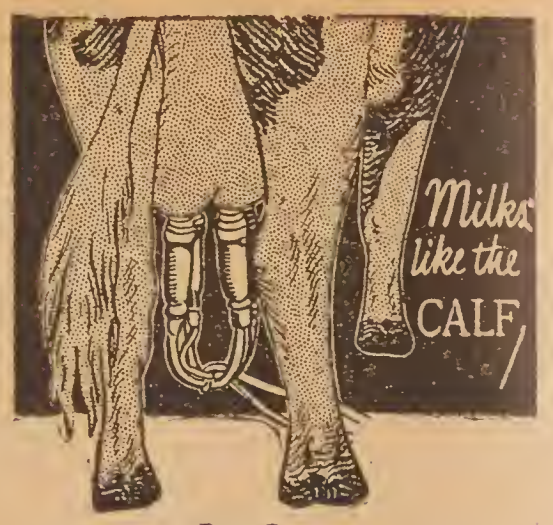
The total digestible nutrients in ground buckwheat are worth about the same as those in oats or wheat bran, providing the buckwheat is properly mixed with other feeds. A suitable, medium-protein mixture, containing ground buckwheat, may be made of 300 pounds of ground oats, or barley, 200 pounds of ground buckwheat, 200 pounds of cottonseed meal and 100 pounds of oil meal.

New Laws Affecting New York Farmers

(*Continued from page 3*)

the time ordered killed. Animal at entry into the state to have a tuberculin test chart.

By Senator Kirkland—Authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets to cause a tuberculin test to be made of dairy cows whose milk is to be marketed.



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THE Grand Champion Holstein cow at the National Dairy Show last fall was from a herd that has been milked by Universal Milking Machines for the past three years.

A milking machine that is good enough for champion cows is most certainly good enough for everyday milking of ordinary dairy cows.

By reason of its low-vacuum suction, the Universal is easier on the cow than any other type of milker—and yet the Universal gets all of the milk, as well as *cutting milking time and labor in half!*

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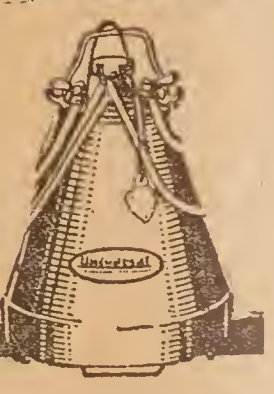

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By Senator Kirkland—Authorizing the legislature to appropriate money to meet deficiency whenever funds in the hands of a county treasurer applicable to the payment of damages done by dogs are exhausted.

Important bills which passed both houses of the legislature and are now with the Governor for action, handled by Senator Kirkland and Assemblyman Witter, are:

Appropriation for TB Indemnities

Appropriating $3,250,000 for the payment of claims arising from the slaughter of tuberculous bovine animals.

Appropriating $60,000 for the control or eradication of the Japanese beetle. This insect pest is said to be the worst of any ever introduced into this country. It was first found in New Jersey in 1918. It spread over that state, a portion of Pennsylvania, and is now becoming established in the Hudson Valley in New York state.

Providing that when the Commissioner of Agriculture orders a night quarantine for dogs in any county, it shall remain in force until revoked by him.

Amending the law relative to the grading and sale of apples. The amended law would adopt virtually the language of the federal law as to grades. It further would provide that the face or top layer of the package shall be the average of the contents of the package. This change in the law, it is explained, is in line of an honest pack, "something we have never been able to secure before", according to Mr. Witter. "This means very much to the grower of New York State apples".

Another important bill which passed the Assembly but was allowed to die in the Senate would appropriate $50,000 for the construction of a historical agricultural museum at the state fair grounds in Syracuse for the storing of historical and antique agricultural, farm and household implements and records of the division of the state fair.

"Any person", says Assemblyman Witter, who proposed the bill, "who has attended the state fair for the past two years and has seen the exhibit this building was intended to house, knows it is much needed".

Better Egg Bill Passed Both Houses

The so-called "better egg" bill, introduced by Senator J. Griswold Webb of Dutchess and Assemblyman Abraham Grenthal of New York, passed both houses and is with the Governor. This would provide for the sale of eggs by grades or standards and would impose fines for misrepresentation.

Other bills affecting the agriculture and markets law, with their disposition, follow:

By Senator B. Roger Wales of Broome and Assemblyman Bert Lord of Chenango: Providing that if the owner is dissatisfied with the appraisal of diseased cattle, he will have the right to apply to court for the appointment of a referee. Passed and with the Governor.

By Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens of Putnam—Requiring commission merchants to keep a triplicate record of each sale of farm produce, one copy to be given to the purchaser, one to the consignor and one to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. Died in committee.

By Senator George L. Thompson of Suffolk and Assemblyman L. W. Hall of Nassau—Providing in Nassau county that the police department, instead of the supervisors, shall prepare lists of dog and bee owners in each town. Signed by Governor.

By Senator Charles A. Freiberg of Erie—Amending the agriculture and markets law relative to the sale of farm produce on commission by excluding "grain" from the definition of "farm produce." Passed and with the Governor.

By Senator Charles J. Hewitt of Cayuga and Assemblyman William H. Van Cleef of Seneca—Making the sale of fruit bearing trees untrue to the name specified on the label a misdemeanor. Died in committee.

By Senator Kirkland and Assemblyman C. P. Miller of Genesee—Relative to the grading and sale of potatoes, and appropriating $25,000.

By Senator George R. Fearon and Assemblyman Horace M. Stone of Onondaga—Providing that the balance of receipts in connection with the state fair shall be retained as a special fund for permanent construction on the fair grounds. Passed and with the Governor.

By Senator Homer E. A. Dick and Assemblyman Fred J. Slater of Monroe—Relative to definition of vinegars and adulterated vinegars. Died in committee.

YOU are acquainted with nearly every merchant in your town—the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker—you know them all. Get to know your Theatre Manager. What he sells you—Entertainment—is as necessary to your well-being as anything else.

If you like the Paramount Pictures he is showing, don't hesitate to tell him. If there are some you want to see, don't hesitate to ask him. He'll appreciate it because his success depends on pleasing you, and when you tell him what you want, you help him that much.

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What Age to Breed Heifers

Is it not true that a better dairy cow will be produced if the heifer is not bred to calve until about three years old? It seems to me that many dairymen are making a mistake in forcing the growth of heifers and in breeding them too young.—H. S. New York.

IT is no doubt true that it is harmful to the productive ability of a cow when she produces a calf before she has reached a good size. We can see no object, however, in delaying freshening until she is three years old. In the first place, it is too costly. The average productive life of cows is only about five years, and the cost is large enough, when they freshen at two years.

We also believe that if the feed that would be fed during the three years were given to the heifer during the first two years of her life, that is if she were fed fifty percent more food, she will be as big or bigger at two years as she would at three on the smaller ration, and that she will make a better cow at less cost.

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RADIO MAN

Brainard Foote

Caring for Radio "B" Eliminators

A HIGH grade "B" eliminator is almost always trouble-proof. Many of the home-made kind and some of the less costly commercial makes may be damaged if they are carelessly operated, or if by chance the tubes in the set should suddenly go out, through a loose connection or other cause.

Or should the plus wire to the eliminator get loose the same thing might happen. The damage usually is in burnt-out resistance units or in blown fixed condensers. The cause can be found in a sudden rise in voltage once the "load" of the set is taken off. A good "B" eliminator will not be harmed by such an accident, as the voltage does not rise much nor are the condensers likely to blow even if it could.

In operating a set, care should be taken that the "B" eliminator is not left "on" when the set is turned off. Preferably a single switch should be provided to turn both off at the same instant. If the eliminator is of the type using a tube one should try to burn the tube as low as can be and still have the milliammeter show a sufficient reading. Even if one hasn't a meter, the music is itself a fairly good evidence of sufficient voltage from the eliminator. Of course, if the set does not have a "C" battery, more current will be required than should be and the eliminator tube cannot be burned as dimly as it might otherwise.

How to Ruin Your Radio Tubes

SEVERAL methods whereby your tubes may be rapidly depleted of their energy and quickly be brought to the "dead" condition are listed as follows:—

1. Burning them one whit more brightly than really necessary for clarity and volume.
2. Avoiding the use of a "C" battery because it's too much trouble to put one in and thereby running the tube at too high a plate current value. (Besides wasting "B" battery money.)
3. Jarring, banging or dropping tubes to weaken filaments and loosen internal elements.
4. Allowing power tubes to operate with too little "C" battery.
5. Adjusting the voltage on the high side of the "B" eliminator to a higher point than needed for clear reception.
6. Running detector tubes on any higher "B" battery than required.

Charging Radio Battery In Cars

I run my car a great deal but seldom at night and the battery is always fully charged as well as I can make out. Could I have an extra battery for my radio and change it for the car battery to let the car charge?

Certainly and the writer has done this very stunt himself. Better not let your radio battery get too low if you expect to have it run the starter of your car before it is charged—particularly on a cold morning when the oil is congealed and stiff. Furthermore, a radio battery is hardly adequate for starting service. You could use a radio style battery if you start and warm your car in the morning with the car battery and then change for charging. Preferably have two heavy batteries of the auto type and use one of them for your radio set, with clip connectors. Add distilled water frequently and change them from car to set before the radio battery is all run down. A very good idea.

The Edison Type Dry Cell

Would you give your opinion on the Edison type cell for "B" and "A" battery work?

The Edison battery is a very long-lived power unit, rechargeable and one that cannot be harmed by over-discharge, overcharge and even short-circuiting. In getting this type for "B" service, use care to get a good make as in the cheap types contact between inside connecting wires and the electrodes is poor and sometimes causes noisiness in the set.

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to sucribers is 95 cents a dozen. the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

DEAD!
KILL MICE & RATS INSTANTLY WITH

INSIST ON ESSEX ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES
AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25¢
IF YOUR DRUGGIST CANNOT SUPPLY YOU WRITE US DIRECT GIVING HIS NAME
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ESSEX POISONED WHEAT

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
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724 9th Street, Washington, D. C.

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PROVED BEST by 85 years use.
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INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards and our FREE DELIVERY OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
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252 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heaves, Coughs, Condition er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Farmers Need Electric Power Service

(*Continued from page 3*)

be divided by the number of users and each will, therefore, have a smaller part of the fixed charges to pay for.

There is much clerical and office work connected with the selling of electrical service. Meters must be read, readings entered in books, bills made out and collected. There must be a service department to answer calls when a customer's service for some reason gets out of order. There is an engineering department, a sales department, a purchasing department, an accounting department. All these items in the business cost money. The total of all the costs between the power-house and the customer accounts for the difference between the cost of current at the power-house and the price it is necessary to charge the user.

Public Service Commission Regulates Rates

There are no secrets in the public utility business. Accounts are required to be kept in the greatest detail and reports are filed with the Public Service Commission. Similar detailed reports are required by the Tax Commission. No securities may be issued without the consent of the Public Service Commission, which demands full information about the purpose for which the proceeds of the securities will be spent. Reports of the expenditures must be made so that the Commission may check these with its authorization. All new construction must be reported to the Commission. Information must be furnished as to meters tested and their accuracy and as to interruptions of service, their cause and their duration.

Thus the Commission has full information about the financial affairs of the companies and their service, and is in position to determine at any time whether the rates they charge are "fair and reasonable" as the law stipulates they must be. The rates charged must be the same for everyone "under the same or substantially similar circumstances and conditions". They must produce no more than a fair return to the company on the value of its property used in furnishing service. They may be changed only with the consent of the Commission. There must neeessarily be different rates—that is, rates which automatically produce different prices for service, according to different conditions of use. But the Commission affords protection to all users of service by requiring the companies to maintain rates which are "fair and reasonable" according to the conditions which exist. And the electrical companies, which exist to sell their service and naturally want to sell as much of it as possible, have every incentive against over-charging, which obviously would reduce the use of their product.

Companies Must Make a Profit

The power company, in reason, cannot be expected to make a considerable investment in farm service lines and sell its service at a loss. The farmer, being a reasonable individual and a business man, does not expect that. He does not want charity, which is what electrical service furnished to him at a loss would be. The problem involved in getting electrical service to farms is the problem of financing the building of distribution lines to reach the farms and then of getting customers on each line using sufficient current to make the lines self-supporting. It is both a financial problem and a sales problem.

This problem is being attacked in different ways by different companies, but successfully from their point of view and from the farmers'. There are now nearly 9,000 miles of rural lines in New York State, serving approximately 25,000 farms. This represents an increase, during the year 1926, of 1924 miles of distribution lines and more than 6,000 farms having central station electric service. In the State are 188,000 farms, so 13 percent of them are using electric service furnished by the power companies. The investment in these farm lines is about $16,000,000.

Power Companies Want to Serve Farmers

The system of charging for farm service which has made most headway in this State gives the farmer the option as to whether or not he will make a contribution toward the cost of building the line to reach his farm. The company will build the line and pay for it, in consideration of a minimum monthly guarantee of so much, the rate a kilowatt-hour being the rate charged to urban customers of the company. The farmer may or may not use sufficient current at that rate to equal the minimum monthly charge, but in all human probability he will do so in a short time as he adds new appliances even if he does not do so at once. By making a payment toward the cost of building the line, the farmer may obtain service on a smaller monthly guarantee; by a still larger payment toward the line cost, on a still smaller minimum monthly payment. These minimum monthly guarantees are scaled so that the line will be approximately self-supporting, taking into account whether the the farmer makes a contribution toward building the lines or makes none. When new customers come on the line, the minimum monthly payment of each is reduced in proportion, adjustments being made at the end of each year. Thus the company obtains a revenue sufficient to assure it against loss in furnishing the service, and the farmer is enabled to make an arrangement for purchasing the service which best suits his convenience.

Electrical companies want to sell farm service. Having franchises in rural territory, they have both an obligation to furnish service, assumed with the acceptance of the franchise, and a desire common to all business concerns to increase their business each year. But they can not be expected to, and cannot afford to lose money on new business. If they did, they would soon be in a position where they would have to charge higher rates to their existing customers. They have to see their way clear to make each line stand on its own feet financially—to pay for itself; which means having customers on it using current enough to produce an aggregate revenue equal to the $300 or $400 fixed charges a mile and the other costs of furnishing the service. When a line is self-supporting, the company is able to extend it to reach new customers or to build another.

Farmers Must Invest Money, Too

The farmer obviously has his financial problem. He must have his home and buildings wired. He must buy appliances for the home—the labor—savers which represent convenience and time-saving; and he must buy a motor or motors and farm machinery for electric drive. It is the aggregate investment required for wiring and equipment which delays farm electrification rather than the cost of the electrical service, which seldom proves to be an obstacle.

The power companies are doing much to aid the farmer in profitable use of electrical service. They took the lead in the formation of the Farm Research Council, whose purpose is to ascertain and recommend desirable applications of electricity to farm tasks. The Council is made up of representatives of the State College of Agriculture, power companies and manufacturers of electrical machinery and apparatus. It carries on experiments and reports their results through bulletins. Similar work is being done for the women in farm homes by a group representing the

(*Continued on page 27*)

to increase the value of Your farm

A good looking farm is always worth more than one that appears run down and shabby. You know how some farm places, even with the most simple houses and common every day barns and sheds, just seem to invite you in, and look like mighty fine places to own and live in. Look closely and you will see that it is just a matter of keeping the buildings well painted, the grounds neat, orderly and well fenced.

Paint—one of the cheapest things you can buy—can accomplish more in keeping up appearances than any other one thing. Paint brings a look of prosperity to the farm. It shows that the owner is a shrewd man who takes pride in his place and knows that a protecting coat of paint keeps away rot and the effects of weather, thus saving many dollars in repairs or rebuilding. A well cared for, well painted place is always worth more, and is easier to sell. You can't make a better investment than the small amount of time and money required for painting.

Use good paint, a kind that has been climate tested right in your county. Your local "Farm Service" Hardware Man has sold and handles lots of paint, he has had an opportunity to tell exactly what can be expected from different kinds. See him before you buy, it's the sure way of your getting the right kind for your own job. He can also tell you all about the different ways of applying paints, the best brushes to use, how to prepare the old surface or whatever else you may want to know about it. If your place needs fixing up, don't forget that the "Farm Service" Hardware Store is also the most economical place to buy the fencing, roofings and builders' hardware that you may need.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Your Farm Service Hardware Store

Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service as advertised in

trade at one of these stores

Dry Skim Milk

Controls Coccidiosis
Builds Bone and Shell
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Stimulates Growth
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Good for { *Baby Chicks* / *Growing Calves*

Send Coupon for Full Information

Dairymen's League Co-op. Ass'n, Inc
120 West 42nd St. Production Dept.
New York City

Please send free bulletin and prices on Dry Skim Milk without charge or obligation to me.

Name ----------

Address ----------

Feed Dealer ----------

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PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

ARE MONEY MAKERS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our **"SUNBEAM CHICKS"** will bring you both **PLEASURE** and **PROFIT.** 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid to your door

	50	100	500
Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.50
Barred & Wh. Rocks	7.75	15.00	72.50
S. & R. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
Sil. & Wh. Wyandots	8.25	16.00	77.50
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Heavy Assorted, 100, $12. Assorted all breeds, 100, $10. Bank Ref. Order right from this ad. Member of I.B.C.A. **TENTH YEAR.** One of the **OLDEST** Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.
SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2958, FINDLAY, OHIO

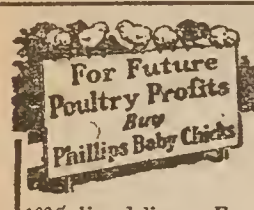
200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS LOWEST PRICES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. **Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.**
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

NEW CHICKEN BOOK

Breeders and lovers of chickens are requested to write immediately for **COOLEY'S NEW 1927 CHICKEN BOOK, 40 NEW PICTURES,** a guide to **HIGHER** home flock **EGG YIELD** and **GREATER PROFITS.** I have 29 years' practical experience back of what I write and am oldest, largest owner-managed chick hatchery in America. **No Charge** for booklet. **Write for it today.**
ELDEN E. COOLEY, 62 Success St., Frenchtown, N. J.



Quality Chicks—

From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for

Quality Is High—
Price Is Low

100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 39, Fairport, N. Y.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS

For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.
LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY,
Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

Baby Chicks MAY PRICES	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.75	13.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots.
100% live delivery guaranteed. We pay postage.
Order direct or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAllisterville. Pa.

OSSEGE BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!

You pay for your chicks when you see them. Pure-bred stock of high quality Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story.
Write for it today
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, 20 Main St., Ottawa, Ohi

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks. Tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.
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LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low Catalog. **PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.**

BABY CHICKS
100% LIVE DELIVERY — POSTAGE PREPAID

	25	50	100
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.50
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
S. C. Bl. Minoreas	3.75	6.50	12.50
Buff & Wh. Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
Wh. & SL. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. **Prompt shipments.**
JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks.

Live delivery guaranteed. Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

We ship C. O. D.
Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds

Send for low price list and booklet describing farm, stock, etc. When ordering Brookside chicks you get the advantage of seventeen years' hatching experience. If you want good chicks at moderate prices write us before ordering.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	14.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	10.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	20.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.
THE BOS HATCHERY, R-2A, Zeeland, Mich.

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minoreas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS
LARGE SIZE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred for extra heavy egg production from blood-tested, trap-nested, pure bred hens mated to vigorous cockerels. $16 per 100, $77 per 500, $150 per 1000. Circular. **EDGAR A. ZELLER, Box A, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Penn'a.**

Fifteen Leading Breeds of Day Old Chicks
8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Write
H.C. Houseworth Farms & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. per hundred. Post-paid. Bred under my supervision from free range stock. **Circular free.**
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 Mc ALISTERVILLE, PA.

Around the Hen House

How They Hatch Chicks in Egypt

IT may surprise many who regard the hatching of chickens with artificial heat as a modern method, to learn, that in Cairo 250 years ago, eggs were hatched on a commercial scale without the use of hens.

A Dutch traveller, one Corneille le Bruyn, in 1675, writes in his book, "A Voyage to the Levant," "Among the remarkable things to be seen at Cairo, it seems to be a thing incredible to say, that they can hatch chickens without a hen's sitting upon the eggs, and far more unlikely that they should sell these chickens by the bushel. But both of these things are true and are done after this manner: The eggs are laid in ovens which they have learned to heat so moderately as to be like the natural heat of hens. These oven are built in a low place, almost under ground, and are made of earth, round within, and the hearth or floor covered with flax and cows hair on which the eggs are placed.

The ovens are arranged in two groups of six, in each group are two rows, one over another, three ovens in each row. Separating the groups is an alley so narrow that when I entered it the heat and vapor had like to have choked me.

Begin Hatching Early

They begin to heat the ovens in February and the hatching continues over a period of four months. The heat is supplied by cow and camel dung which they clap very warm at the mouth of each oven and put fresh from time to time as it cools. At the end of ten days they lay in the eggs to the number of 8coo in each oven. After six days they take the eggs out and hold against the sun to see which are bad. The good are then shut up in the ovens and left without touching till the one and twentieth day when the chickens begin to peep out of their shells. Tis a very diverting sight to see the hatching of these chickens, some of which peep out only with their heads, others come half way, and others quite, and as soon as they are got out of the shell, they run across those eggs. When the eggs are thus turned into chickens, they gather them all together, and putting them into measures of a bushel, they sell them to any that have a mind for them. In the four months spent in this business they lay about 300,000 to hatch but they do not all come to good.

Done in Other Countries

A great many are of the opinion that this cannot be done but in Egypt, by reason of the constitution of the air; but the Duke of Florence has evinced the contrary, for having sent to Egypt for a man experienced in the matter, the project succeeded as well as in Egypt. I have likewise heard that the same has been practised in Poland, and I am persuaded that it may be done anywhere, with this precaution only, that it be in a place underground where no air can enter. But the greatest difficulty consists in affording an exact degree of heat, regulated according to the difference of the climates, for too much or too little will quite spoil the operation.

Those who are of a nice palate say that chickens hatched after this manner are not so well tasted as those which are hatched by hens, but I believe the whole difference lies in the imagination only, and were there any, yet still it would be a great matter to imitate nature so well."

Likes Black Leghorns

OTHER breed boosters can sing the praises of their stock all they want. But there is just one best breed of poultry for me and that's Black Leghorns. I have kept Black Leghorns for a dozen years. And have made more money with them than my neighbors with other breeds. I get about 50% egg yield all

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept 428, Waterloo, Ia., for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 428, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 428
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. .....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

BABY CHICKS

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

Hardy, productive strains that put the extra dollars in your bank book—that's why hard-headed, experienced poultrymen keep coming back season after season with bigger orders. ACT NOW—and begin taking off YOUR extra profits this year.

Full Count Safe Delivery Guaranteed. Send for my big new 1927 Chick Book, FREE.

Leghorns Rocks Reds Wyandottes

W. F. HILLPOT — Box 29 Frenchtown, N J

MEADOWEDGE FARM
STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

Our 1925 Contest records:
STORRS
2nd Pen 2300 Eggs
FARMINGDALE
3rd Pen 2288 Eggs
OTTAWA, Canada
11th Pen 2001 Eggs
Watch our pens at Storrs, Farmingdale and Maryland Contests.
Write for Circular No. 8

Member Mass. Ass'n Cert. Poultry Breeders

WHY BUY CHICKS From A POULTRYMAN

BECAUSE every year we must grow thousands of WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS to keep our plant of 6,000 layers on a profitable basis.
YOU get the benefit of 16 years of breeding that has bred into our chicks health and the ability to lay over a long period good sized eggs without breaking down under winter egg production.
FREE circular explaining how one of our customers made $1,445 on 357 PULLETS, over his feed bill and many other facts about our breeding farm. Dept. A.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

Aristocrat Baby Chicks May Delivery

Free range Wyckoff & Tancred White Leghorns $10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Leghorns $12 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds .... $13 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons .....$14.00 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.
For a safe place to buy from write—
SEIDELTON FARMS, - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minoreas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALDEN, N. Y.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and pay you better. Every flock culled for health, egg production and legbanded by O. S. University expert. White Leghorns $13, B. Rock, W. Rock, R. I. Reds $15, B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes $16, Heavy Assorted $12, W. Pekin Ducklings $30 a hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage Prepaid. Catalog Free! Order from this ad. SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, O.

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS MAY PRICES

S. C. W. Leghorns ..... 10c each
Mixed Chicks ..... 8c each
100% live delivery. P. O. paid. All free range stock. Special prices on large lots.

HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM
T. J. Ehrenzeller McAlisterville, Pa.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM, - PORT TREVORTON, PA.

Two FreeBooks

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 26 years. *Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.*

winter. Not only are they the greatest layers of nice large white eggs which sell for highest price, but they are the healthiest and strongest. Chicks are very easy to raise—it takes poison to kill them. Also the Black Leghorns are always so nice and clean looking. While a white feathered fowl looks like a dirty drowned rat when wet and dirty.

I keep about 800 of these Black Beauties and buy my chicks. Have bought from him for years. Market buyers of broilers pay as much for the broilers as any other breed. Fact the Black Leghorn dresses the nicest yellowest skin you ever saw.—J. E. H.

EDITORS NOTE:—We feel that a good rule to follow in selecting a breed of poultry is to select one which the other farmers in the community already keep, rather than one which is not represented on other farms in the locality. There are many advantages in breeding the same variety that your neighbors have.

In the first place, the eggs from the community will be uniform. It will be much easier to purchase additional breeding stock. Sales of your stock will be easier to make and as a general rule the most work in breeding has been done in varieties which are the most popular.

We are very glad, however, to give you the experience of our subscriber with Black Leghorns. They are simply one variety of the leghorn breed and there is no question but that they do lay very fine eggs and that just as much success can be obtained with them as with any breed, particularly if the owner is especially fond of them. Aside from the question of choosing a breed that is well represented in the neighborhood, the problem of the variety to select is one of personal preference and every man will obtain the best success by choosing the breed which he likes best. We would be glad to hear from other men who have had experience with Black Leghorns.

Hens Or Pullets

Do pullets or hens lay the more eggs as a rule? Is it profitable to sell the hens and keep only pullets?—H. W. R., Pennsylvania.

ALL experiments show that most hens lay the greatest number of eggs during their pullet year and that they lay a few less every year of their lives. However, we do not feel that this warrants selling them when they are a year old. The average production of the hens may be kept about even with that of the pullets by the simple expedient of culling out the poor hens. It is easier to do this with hens than it is with pullets, and so the average of the hens which are kept may be as much or more than the average of the entire flock of pullets which may have been culled very little.

Cod Liver Oil for Chicks

How much cod liver should we mix with a mash for chicks and what is the best way to mix it?—G. H., New York.

ADD a quart of cod liver oil to each 100 pounds of mash. The best way to mix it is to first mix the oil with a small amount of mash and then mix this with the rest of the mash.

According to G. S. Vickers, field manager of the Ohio Accredited Hatcheries at the Ohio State University, experiments at the Kansas Agricultural College show a direct relationship between sunshine and hatchability. Five to seven days after the birds were in the sun, a decided increase in the fertility of the eggs was noticed. This seems to indicate that it takes a few days for the effects of the sun to register on the eggs.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE
Baby chicks of highest quality. **Special Pen Mated Stock** and **Extra High Bred Stock** at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$58.00	$110.00
S.C.R.I.Reds, Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Minoreas	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140.00
Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115.00
Assorted (odds & ends) mixed chicks ..	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering full Satisfaction. **WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU** in 1927. Flocks **AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.**

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot, Parks Ped. Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased **20TH CENTURY CHICKS** give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

EMPIRE CHICKS

will make you money because they are hatched from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled for healthy type and egg production and contains the blood of such leading strains as Fishels, Thompsons, Tancred, Barron and Wyckoff.
100% live arrival, postpaid. Prices:

	50	100	500
White Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, B. Minorcas	7.25	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, W. & S. L. Wyandottes	7.75	15.00	72.50

Order direct from this ad or send for free illustrated circular. Ref.—Peoples Bank.
EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, BOX 275, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks. Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, ...	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Legborns, Barred Rocks, Anconas, ...	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks' Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, ...	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk Minorcas, ...	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes, ...	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andeluslans, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We batch every chick we sell.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES BOX 214 GRAMPIAN, PA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK
40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$47.00	$70.00	$115.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00	90.00	150.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	11.50	22.00	84.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	6.50	12.00	48.00	72.00	120.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	5.00	9.00	36.00	54.00	90.00

Order from this Ad. Cata og Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY. Box 58 BUCYRUS, OHIO

Pure Bred Chicks

From High Egg Record Flocks

All leading varieties. American Cert-O-Culd. 21 years reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices. Sent prepaid.
100% live delivery guaranteed
LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B, TIFFIN, OHIO

CHICKS: OUR 11th YEAR

$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
Longs Reliable Hatchery
Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

$10 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Big, Active, Husky, Pure Bred chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands of chicks on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for price list or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY
Phone 1604 or 337. 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS. BEST BLOOD. 9½c UP. WRITE TODAY.
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QUALITY CHICKS. Heavy Layers. Culled Flocks. Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

Chicks

S. C. W. Leghorns $12.00 per 100
S. C. Reds ..... 14.00 per 100
S. C. Rocks .... 13.00 per 100
Order Direct
CLOYD NEIMOND, Box 9, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Properly Hatched — Safe delivery. Barred Rocks $14.00 per hundred. White Leghorns $12.00 per hundred.
MIFFLIN HATCHERY, MIFFLIN, PA.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads You must say "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Food for the Easter Festivals

And Flowers for Folks Who Want Beauty and Perhaps Financial Returns

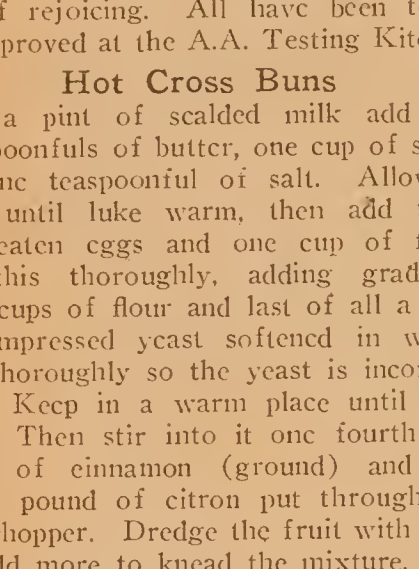
EASTER simply would not be the great celebration that it is unless the right foods were there to help out. Here is a collection of recipes suitable to this season of rejoicing. All have been tested and approved at the A.A. Testing Kitchen.

Hot Cross Buns

To a pint of scalded milk add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt. Allow to stand until luke warm, then add three well-beaten eggs and one cup of flour. Stir this thoroughly, adding gradually three cups of flour and last of all a cake of compressed yeast softened in water. Beat thoroughly so the yeast is incorporated. Keep in a warm place until very light. Then stir into it one fourth teaspoon of cinnamon (ground) and one fourth pound of citron put through the meat chopper. Dredge the fruit with flour and add more to knead the mixture. Set away to rise and at intervals gently push the dough down. Make the dough into buns and place in buttered tins giving plenty of room. When they have doubled in size mark with the cross, let stand ten minutes, then put in oven and bake twenty minutes. Brush the buns with a mixture of two tablespoonfuls of sugar, dissolved in two tablespoonsful of sweet milk. The mark of the cross should be cut deeply and filled with icing.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

These delicious buns are popular for Lenten use generally and for Good Friday especially.

Slip-on Blouses Are Smart



Nothing is more popular just now than the two-piece outfit. **Pattern 3014** *is one of the best designs for the blouse part of such a suit and is at the same time very easy to construct. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2⅛ yards of 40-inch with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting material.* **Price 13c.**

Escalloped Eggs

Use stale bread broken in very small pieces. Cover with sufficient milk to soften the bread and season with butter, pepper and salt with a wee bit of onion. When well blended, pour into a buttered baking dish having the contents about two inches deep. Make depressions in the mixture and break eggs one in each cavity. Sprinkle grated crumbs over them leaving the yolks exposed. Dot top generally with butter. Season the eggs and pour a little rich milk over all. Bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

A generous grating of cheese mixed with the bread crumbs adds greatly to the flavor as well as to the food value of escalloped eggs. This dish can well be used for a meat substitute.

Fried Rabbit

Fried rabbit is just as delicious as fried chicken if properly prepared. When dressed and cut up it should be soaked in salt water for half an hour. Then wipe dry, dip each piece in flour and fry in hot fat until done and well browned, on both sides. To the fat in the pan add two finely sliced onions and fry until browned, then stir in a tablespoonful of flour and enough hot water to make a smooth creamy sauce. Season with salt and pepper, a little grated lemon peel and minced parsley. Add two tablespoons of current jelly. When hot serve with the rabbit.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Many agencies are at work popularizing "brer rabbit" as a meat for general use. Rabbit might be used far more than it is and this recipe gives full instructions as to how to prepare one. Rabbit stew is another way of making the bunny useful.

Baked Eggs

Into a well buttered baking dish break required number of eggs and over them pour rich creamy milk until well covered. Season with pepper and sauce and generous lumps of butter. Bake in a moderate oven. —Mrs. G. G., New York.

This baked egg recipe is very similar to the escalloped eggs the difference being that some of the trimmings are left off. When cooked and ready for family use you may find the baked egg recipe more speedy.

White Mountain Dessert

On a serving plate place a helping of ice cream on a slice of pineapple making the cream conical in shape. Cover with whipped cream and top with a maraschino cherry.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Decorations for such desserts can be made at home by candying slices of apples using red coloring in the syrup. These bits of candy fruit may be thoroughly dried and kept in a jar for use as needed.

Easter Maple Balls

One cup of maple sugar, 1 cup light brown sugar, ¼ cup of water, ½ teaspoonful of almond extract and walnut meats. Boil sugar and water until it forms a soft ball when tried in cold water; then add almond extract. When partly cold, stir until creamy and when it is firm knead until smooth, form into small balls and press half a walnut meat into each ball. When cold and firm dip into melted chocolate.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

From our testing kitchen comes the recommendation that the amount of water in this recipe may be slightly increased in order to prolong the boiling process before the soft ball stage is reached. In the case of any candy the longer boiling gives a chance for the sugar to be thoroughly dissolved and helps to prevent its being grainy.

Profits and Pleasures from My Flower-Garden

IT is much pleasure to me to have a flower-garden to work in during the summer, as I also love to talk and write about my flowers the year around, the profits I get for them add greatly to my pleasure. It makes it all the more interesting to earn some pin-money from my cut flowers each week, and I use some of the money to add new varieties to my garden every year. I like hardy and annual flowers the best, as it does not make so much work to keep them over winter, but I like to have some dahlias anyway. Gladiolus bulbs are not hard to keep, but tedious to dig, yet they bring the most profits.

By cutting the flowers often, it prolongs the blooming season. The more I cut them off, the more they bloom, then by utilizing the cut flowers for profits, I keep them cut closely.

I do not sell all my flowers either, for I have more pleasure in giving them to friends and sick folks when I can. Many times I take a bunch to church and then send or give them to some one to enjoy while they last.

The last few years I have been disposing of my flowers in a very simple way, as I was only learning what could be done with them. In the meantime I increased my varieties, and improved my talents for something better, until now I see that if I am successful with my ideals this coming season, I will need to find other ways of disposing of my flowers in addition to what I have done in the past. Yet I realize that I have done well in this way.

My father can sell a great many bunches of flowers to his city customers along with his farm produce. Two or three times a week he takes from one to six bunches, and takes as much as the customers are willing to pay for them, from ten to fifty cents each. Many of the city folks like a fresh bouquet of flowers, but have no place to raise them, and cannot afford to spend much money for them. Yet they often give me orders for flowers for a special occasion, and sometimes I find it hard to supply the demand, for they get quite scarce at times.

It may be interesting to know how I send my flowers to the city, so they do not wilt while being hauled around. They keep nicely by placing them in cans of fresh water, so I save all the discarded fruits cans for this purpose. I pack them in small, shallow boxes with paper around them, so they can be placed in the shade easily. As the flowers are sold out, the cans are emptied and the boxes and cans are brought home ready for the next trip.

Most any flower will sell that will keep nice a long time. I cut as many buds with them as I can, so they last longer. I start with Peonies in the spring, and follow up in succession with roses, irises, Gladioli, dahlias, asters, snapdragons, larkspurs and any other kinds that I happen to have, then I finish out the season with chrysanthemums.—E. B. E., Ohio.

Points from Flower Show

THE annual flower show at New York City always has many suggestions for the home grower and for making home grounds more attractive. The exhibits of garden clubs were especially suited to the needs of amateurs.

Two cottage dooryards, one front and one back, were full of suggestions for even the humblest lover of flowers. Easy informality and "homey" charm were created by the lack of clipped shrubbery, straight-sided beds, walks, etc. The flag stones in the winding walk had grass peeping up between, the flower-bed along the side had a gently curving border; the plantings near the house were evergreens or irregular heights which were unclipped; the porch pillars had climbing roses trailing upon them. The back yard was just as charming as the front, with its neat rows of vegetables, its sand-pile for the baby, and its general air of beauty and usefulness. Things were not overcrowded, the best effect being obtained with the open stretches of grass, with beds along the edges. Low grading plants were placed in the front of beds and graduated up to the tallest ones in the back. (April 2nd issue of the A.A. had such a list for annuals). Another idea which can be easily worked out in many dooryards is a rockery with small cacti or desert plants growing in the loose soil. Many of the professional exhibitors had fine collections of these desert plants at a reasonable price.

The people who have been confronted with the problem of making their roadside stands look attractive and still be convenient for quick service found a great many fine suggestions in the little models provided in the competition for that purpose.

A section for flowers, a table or counter for wrapping purposes, a cash register or strong box for change, shelving or crates for displaying vegetables—above all, order and beauty—what a contrast to some of the hit-or-miss and at times, almost repulsive conglomeration we sometimes see in actual practice!

Judging from the great variety of roses on exhibit one can pick and choose any color or size he wishes. From many viewpoints, no flower is quite so satisfactory on the farm as the rose.

Taking advantage of the natural "lay" of the land was emphasized in the prize winning gardens. A small brook furnishes an ideal spot for the plants and shrubs which love wet soil, pussy-willows, irises, or even some of the kitchen herbs, cress, etc. "Truth to life is the greatest art" is especially fine practice when growing flowers and in making home grounds attractive. If one can find out what a plant likes and satisfy its wants in a very natural way—just as old mother Nature does the job—the effect is more than apt to be lovely.

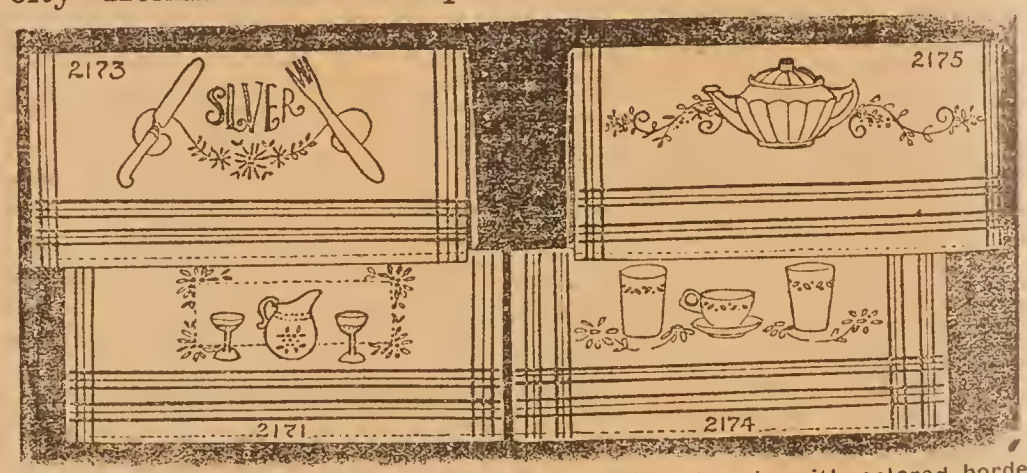
More Power to Her Arm!

THE article on "Emergency Meringue" with comment thereon in the issue of February 19 brings to mind the early days of my housekeeping when with more zeal than knowledge, I searched for economical recipes. One day I happened on this bit of wisdom: "One cannot omit everything but the pan and the recipe and have the pudding nourishing and palatable." This brought me up with a round turn and I realized afresh that the main function of food is to nourish.

But in these later days when "fair" (if ever) and "forty" are receding into the dim distance, but "fat" stands valiantly by, a recipe which gives form without too much substance strikes a responsive chord.

It may be dietetic heresy but I question the statement that the real reason for adding frostings and meringues is to increase food value. My own opinion is that the purpose is to add to the pleasing taste and appearance of food and to show housewifely prowess. These are all commendable aims. In fact the efforts of the housekeeper to make her meals a delight to the eye as well as a satisfaction to the stomach should meet with hearty approval. It is a legitimate way for her to express her desire for beauty in the common things of life. More power to her arm and down with the idea that demands full food value in all the dainty touches we enjoy and admire!—Agnes B. Wells, L. I.

Novelty Hemmed and Striped Glass Towels No. 2171-73-74-75



The designs shown are made up and hemmed glass towels with colored borders in blue or red, and come in size 16x31 inches. The material is extra quality, no-lint glass toweling that will give exceptionally good service. A detailed working chart, showing the exact color scheme, and where each is used furnished with each towel. Any of these towels sent postpaid on receipt of thirty cents. Be sure to state numbers of towels desired when ordering. Add twenty-five cents for our Embroidery Book which is well illustrated and shows how to make all the standard embroidery stitches. Send orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

A Timely Easter Party

Which Combines Spring Showers and Easter Ideas

"April Showers,
Bring forth May flowers."

FOR a very clever party for the Easter time it is a new and novel way to issue your invitations as though they were weather reports. Cut the cards in the shape of parasols, and write thereon, "Weather forecast for Saturday April 16, 1927. Heavy shower at one o'clock, followed by sunshine and continual fair weather". On the handle write your name and address.

As the guests are arriving there will be a "patter of conversation" followed by a big clap of thunder. (In the kitchen have some one pound on a large sheet of tin, with a wooden potato masher.) This is the call to luncheon.

For place cards have tiny dolls, under parasols. For the centerpiece go to your shoe merchants and borrow four pairs of new rubbers, place them in a circle around a bowl of spring flowers. Have rubbers filled with smilax, and another parasol opened, in the heel of each rubber.

The following may be served.

Creamed Pressed Chicken
Creamed Irish Potatoes . English Peas
Parker House Rolls Butter
Rhubarb Conserve
Cabbage And Egg Salad
(Serve the salad in the scooped out shell of the cabbage)
Pineapple Sherbert Devils Food Cake
Coffee Easter Eggs

When the guests have returned to the front rooms, each may be presented with a nest of straw and a single fresh egg. Each in turn must blow their egg, and then with paint, powder and clever fingers, turn the egg into a good looking face. Have a supply of different colored zephyrs for making the fashionable bob, or a long braid of hair. Also have scissors, paste, paper, etc.

When the most talented artist has been selected, she should be presented with a basket of candy eggs. Be sure there are enough eggs for each guest and some to spare in the basket, as the lucky winner will undoubtedly treat, and it would be a shame to go home with not a single Easter egg in the basket.

Then let the artists prove themselves skillful milliners, and cap each beautiful face with a befitting Easter bonnet. Have an abundance of crepe paper, and rather heavy colored paper, also some gilt paper. Some may even go so far as to make a dress for the doll-egg, and thus have a display or fashion show. To the cleverest and most artistic producer, give a nest full of tiny rabbits and chickens, again being sure there are candies enough to go around and to spare.—MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

The Easter Rabbit

A PRETTY legend brought to America by the Dutch colonist explains how Bunny came to be associated with the festivities of Easter. Many years ago, in the land of dikes and windmills, there came an Easter when the people were perplexed to think of some way to keep the children from dissapointment. The harvests had failed, and material for the usual treats were lacking; but, at last an ingenious mother solved the problem. Eggs were painted with bright colors and hidden here and there among the grasses and flowers in a grove of trees, to be found by the eager children. Just as a keen-eyed youngster spied a nest of the gay-tinted eggs, a hare leaped from its hiding place nearby and ran swiftly away.

Nature Magazine.

A Plant Market

SPRING brings with it a desire for plants and more plants, all kinds. Mrs. Mary S. Foster of Central Park, L. I., tells in the *National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild Magazine* how a small plant market was held in her little village.

"An easy and economical way to conduct a plant market is to have a curb market. A good location is essential; so for small villages and towns, a location on the main street near the depot is about the best.

A counter can easily be formed by using four barrels and nine 2" x 8" x 12 foot planks. Place the planks in piles of threes in the form of a hollow square and overlapping about two feet at the corners. Then place the barrels for supports and arrange the planks on top, one top overlapping at each corner. It is a good plan to tie the side counter planks with heavy cord or small rope to prevent slipping.

The counter may be covered with used table oil cloth or newspapers. Large jars or vases of cut flowers can be placed at each corner to add color and decoration. On one side of the counter plants selling at from one cent—two cents to five can be arranged. Place the pretty potted plants on the center counter and the less attractive ones on another side. Potted plants sell from five cents up according to the kinds and varieties. Small shrubs can be so arranged under the counters as to be attractive. These sell at from 15 cents for one to a dollar for three fair sized bushes. Use strawberry boxes and also pint berry boxes make ideal receptacles for potted plants, and are very attractive. Many times two or more small plants can be placed in one basket, or three perhaps, and sold two for ten cents or three for fifteen cents or at any other reasonable price.

A well arranged plant market is an event in a town and usually bears excellent results. The hours of the sale may be from 2:30 to 7 P. M., or during such hours as may be considered the best in any particular locality.

Easter Lilies

L. MITCHELL THORNTON

Fair Easter blossoms with your charms and graces,
Beside the altar rail your beauty shows
And in the Huskster's cart, you lift your faces,
Fairest of flowers the generous Springtime knows.
Pure as the morn and flawless as the glory
Of Him who rose that far off Easter Day
You come to earth to tell your wondrous story,
And upward point a safe and certain way.
We breathe, the incense from your fragrant chalice
The same whatever soil be at your feet,
In humble cot or in the king's high palace
You bloom superbly pure and subtly sweet.
When day grows dim and shadows deepen round us,
You, starlike, light the gloom on every side,
Beggar or Prince, the night had hopeless found us
Save for thy Lord, oh bloom of Easter Tide.

The Stylish Plaited Skirt

The vogue for two-piece dresses is accommodated by the separate plaited **skirt pattern 3012.** *It attaches to a camisole body to assure hanging correctly. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅛ yards of 36-inch material with ⅞ yard of 36-inch for camisole.* **Price 13c.**

To Clean Windowshades

FROM a manufacturer of a washable window shade cloth comes the following suggestion as to keeping such shades fresh and clean. This is worth remembering when housecleaning-time rolls around, but bear in mind that the shade to begin with should be of the washable variety.

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon, his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing. The following day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

He goes to France, and enlists without trouble in the Foreign Legion. He learns that two Englishmen recently enlisted and believes they are his brothers.

He finds his brothers and makes the acquaintance of two Americans and of Color Sargeant LeJaune.

IT was decided that I should write to Isobel, telling her where I was, and saying that I knew where Michael and Digby were, and could send them any messages or news.

Isobel was to use her discretion as to admitting that she knew where I was, but if she did not admit it, she was to add—the simple truth—that she had not the slightest idea as to where the others were.

This plan was Michael's, and as he seemed keen on it, and neither Digby nor I saw anything against it, we adopted it, and I wrote a letter which she could show to Aunt Patricia, or not, as she liked.

I wrote as follows:—

"Legionnaire John Smith, No. 18896,
7th Company, Premier Etranger,
Sidi-bel-Abbes, Algeria.

Dear Isobel,

A letter to the above address will find me. Michael and Digby know it also. I can send them any messages, or news, from Brandon Abbas. Neither of them is in England. Either of them will let me know if he changes his present address. I am in excellent health. I shall write again if I hear from you. I am anxious to know what is happening at home.

John."

Michael and Digby approved of this, as it opened up a line of communication with Brandon Abbas, but made no change in the situation.

From what we had learnt, after discreet enquiries of Boldini, we had quite come to the conclusion that the English police would take no steps in pursuit of the legionary, John Smith, so long as he remained in the Legion, even though there were strong reasons for suspecting him to be John Geste who had disappeared at the time of the jewel-robbery.

But I privately inserted a scrap of paper on which was a message of undying and unalterable love to my sweetheart. This she could destroy, and the letter she could produce for Aunt Patricia's information or not, as might seem best to her in whatever circumstances arose....

On a Saturday night, a fortnight later, I got a private and personal love-letter that made me wildly happy and as proud as a peacock; and, with it, a long letter that I could send to Michael and Digby if I wished to do so.

This latter said that things were going on at Brandon Abbas exactly as before.

Aunt Patricia had, so far, communicated neither with the police nor with anybody else, and had taken no steps, whatsoever in the matter.

Apparently she had accepted the fact that one of the three Gestes had stolen the "Blue Water"—and, extraordinary and incredibly, she was just doing nothing at all about it, but simply awaiting Uncle Hector's return.

I don't know what Uncle Hector will say about the delay in going to Scotland Yard! It almost looks as though Aunt wants the culprit to escape, or else feels that Uncle Hector would prefer that there should be no public scandal if it could possibly be avoided, and the sapphire recovered privately. Somehow I can't think that Aunt would have any mercy on the thief, though—and I really don't think she'd suppose Uncle Hector would prefer this delay to scandal. Surely he is not the person to care twopence about scandal, and he certainly is not the person to approve a delay that may make recovery impossible. I can't make it out at all.

Fancy Uncle Hector robbed of thirty thousand pounds! He'll go raving mad and kill people!

Oh, John, where is the wretched thing? And how long will it be before you can all come back? I shall wire to you at once if it turns up, and I shall certainly come and see you if you don't come soon—for it's my private opinion that you are all three together!...."

I produced this letter for Michael and Digby to read, at our Sunday "Council of War" next morning.

Michael read it without a word of comment, and with an inscrutable face.

Digby said, "The little darling! I bet she comes out to Sidi if the thing doesn't turn up!" and he bounced on the bed, with glee, at the idea.

"Wonder what Uncle Hector will do?" said Michael. "Poor Aunt Patricia will get a thin time...."

"For not preventing us from pinching it?" jeered Digby.

"No—for not calling in the police at once," said Michael.

"I wonder why she didn't," I remarked.

"Yes," said Michael. "Funny, isn't it?"

And yawning and turning round from the window, out of which we had been looking, I noticed that Boldini was asleep on his bed behind us. It was curious how quietly that man could move about, with his cat-like steps and silent ways.

* * *

Recruit-days passed swiftly away, and we were too busy and too tired to be wretched.

From five in the morning till five in the evening we were hard at it, and after that we had plenty to do in preparing our kit and accoutrements for the morrow.

That done, or given to a needy comrade to do, we dressed in our walking-out uniforms and went for a walk in tawdry hybrid Sidi, or to hear the Legion's magnificent band in the Place Sadi Carnot, or the Jardin Publique. Usually we three went together, but sometimes the two Americans and St. André would accompany us, and Boldini whenever we could not shake him off.

He stuck to us closer than a brother sticketh, and after his first usefulness was over (and paid for), as we gained experience and learnt the ropes, we certainly did not desire his society for himself alone.

But apparently he desired ours, and ardently.

The more we saw of the two Americans, the better we liked them, and the same applied to St. André—but precisely the converse was true of Boldini.

However, we were not troubled by his presence when Buddy went out with us, for the American would have none of him, and scrupled not to say so with painful definiteness.

"Get to hell outa this, Cascara Sagrada," he would say truculently. "Don' wantcha. Go gnaw circles in the meadow and keep away from me with both feet....Skoot, son," or some equally discouraging address.

Painful as this was, we were glad to profit by it, for Boldini waxed more and more offensively familiar. Put into words, the message of his manner to us three (his implications, and the general atmosphere he endeavoured to create) was:

"Come—we're all scoundrels together! Why this silly pretence of innocence and superiority? Let's be a united gang and share all loot" kind of idea.

I did not understand Buddy's virulent detestation of the man, though; and when I asked him about it one day, when he flatly refused to let Boldini join us in the canteen, all he could reply was:

"He's a rattlesnake with a silent rattle, and he's Lejaune's spy. You wanta watch out. He's on your trail fer somethin'," and Hank had confirmed this with a drawled, "Shore, Bo, watch the critter."

Another person who most certainly watched us, and with a baleful boding eye, was Colour-Sergeant Lejaune himself, now, alas, Sergeant-Major.

We were, however, far too keen, careful, and capable to give him the opportunity he obviously desired.

When he came in for room-inspection he made no pretence of not giving us and our kit, accoutrements, and bedding, a longer and more searching inspection than he gave to anybody else except Buddy.

When I met the long hard stare of his hot and cruel eyes, I thought of a panther or some other feral beast whose sole mental content was hate....

"We're sure for it, pard," said Buddy to me after one of these inspections. "Our name's mud. That section boss makes me feel like when I butted into a grizzly-b'ar. On'y I like the b'ar better."

It was also quite clear that Corporal Dupré had found that he had said the wrong thing when he replied to Lejaune's enquiry as to what sort of unspecified animals we were, by declaring that we were model recruits whose sole object appeared to be the meriting of his approval.

Corporal Dupré was not a bad fellow at heart, but "he had got to live," and it grew clearer and clearer, as the weeks went by, that we three could do nothing right and Boldini nothing wrong.

Our chief offense was that we would commit no offence, but we felt we walked on very thin ice....

In less than a couple of months we were dismissed recruit-drills and became full-blown *légionnaires*.

Above the head of my bed appeared a printed pasteboard, bearing the legend, "John Smith, No. 18896, Soldier 2nd Class," and I was a (second-class) Soldier of Fortune, taking my place in the ranks of my battalion. In time I should be a Soldier 1st Class, if I were good.

Michael, Digby, the two Americans, Maris, and St. André came to the battalion at the same time, and our little party kept together.

We now learned what marching really is, and why the Legion is known in the Nineteenth Army Corps as the "cavalry on foot." The route-marches were of appalling length at an unvarying five kilometres an hour. Over English roads, in the English climate, and with the English soldier's kit, they would have been incredible. Over sand and desert stones, under the African sun, and with the much heavier kit of the legionary (which includes tent-canvass, firewood, a blanket, and a spare uniform), they were infinitely more so.

By the time we three felt ourselves old soldiers, we also began to feel we were stagnating mentally, and becoming mechanical, bored, and stale. Night after night of strolling about Sidi-bel Abbès was not good enough, and our brains were demanding exercise.

Michael decreed that we should study Arabic, both for the good of our souls and with a view to future usefulness at such time as we should be generals entrusted with diplomatic missions or military governorships.

Our Arabic proved useful before then.

We made rapid progress and, after a time, made a point of talking Arabic to each other. It is an easy language to learn, especially in a country where it is spoken.

And still Boldini haunted us like our shadow, Corporal Dupré waited for a chance to report us, and Lejaune bided his time.

But we were wary and we were unexceptionable soldiers. Even these skilful fault-finders and fault-makers could not get an opportunity, and we were favourably noticed by our Lieutenant (Debussy) and Captain (Renouf), of whom we saw all too little. Theirs to lead us in manœuvers and war, the non-commissioned officers' to prepare us to be led. And in this the officers assisted them only by their authority. In every possible way, and some impossible ways, they upheld the power of the non-coms., backed them up on every occasion, took their word for everything, and supported them blindly.

There was no appeal. What the non-commissioned officer said, was true; and what he did, was right, as against the private soldier. The resulting discipline was wonderful—and so was the bitterness, hatred, and despair of some of the victims of injustice and personal spite.

The Americans were not as lucky, or not as careful, as we three. For one thing, they sometimes drank the appalling maddening filth sold in the low-class wine-shops of the Spanish quarter or the Ghetto. Crude alcohol made from figs, rice, or wood, and known as *bapédi, tchum-tchum,* and *genièvre,* would make Buddy's temper explosive and uncertain, while it rendered Hank indiscriminatingly affectionate and apt to fall heavily upon the neck of the Sergeant of the Guard, when the latter admitted him, singing joyously, in the watches of the night.

Then was Lejaune happy, and reminded them of how they had opened their mouths in his presence, upon the evening of their entry into the Legion.

When they were confined to barracks, he would have the defaulters' roll called at odd times, in the hope of their missing it, and, when they were in the *salle de police,* would see that the Sergeant of the Guard turned them out hourly, under pretence of suspecting that they had tobacco or drink.

Sometimes he would go himself to their cells, in the middle of the night, arouse them with a sudden roar, and give a swift, harsh order, in the hope that it would be disobeyed through resentment or drunken stupidity.

I think he would have given a month's pay to have succeeded in goading one of them into striking him. It was my constant fear that Buddy would do so. And daily we dinned this into their ears, and prayed that something of the sort would not happen. However, they were old soldiers and wily Americans....

And so the months passed, and every week I heard from my darling. Nothing happened at Brandon Abbas.

Gussie had gone to Sandhurst, the Chaplain was about again, and Uncle Hector had postponed his home-coming after all and had gone to Kashmir to shoot bear, as he had had poor sport with tiger in the Central Provinces.

No reference was ever made to the missing "Blue Water," no questions had been asked of Isobel, and she had volunteered no information as to our whereabouts and her being in communication with me.

Also she would "come into" her money on her next birthday, and she was then going to do a little travelling, and intended to wander in Algeria!

"Hope she comes before we go—or that we don't go before she comes," said Digby, on learning this last piece of information—for we were full of hope that we should be among those selected for the big special draft that was going south before long.

Everyone knew that a battalion, a thousand strong, was going to "demonstrate" on the border shortly, and "demonstrating" meant further peaceful penetration with the bayonet, active service, and chances of distinction, decoration, and promotion.

If we did not go we should be bitterly disappointed, and lapse into mere bored and disillusioned victims of a monotonous soul-killing routine, daily doing the drill

(*Continued from page 26*)

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CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interestnig information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

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IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get—our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

FARM 185 acres, 20 head stock, horses, hens, tractor, milker, valuable timber lot, equipment, crops, price $7,500. $1,750 down, balance $200 yearly. Let your wants be known. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

FARMS ALL SIZES; Meeting every preference and purse, in and around the beautiful Mohawk Valley. PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

222 ACRES, 2 HOUSES, modern barn for 30 cows, 20 acres alfalfa, level land, adapted to alfalfa, wheat, dairy and poultry. Two miles to Cornell University. Your children can live at home while going through college. Price including machinery $60 per acre. G. F. WARREN, Ithaca, N. Y.

170 ACRES Alfalfa, Tobacco and Dairy farm, Southern New York. Near State road. Concrete stable, 24 head Jamesway equipment. Two-family house. BOX 412, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City

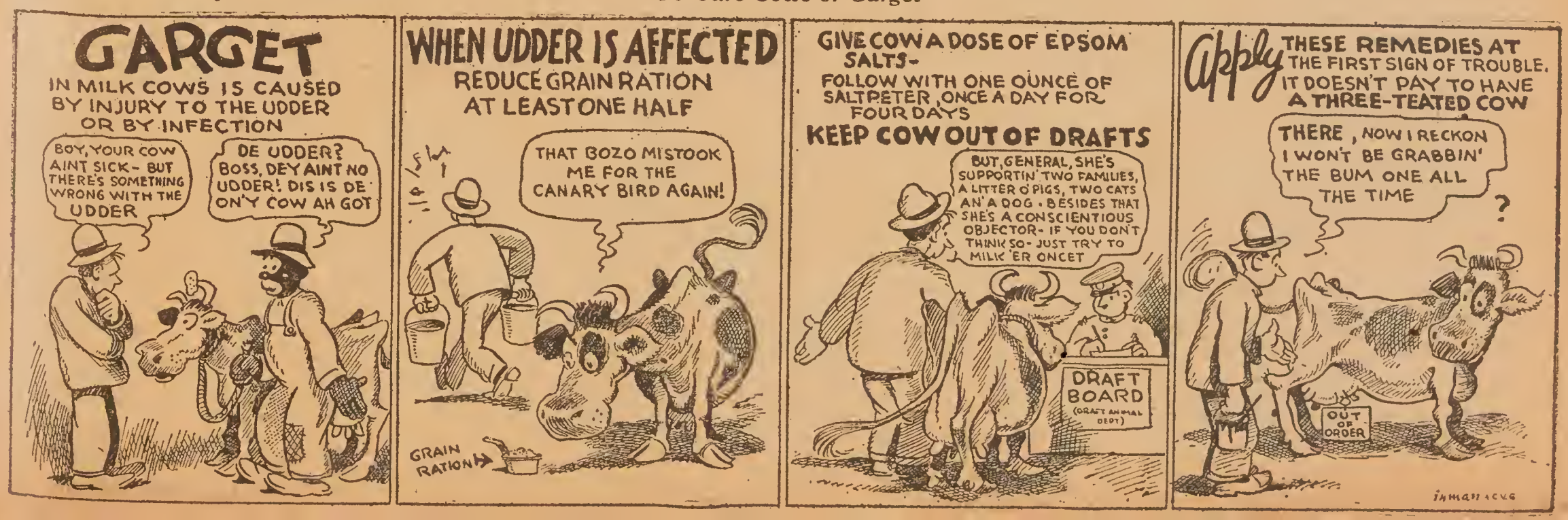
HELP WANTED

WANTED—Married man for Herdsman and general farmer. Must be an experienced cow man. Prefer party with extra help and milkers. Wages $80 and perquisites. Position open for a single man. Location New Jersey. BOX 409, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED: An elderly lady to help in a nice farm home who likes children more than high wages. Want someone who can help with the dishes and help care for children. MRS. HOWARD FREDERICKS, R. D. 2, Canajoharie, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Cure Cows of Garget



CLASSIFIED ADS

HELP WANTED

SALESMEN—A national producing and sales organization, marketing products sold to dairy farms, creameries, etc., is about to expand its distribution. Salesmen who either have sold to cattle breeders or who understand them will find it worth-while to communicate with us. The products are without competition. The earnings are practically without limit. To a limited number of the right type of men we offer the exclusive sales franchise in certain territories, of which your community may be one, and the opportunity to earn on a permanent basis, the exceptionally large commissions that are paid in this line of selling. Write immediately, giving references, and state whether you own a car. AMERICAN OIL & DISINFECTANT CORP., 114-5th Ave., New York City.

FARM MANAGER WANTED to take charge of a dairy farm which is conducted in connection with a liberal boarding school for boys and girls. Two men already on farm. Scientific training required, with several years' experience. Single man preferred. Manager would be on school faculty. Salary discussed with likely candidates. Write details of training and experience. HENRY R. LINVILLE, Co-Director, Manumit School, Pawling, N. Y.

REAL OPPORTUNITY for dirt farmer; best agricultural county in Michigan; 60 miles from Detroit, near St. Clair River; 80 acres under cultivation; barn, fences, implements. Married man willing to work on percentage basis preferred. BOX 411, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED—Married Man, good milker, permanent position. Good house, barn, hen house and garden spot for your use. Prefer Catholic. State wages and give references in first letter. BOX 413 c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

PENNA-EXTRACTED Buckwheat Honey, 10 lbs. $1.80; 5-$1.00, postpaid. J. F. WOODRUFF, Powell, Pa.

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10—$2.00. Buckwheat, $1.00, $1.75, postpaid 3rd zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX INCH White Pine Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—$25.00 per thousand—five thousand feet $100.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price. One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW. New Haven. Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE. Jr., East Worcester. N. Y.

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting. 1 lb. 45c; 3 lbs. $1.20. Postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth. Mass.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON Dimock. Pa.

HUMOROUS Rural Plays—Catalogue free. HARRY DOTY, Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith Shop, woodwork shop, equipped with tools, shingle mill with 40-horse steam power. For particulars write T. C. GINNEY, Peterboro, N. Y.

HAY AND STRAW for dairies, horses, cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. F. LOWE & SON. Fultonville, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

VANCO LAWN SEED. Prepared from best grades of white clover and lawn grasses. No chaff. No dirt. 50c per pound delivered. Cash with order. References if desired. HORTONVANN HDWE. CO., Penn Yan, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEONIES, 8 varieties, $2.50; 15 varieties Iris, $1.00; 6 varieties Phlox, $1.00; 40 Gladioli, $1.00; Rambler roses, any color, 2 for $1.00; 4 Barberry. $1.00. Fine large plants. Catalogue of others free. 1 Peony extra for $5.00 orders. BABCOCK GARDENS, Carrier 79, Jamestown, New York.

CERTIFIED RASPBERRY, Blackberry, Strawberry Plants. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Japanese Barberry, Spireas, Hydrangeas, etc. Everything guaranteed. Lowest prices. List free. BAKER'S NURSERY, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

DANISH CABBAGE SEED. Imported this year. Ball Head and Round Head. Price $2.40 per lb. Order at once. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Moravia, N. Y.

RED SPY, Cortland, Early McIntosh, and a complete line of fruit trees. Ornamentals, Gladiolus, Dahlias, Canna, etc. Catalog free. PLEASANT VIEW GARDENS, Dansville, N. Y.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Mary, Martha Washington, Rust Proof, $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand, prepaid. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

DANISH BALLHEAD Cabbage Seed, from a heavy yielding strain. $2.50 lb. postpaid. C. J. STAFFORD, R. No. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

CLARAGE CORN holds World's Record—168 bushels per acre. DUNLAP & SON, Williamsport, Ohio.

SEND $1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth $3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut.

DOUBLE PETUNIA SEEDS. Mixed colors, Sturdy New England seeds. Packet 30 cents. Large single, 20 cents. PETUNIA GARDENS, South Easton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Wilson Soy Bean Seed. Write for sample. NORMAN HEDGES, R-3, Laurel, Delaware.

RHUBARB ROOTS $1.00 per Dozen; $4.00 per 100. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Delaware.

Barley—Clover—Oats

FOR SALE—Alpha Barley, Victory Oats, Alsike Clover, Marquis Spring Wheat. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Kendaia, Seneca Co., N. Y.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY and Ithacan Oats—the new, white, high-yielding, Cornell variety; College inspected. Canada Field Peas. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

CORNELLIAN OATS, Alpha Barley. Best varieties grown. ELTON R. WAGNER, Youngstown, N. Y. R. D. No. 20.

Fruit Trees

APPLE TREES, 2 year old, 4 to 6 ft. 25c each. Baldwin, Delicious, Greening, McIntosh Red, Spy, Wealthy. Peach trees, 2 to 3½ ft. 15c each. Elberta Hale. Concord Grape vines 10c, $6 per 100. Hydrangea bushes, 25c. Many other items at special prices. All stock strictly first class and guaranteed true to name. Catalog free. THOMAS MARKS & CO., Nurserymen and Fruit Growers, Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES and plants direct from grower. Reliable stock. Reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. EDW ROWAN NURSERY, 5 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

Gladiolus Bulbs

CHOICE GLADIOLUS at low prices. Buy only named kinds so you will know what you are getting. Prince of Wales salmon pink, Bertrex white, Schwaben yellow, Evelyn Kirtland glistening pink, American Indian ruffled red, 50c per dozen. No order filled for less than 50c. Order now. B. F. ADAMS, West Edmeston, N. Y.

Get A Handful of Inquiries in Every Mail

FROM A MARKET OF

140,000 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscribers

USE A CLASSIFIED "AD"

DON'T DELAY—CUT THIS OUT TODAY

American Agriculturist, Classified Dept.,
461-B Fourth Avenue, New York City

Gentlemen:

Here's my ad!—Insert the following classified advertisement containing _____ words at 7c per word, making a total of $_____ per insertion or $_____ for _____ insertions, which amount you will find enclosed, together with bank references.

_____

_____

_____

_____

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 24*)

in which we were perfect; cursing the guard-mounting, sentry-go, and endless "fatigues"; learning the things we knew by heart; performing the exercises and operations we could do blindfold; and dragging ourselves through the killing route-marches that we hated.

But what a cruel thing if we were selected and sent off just as Isobel was coming!

On the other hand, if we were not taken (and we were still very junior soldiers), we should at any rate have Isobel's visit to Sidi-bel-Abbès to look forward to.

So great was my longing to see her that, had I been alone, I really think that I should, at times, have toyed with the idea of "going on pump," "making the promenade," which all *légionnaires* continually discuss and frequently attempt. This "going on pump," whatever that may mean, is the Legion name for deserting, and generally consists in slow preparation and swift capture, or a few days' thirst-agony in the desert, and ignominious return, or else in unspeakable torture and mutilation at the hands of the Arabs.

Being matchless trackers, well-armed, good shots, and brave men, they are very successful bloodhounds.

However, the attempt is frequently made by maddened victims of injustice or of sheer monotony and hardship and their punishment, when caught, varies from leniency to cruel severity, according to the degree of *cafard* from which they were suffering, and to the amount of uniform and kit they may have lost.

(*To Be Continued*)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published weekly at 425 Carroll St., Elmira, N. Y., for April 1, 1927.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and address of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 417 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; Birge Kinne, 133 Longview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee of in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security bolders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of March, 1927.

(Seal) Elizabeth Campbell.

(My commission expires March 30, 1927)

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
President.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

GLADIOLUS BULBS—The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection: Thirty, ALL DIFFERENT, including lavender, salmon, blotched, Holland Giant, etc., blooming size, with planting directions, $1, postpaid. Easily grown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send for 36-page Gladiolus Book describing 175 magnificent varieties. Has special offers. Tells how to grow. Contains 40 illustrations. It's free! HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J. New Lebanon, N. Y.

25 CHOICE GLADIOLUS for $1.10, postpaid, value $2.50. All colors, selected from finest named varieties. L. DEGLER, 1128 Green St., Reading, Pa.

Plants

CABBAGE PLANTS. My frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities $1.00 per 1000. By mail postpaid: 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25. Tomato plants leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.50, 1000 for $2.50. By express, 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple and Red Raspberry plants. Why take a chance? We are willing to take it for you. We guarantee to deliver you plants, true to name, freshly dug from new fields, that will be sure to please you. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

DISEASE-FREE Cuthbert, Columbian raspberry plants, clean healthy. Satisfaction or money returned. Ask for list. M. CULVER, 238 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

CABBAGE, LETTUCE, Tomato, plants—25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 75c; 500, $3.00; 1000, $5.00. Satisfaction or money refunded. E. FETTER, Lewisburg, Pa.

VEGETABLE SEEDLINGS—Ready to transplant or pot. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Peppers. All varieties $3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Salvia, Aster $5.00 per 1000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

Seed Potatoes

SEED POTATOES: Green Mountains, Russetts, Sir Walter Raleigh and Irish Cobblers. All northern grown from heavy yielding strain. Price $5.50 per 150 lb. sack. Order at once, stock limited. Cash or check with order. Shipment late in March. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Moravia, N. Y.

CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLER Potatoes. This strain is practically free from disease and vigorous yielder. Buy your seed from a grower with years of experience and a reputation of developing disease free and high yielding strains. GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

POTATOES—EARLY IRISH Cobblers, hill-selected, official yield 443 bu. per acre. Russets. All raised from certified seed. WM. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

PEDIGREED POTATOES—Certified Cobblers grown in far-North. Vigorous seed that will grow a bumper crop. Price attractive. MOREYVALE FARM, Sheldon, Vt.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth Rural Type, Heavy-weight Strain, 365 bu. per acre. H. L. HODNETT & SONS, Fillmore, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED Potatoes. Sir Walter Raleigh and Rural Russett. E. A. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

NORTHERN SPY POTATOES—Nearly blightless. Other varieties also. Write GEORGE M. PROPER, Summit, N. Y.

TOBACCO

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SEND UP 5 Names of tobacco users with order for 4 lbs. of our tobacco for $1.00 and get an extra pound free. Pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

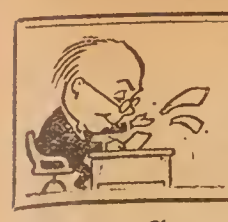
BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER—One barrel or case packed with dishes. SECONDS. Not less than 100 pieces. Contains cups, saucers, various sized plates, oatmeals, sauce dishes, platters, sugars, creamers, etc. Price $5.50 per barrel. Same conditions on decorated ware $9.00 per barrel.

Attractful 100 piece gold band dinner set, service for twelve people. Guaranteed, $12.00. Send $5.50, $9.00 or $12.00 check or money order. If freight is over $1.00 we pay difference. Barrels unlimited. Shipped from our CHINA COMPANY, Dept. D., 541 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

BARREL OF Slightly Imperfected crockery containing over 100 useful dishes. $6.00 prepaid. Circular on request. WINIKER BROTHERS, Dept. 110, Millis, Mass.

AMERICAN BEAUTY Roses, also other natural colors, crepe paper waxed, green foliage. 7 for 50c; 15 for $1.00; Sweet Peas, 35c dozen, postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. MISS LILLIAN HUBBELL, Cold Spring Farm, Rochester, Vermont.



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Forest Service Warns Against Ranger Correspondence Schools

ACTIVITIES of several correspondence schools which purport to prepare young men for ranger jobs and practically guarantee Government employment on the National Forests upon completion of the course have been brought to the attention of the Forest Service. The large number of letters asking about ranger positions which come by every mail to Forest Service headquarters are believed to be the result of extensive advertising on the part of some of these schools.

Many of the statements in these advertisements are misleading and in some cases absolutely false, says the Forest Service. These advertisements frequently convey the impression that the forest ranger's job is largely a play-time job, or a convenient means for an outing in the woods. As a matter of fact, the position of forest ranger is a permanent one of considerable responsibility, requiring arduous work often under difficult conditions, and with definite requirements as to experience and ability.

Cannot Guarantee Employment

Forest Service officials doubt the value of correspondence schools under ordinary circumstances in furnishing proper preparation for ranger positions. It is pointed out that in order to pass the examination for ranger, applicants must show in a mental test that they have adequate educational qualifications, and the law requires that rangers shall be selected, when practicable, from qualified citizens of the State in which the work lies. Opportunities for forest ranger work are very limited for young men in some states, particularly where no National Forests exist. In any event, no institution is authorized to guarantee employment after its course is completed.

Grape Buyer Fails to Make Checks Good

THE Service Bureau has been endeavoring to settle two claims against James Shinbbo, 167 Susquehanna Street, Binghamton, N. Y., a fruit and produce dealer of that city, but to date has had no success. The story in a nut shell is that Shinbbo purchased grapes from two farmers in Yates County and paid for them by check. One claim amounts to $350.00 and the other $147.35.

One of these accounts amounted to $400 but the Service Bureau succeeded in getting one $50 payment. However, subsequent checks have been protested and we have been unable to reduce the $350 claim any further. We have been informed by the Citizens Bank of Binghamton, that because of the great deal of trouble with protested checks and overdrawn accounts, it has been compelled to discontinue Shinbbo's account.

The Service Bureau regrets that in this instance it cannot be of any material help although it has written dozens of letters to Shinbbo. However, the old saying is that you cannot get blood out of a stone. The only thing left for our subscribers to do in this case, is to get together and pool their interests, hire a lawyer and proceed against Shinbbo in the courts. We report this case for the benefit of other readers of the Service Bureau who may hold claims against Shinbbo. As these claims are adjusted due acknowledgement will be made.

"Doctors by Mail" Still at Work

OF late the Service Bureau has received a great many requests for information concerning doctors who are broadcasting letters throughout the country claiming that they can do anything, from curing all human ills to reducing fat by mail without seeing the patient. We have exposed these schemes previously but folks still seem to be attracted by the exaggerated claims. How in the world a man can prescribe for a person he has never seen, we do not know. Even though a patient may fill out a questionnaire, very often the average layman does not thoroughly comprehend the intent of a question and will misinterpret it.

One doctor has been investigated by the Better Business Bureau of New York City. Apparently his credentials are all right however, he refuses to discuss his methods of treatment as he claims it varies with each patient. How he can prescribe for different patients without seeing them, we do not know. From a mere letter he has no way of differentiating between his patients. He claims that his treatment will reduce fat. Who knows but what this treatment may be absolutely dangerous. We have known folks who have completely ruined their health endeavoring to reduce by unnatural means. Accordingly the Service Bureau cannot endorse medicinal treatment by mail.

WHO IS J. S. AND T. M. B.

IN one day during the last week of March, the Service Bureau received three letters signed with initials only. Unsigned correspondence goes into the basket. Only those letters signed by the writer's full name and address receives attention. Some of the questions are most interesting but we do not know to whom the answers should be sent. No reader's name will be used in our columns. Questions are kept strictly confidential where any personal matters are involved. All inquiries are answered by individual letter. Therefore sign your name and address in full if you expect an answer.

Cannot Charge Service Fee for Unregistered Stallions in New York

Have I a right to charge a service fee for a stallion that is not registered?—New York Reader.

ACCORDING to Article 6 of the Farms and Markets law of New York State, paragraph 97, "No person, firm or corporation shall use or offer for use for public service in this state any stallion, unless and until he shall have caused the name, description, breeding and pedigree of such stallion to be enrolled and such stallion has been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this article and a certificate, showing such enrollment and inspection has been issued as hereinafter provided."

In paragraph 105 of Article 6 of the same law it further states that "On and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen, no stallion shall be allowed to stand, or be offered for service, in the state of New York, which is not enrolled and certified by the commissioner and from and after such date no fees shall be collectible for the services of such stallions."

Scrubs Not Eligible to Registry

In a number of states, registered; that is, pure bred animals only are officially recognized by the state authorities. In other states unregistered animals are eligible under certain conditions. This latter situation applies in the State of New York, where we have various classifications with respect to breeding. Grade stallions are not prohibited from enrollment, but scrub stallions; that is, those having neither registered sire or dam, are no longer eligible to enrollment, and have not been since January 1st, 1922, unless enrolled prior to that date. This is set forth in Section 105-A of Article 6 of the law.

You Do Not Have to Post Against Thieves

There was a man on my farm stealing and he had his car on my place and I blew his horn to let him know that there was some one calling him out of his hiding hole. He stole ginseng from my place and when he came out of my woods he said "Why did you blow my horn." I said I knew there was a thief on my place and to capture him I thought he would come out. So he did. He had the goods on him and I had a witness with me to prove he was stealing. He said I did not have the land posted. Does a person have to have it posted from thieves' stealing what a person has planted? Is it proper for a person to steal what a farmer has planted for his own personal self?

Another man came on my farm and sawed a tree down and hauled it away and I found out that he got a 1000 feet of lumber out of that tree. Can I make him pay for this tree now? The man who stole my ginseng said that his car had a Pennsylvania license and that I had no right to blow his horn. I told him he had no right to come on my land and steal and also his car was on my farm. Please let me know the law and if I have to have trespass signs.

I WONDER what this man would have said if you had asked him why he didn't come right up to your house and walk off with your pump or a few of your chickens. He was a common thief. You do not, as you have said, have to have your land posted to stop anyone from taking anything that belongs to you on your land. The advantage of posting though is that you can then use the trespasser and collect in addition to the court costs, a ten dollar penalty. Your blowing the horn of his automobile to attract his attention was just a reasonable thing for you to do, a reasonable step for you to take to repel the trespass. It is a wonder you controlled yourself so admirably. As to that man who cut down your tree, you may need a local attorney to bring an action for you but you certainly can make him pay the full value of that tree.

Who Builds the Fence?

"The D. & H. Railway Company having given up traffic in our community about a year ago, took up their track and sold the ground to a gentleman of our town and he disposes of it to any farmer along the line who wishes to purchase it. So farmer A owns land on the east side of the track and farmer B owns the land to the west. Now B bys the R. R. ground and fence which belonged to the railway company and says he is going to remove the old fence and build a new one and that A is obliged to build one-half of the fence. Now you would greatly oblige those farmers if you would kindly publish an answer in your next issue of American Agriculturist and decide the problem."

THIS is a job for the fence viewers of the county in which the transaction took place. Those interested should go before the Board of Supervisors, which body will refer the case to the County Board of Fence Viewers and the problem will then be decided. Without knowing more details it appears that each owner will have to share his equal portion of the expense.

Farmers Need Electric Power Service

(Continued from page 19)

Home Economics Department at Cornell, county home bureau agents and home economics experts of the power companies. The power companies also have a Farm Business Committee, made up of agricultural engineers and commercial executives, whose function is to promote the electrification of farms and the sale of current to farmers by bringing to their attention new, profitable and better applications of electric power to farm tasks.

Seldom shall we see in cities, courts, and rich families, where men live plentifully and eat and drink freely, that perfect health, that athletic soundness of vigor and constitution which is commonly seen in the country, in poor houses and cottages.

STAYS WHITE

WISE folk know that it pays to paint in time. A new coat of paint protects the surface of a building, enhances its attractiveness, and increases its value.

Look at your house today—everyone else does—and if it needs painting, inside or out, give the job to G. L. F. SUPER-WHITE. *In 5-Gal. cans, $2.90 per gallon, freight prepaid.*

For your other farm buildings, fences, etc., G. L. F. has quality paints. Write for prices and color card.

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The **G.L.F.**

MAIL ORDER SERVICE
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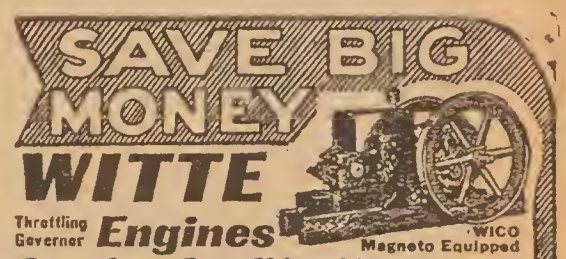
Syracuse, N. Y.



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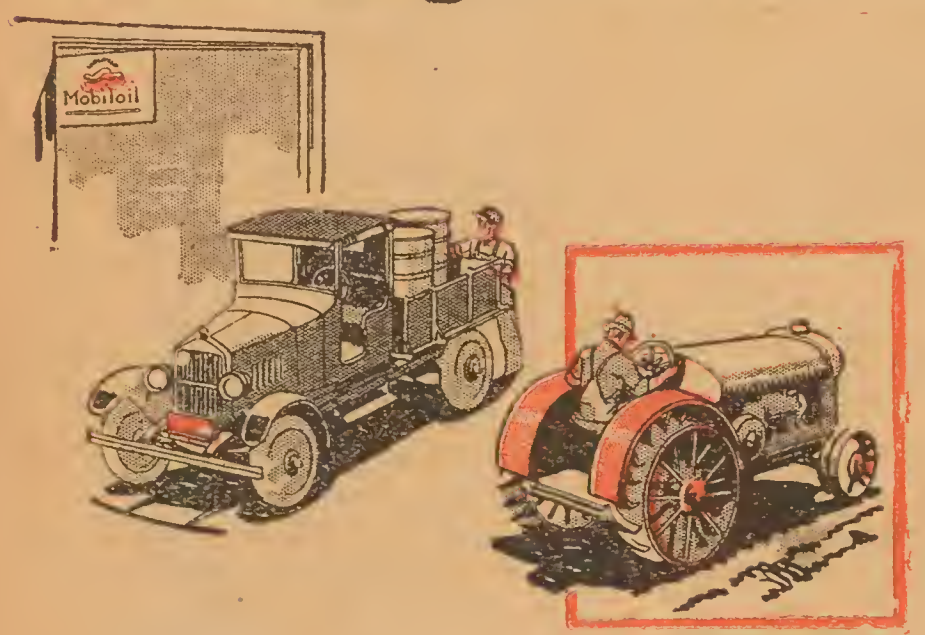
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

What experiment stations report on potato spraying

In 323 tests during the past nine years, a Pennsylvania experiment station has compared the yield of sprayed and unsprayed potatoes. The sprayed vines have produced an average of 67 bushels of potatoes more per acre than those not sprayed.

In North Carolina 10-year tests show an average increase from spraying of 53.3 bushels per acre. Ohio demonstrations during the past 3 years have averaged an increase of 70 bushels per acre for the sprayed vines.

Mobiloil gives this same marked economy



Buying low-priced oil is like trying to save money by not spraying potatoes. To be sure, you pay a few cents extra for Gargoyle Mobiloil. But you get an engineering margin of safety in lubrication which is worth many dollars in a year's running.

In tractors, Mobiloil users frequently report that Mobiloil lasts twice as long as ordinary oil. And the costly delays from overheating and breakdowns are materially cut. In cars and trucks Mobiloil's economy is equally striking.

If you think any oil will do, consider this fact:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
" *other mods*	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	. .	. .
" *other mods*	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jordan 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	. .	. .
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	. .	. .	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" " 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	. .	. .

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

50% of all engine troubles are directly caused by faulty lubrication. The oil you pour into the crankcase today determines the size of tomorrow's repair bills. The added margin of safety in Mobiloil is important, both in postponing expense and increasing the usefulness of your engines.

When necessary, many farmers find that Mobiloil is well worth a special trip to town. Let the nearby dealer supply you with a season's supply of Mobiloil, now. In barrel and half-barrel lots Mobiloil can be purchased at a substantial saving.

Be sure to secure the right grade of Mobiloil to use in your tractor, truck and car. For Mobiloil is recommended with scientific accuracy for all engines. The 42 Mobiloil engineers have painstakingly studied each make and model of engine that you drive. The recommendations are in the complete Chart at all dealers.

Start using Mobiloil today. Before the year is out you will find that the extra margin of safety in Mobiloil has substantially reduced the cost of operation of your car, truck or tractor.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

APRIL 16, 1927

New Jersey Chicken Thief in A. A. Net

E. F. Brabston Gets Second Service Bureau Reward of $100

By FRED. W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

ANOTHER chicken thief has been snared. This time the scene is laid in New Jersey, in Middlesex County. The thieves on this occasion, there were three of them, not only had a strong desire for chicken; they also had a liking for young pork and incidentally this led to their downfall.

Mr. E. F. Brabston, through whose persistent efforts the thief was finally lodged in jail.

First let us introduce the principals. Mr. E. F. Brabston is the man whose property was stolen. Mr. Brabston is a successful farmer living between Monmouth Junction and Dayton and is highly regarded by the people of the community, so I was informed by the genial man who drove me from Monmouth Junction to the farm. Those who stole the chickens are Frank Henderson, Thomas Cabes (colored) and Walter Connelly, all from the vicinity of Dayton. Mr. J. T. Winklehofer, proprietor of the Cranbury Inn at Cranbury, is the Justice of the Peace who sentenced the criminals. Corporal Harry A. Cibulla and Trooper Albert A. Metrione are the State Police of New Jersey who took the criminals into custody. Metrione made the arrest.

The actual commission of the crime goes back to over a year ago—the last few days of 1925 and the first few of 1926. Were the action closed at that time AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as far as the reward is concerned, would not have been a party in the affair. However, it was not closed.

Thirty-five chickens were stolen from Mr. Brabston's henroost on the night of December 31, 1925. Let Mr. Brabston tell of the circumstances as he told them to the writer, just as Mr. Brabston finished plowing an acre or so of fine, fertile land back of the barn. Here is his version of the story from the time the hens were stolen until he found out where they were.

"If we had not gone to bed as early as we did that night, we might have caught them redhanded, right in the act, with the birds on them. However, we did not notice our loss until the next morning. They took about 30 Barred Plymouth Rock hens, as well as some 'turkey necks'. I suspected one or two in the neighborhood, so I summoned the State Police and we started investigating. The State officer was in plain clothes, so as not to arouse any suspicions. All clues proved false.

"Neighbors suggested that I look in another direction—over on Friendship Road. Alone, I went to one place where a lot of bad actors are in the habit of congregating and there I saw some of my hens. I could tell them because we had daubed our hens with some yellow paint in order to tell them from those of our neighbor. They keep Barred Rocks too and the hens got to running together. In order to tell them apart we marked our hens with the paint.

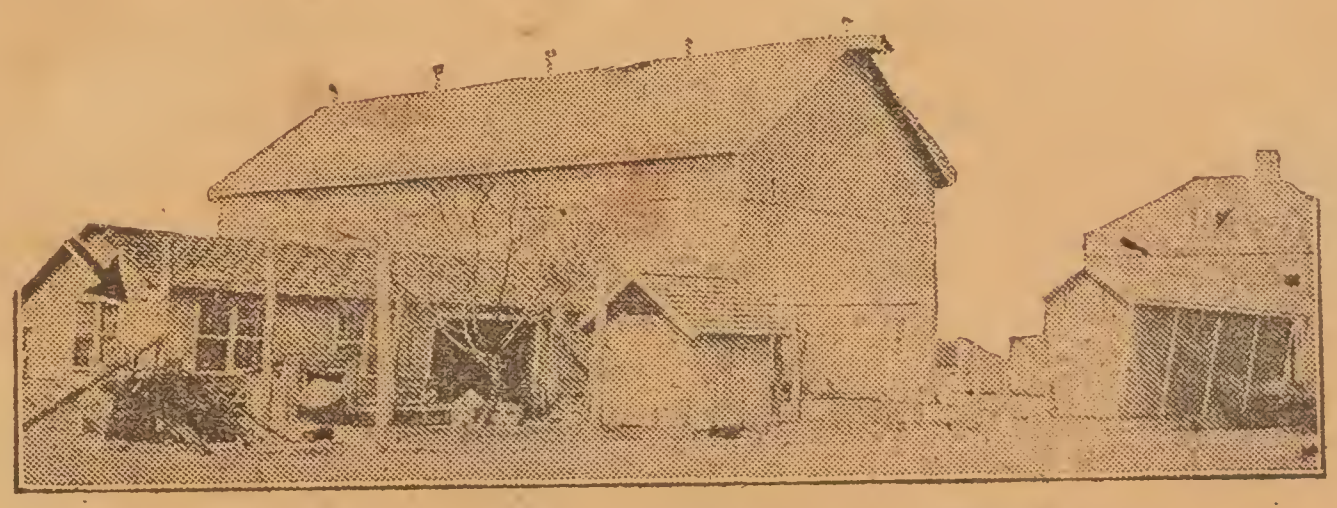
"I went up to the house and a young fellow came out (Henderson) who asked me what I wanted. I told him I'd like to see the owner. Since he was not at home I came away. Anyway I had seen enough. I went for the State Police, but by the time we got back, the hens, as well as Henderson, were gone."

It is right here that the young pigs mentioned previously, enter into the case. Only a couple of days after the hens disappeared, two fine young porkers were missed. It was suggested to Mr. Brabston that he go over to a certain place on the Friendship Road, adjacent to the one where he had seen the chickens, where he would doubtless find his pigs. Mr. Brabston and his daughter immediately proceeded to drive over into the neighborhood suggested. As they passed a certain cabin, they noticed someone peering through the partially opened door. As Mr. Brabston passed down the road, the occupants of the cabin gradually came out, looking down the road after him. He continued on to Hightstown and got the State Police, returning with Trooper Metrione, and arrested Cabes. It was through this individual that it was definitely learned that Henderson and Connelly were also a party to the theft of the chickens. Incidentally, at the very time the arrests was made, Mr. Brabston's pigs were on the stove, cooking, according to confessions obtained.

Trooper A. A. Metrione of the New Jersey State Police who made the arrest.

Mr. Brabston's activity was too much for the rest of the gang. Henderson was said to have gone to some place in Pennsylvania. Occasionally he returned over the week-end, only to disappear again before

(*Continued on page 27*)



The scene of the crime. Arrow indicates door that was forced open.

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This is the identical spirit which in 25 years has built the J. C. Penney Company into the largest department store institution in the world, and has won the respect of clear-thinking farm families all over this country.

Through exercising the tremendous co-operative buying resources of 773 department stores—*and always buying for CASH*—we are supplying families like yours with quality merchandise at savings of millions of dollars a year.

There is a J. C. Penney Company Department Store in or near your town. It is stocked with the exact dry goods, clothing, shoes, and furnishings you want. Go there for your Spring purchases. SHOP before you buy! Compare values! Like millions of other farm people, enjoy the savings from our tremendous co-operative and selective buying power.

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NEW YORK
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MARYLAND
Frederick

OHIO
Alliance, Ashland, Ashtabula, Bellefontaine, Bellevue, Bowling Green, Bucyrus, Cambridge, Chillicothe, Circleville, Conneaut, Coshocton, Defiance, Dover, East Liverpool, Findlay, Fostoria, Fremont, Gallon, Greenville, Hamilton, Ironton, Lancaster, Lima, Lorain, Mansfield, Marietta, Marion, Mount Vernon, Norwalk, Piqua, Salem, Springfield, Steubenville, Tiffin, Van Wert, Wash'gt'n C. H, Xenia, Zanesville

W. VIRGINIA
Bluefield, Martinsburg, Parkersburg, Welch

CELEBRATING OUR 25TH YEAR
WITH NATION-WIDE VALUES

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
J.C. PENNEY CO. INC.

Farming, As We Saw It, In the Great South-west

Notes From a New York Farmer on His Way to Mexico

By M. C. Burritt

I WISH that I could give American Agriculturist readers an adequate picture of the agricultural production and resources of the Lower Valley of the Mississippi and of the Southwest—Louisiana and Texas—and of the port and railroad outlets for these and other products of this great country to the world. I fear that neither my ability nor the space available will permit of such a picture, however. The only way fully to understand is to see it personally. Since many of you cannot see it, I will do my best to visualize it for you.

M. C. Burritt.

A Continuous Round of Sightseeing

First, a word about the wonderful facilities which this party of fifty representatives of agricultural papers of the United States has at its disposal. We are traveling on a special train of pullmans, diner, baggage car, coach, etc., provided by the Missouri Pacific—one of the big railroads of the Southwest.

Moving between important towns at night, we are met and entertained by citizens of such places as Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Houston, Galveston, Corpus Christi, Kingville, Harlingen and other towns of the lower Rio Grande Valley. We have inspected the harbors and port facilities by boat, driven through the towns and to the farms and ranches for five days, during which we have talked with many business men and farmers and had tons of facts about "the most wonderful country in the world" hurled at us.

"Down on the Levee"

Louisiana owes much of its existence to the "Father of Waters", which for centuries has overflowed its banks and built up the land in the area immediately about and below it. This has led to a condition which strikes the stranger as most peculiar. The constant overflowing has led to the building up of the banks so that the land actually slopes and the drainage is *away* from the river rather than into it. On top of these built up banks the State and Federal governments have built and maintain levees.

These levees are from ten to twenty feet high so that one can hardly see the nearby land from the river or the river from the land. All along the river many of the houses and farms are considerably below the level of the river. It gives one a feeling of uneasiness to look up and realize that the great old river, three quarters of a mile wide and from 50 to 150 feet deep, is rolling steadily by above with almost resistless power. But the natives do not mind it, for there has not been a break in the river levee down here for thirty years.

From New Orleans Through the Great Southwest

New Orleans calls itself, and rightly, "The Port of the Valley to the World". In its great deep harbor, nearly fifty miles inland from the open gulf, are thirty miles of fine shipping facilities. Nearly eight miles of city owned docks are available for the ships of all nations which come to this port with supplies—bananas, sugar, coffee, mahogany, hemp, jute and many other products of the tropics, and leave it with the products of the valley states—principally cotton and grain, but with a great variety of other things.

Farther west the great ports of Hous-

(*Continued on page* 8)

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

5% Interest
ON
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RECENT sales of Federal Land Bank Bonds at favorable prices makes possible a lowering of the rate of interest on new loans to 5%.

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Serving New England, New York and New Jersey

How Do You Think Milk Should Be Sold?

Shall The Price Be Pooled By Dealers, Localities or Commodities

By CHARLES A. TAYLOR

THE Milk Producers' Program Committee on Unified Organization has secured from R. L. Gillett, who represents the United States Department of Farms and Markets, statistics which show that only about half the milk produced during the year in New York State can be sold as fluid, or Class 1 milk.

As most of this milk can readily meet Board of Health requirements and be made available for New York City and the other cities in this territory, it is easily understood that the price of the surplus milk always tends to set the price of the fluid milk unless some means is found to keep it from competing in the Class 1 market.

To sell milk by the classified price plan means to sell your buyer only enough milk in Class 1 to meet his requirements for fluid milk from day to day and to make arangements so that the surplus above fluid requirements will be used in other classes and manufactured into such other products as will bring the greatest returns at the time.

League First to Use Plan

The Dairymen's League was the first to adopt and quote the classified price-plan as a method of selling milk. It is now used by the Sheffield Farms Co's. Producers, the Onondaga Milk Producers' Association, the Connecticut Milk Producers' Cooperative Association and many other cooperative milk marketing associations.

Indeed it is now recognized, and agreed to by dealers, that the classified price plan has always been used, because in the old days before cooperative marketing became an influence in the milk markets, the dealer estimated the amount of the milk that he could use in each class and then figured up the amount of the "flat price" he would be able to pay to the producers.

The chief difference is that in selling by the classified price plan as usually considered, the price is made by figuring up the amount of the milk that has been used in each class, while by the "flat price" method of selling, the dealer makes the estimate in advance of the amount to go in each class and it is reasonable to suppose that he will take care of his own profits when making the estimate.

The Classified Price Plan Works

So it has become recognized by everybody who is informed about it, that the classified price plan is workable, that it is practical, that the producer must take care of the surplus.

The classified price plan has always been used as long as milk has been produced for sale. Even the farmer who retails his own milk to his neighbors in the nearby village, sells by the classified price plan. He sells his customers all the milk and cream they will buy and makes up the rest of his milk into butter or something else and sells that for what he can get for it, which is almost always a considerable lower price than he gets for his fluid sales.

If there were no surplus milk produced in this territory, there would be no reason for a classified price plan. As long as there is surplus milk produced in any considerable quantitiy, even in the flush season, there will be a classified price plan used to determine what price shall be paid to farmers for the milk they deliver. Either the farmers' own organization will figure up the proportion of milk used in different classes and compute the level price or else the dealer will estimate in advance his probable needs and the probable amount he will be able to use in each class and so arrive at a "flat price" that he will pay to the producer.

The fact that milk from any area must be sold in different classes necessitates some form of equalized payment to the farmer. This may be either a pooled price or a flat price and the difference is largely a matter of name. It is a matter of computing after sales are actually made or estimating in advance of sales; a matter of whether the figuring is done by the farmers' association and the computations made public or done by the dealer and the resulting "flat price" posted on the station door.

Supply and Demand Determines Price

However the price of milk is figured, the law of supply and demand will ultimately determine not only the price of milk in each class, but also the *amount* of milk that goes into each class. It is highly essential however, that the law of supply and demand be allowed to work freely. Any one who finds himself in position to thwart the free working of the law of supply and demand, even temporarily, is pretty sure to use his position for his own benefit.

It will never be possible to use all the milk produced in any milk area in Class 1. There is not only great variation between spring and autumn production, there is also a very wide variation in consumption from season to season and even greater variation from day to day throughout the

(*Continued on page* 12)

Do You Agree With These A. A. Readers?

A Mixture of Letters to the Editor Emphatic With Opinions and Suggestions

LAST August I took an automobile trip through some of the New England states and was much impressed with the start being made toward reforesting. I think it was in New Hampshire that I saw a fine tract of white pine that averaged twelve feet or more in height that was advertised to have been set only twelve years. I am thinking strongly of setting a few acres this spring.

I can think of no greater service you could render the state and future generations than to bring before the public the importance of reforesting our waste and vacant lands. It would be of great assistance to me and I am sure to others if we could have the experience and results of those who have already tried the experiment. The piece of land I have in mind to set is an old abandoned vineyard that has been used as a sheep pasture. The soil is light loam. Pine oak and hemlock grow in a gully near it. How should the land be prepared, and what distance apart should the trees be set? Which are best, the two or three year trees? I trust that this will bring some replies that I am sure will be of interest to many.—T. M. C., New York.

* * *

Likes a Clean Paper

I AM asking for just a moment of a busy man's time because I so wish to thank you for a clean paper. So many in my little realm of acquaintances are tired of slush (such must number legion); so many country wives and mothers are so handicapped in getting to church, especially those who do not drive, and some have no religious publications in their homes. To such it must seem especially good to occasionally get something clean, instructive and interesting. "The Country Church", "Barnum Was Right" and especially "Where All Things Are In Common" by Jared Van Wagenen were fine. After re-reading the last, I sent it to California to a sister. Thank you.—Mrs. F. B., New York.

* * *

A Suggestion for Enforcing the Law

IN the issues of March 12 and 19 of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I notice that you speak out very positively for a State Enforcement Act, and because of your determined stand I feel impelled to make a suggestion. You are entirely right in the position you take; we cannot have too many weapons with which to fight the violators of the Volstead Law, but in as much as we have tried for some time to get a State law and failed and there being little prospect of getting such a law soon why not try the next best thing?

The Volstead Act contains the following provision:

"An action to enjoin any nuisance defined in this title may be brought in the name of the United States by.... any prosecuting attorney of any state or any subdivision thereof....Such action shall be brought and tried as an action in equity and may be brought in any court having jurisdiction to hear and determine equity cases.....It shall not be necessary for the court to find the property involved was being unlawfully used as aforesaid at the time of the hearing, but on finding that the material allegations of the petition are true, the court shall order that no liquors shall be manufactured, sold, or bartered, or stored in such room, house, or building....or any part thereof. And upon judgment of the court ordering such nuisance to be abated, the court may order that the room, house, building,....or place shall not be occupied or used for one year thereafter."

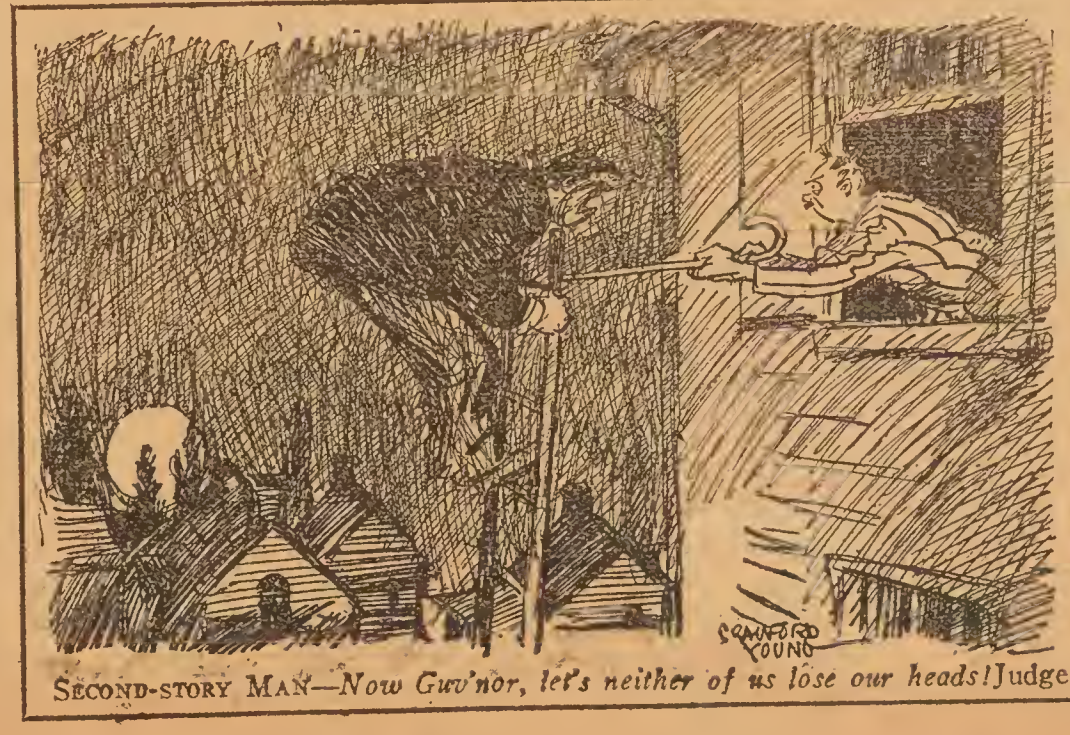
Under this provision of law I, during the three years immediately preceding January 1, 1927, brought actions under this provision of law and actually closed ten saloons, barrooms, hotels, and private dwellings where liquor nuisances were being maintained. Two of the actions were appealed to the appellate division of the Supreme Court where the judgments of the lower court were sustained, and it was held that the actions were properly brought in the local State Supreme Court.

The cases are triable without juries, and it is therefore unnecessary to wait for a regular trial term of court; the cases may be tried at special term.

The remedy is effectual, for it puts the transgressor entirely out of business. And the judgment operates against the owner of the premises even though he had no part in the violation of the law. It has been held too that the defendant is liable for costs. What more, than, do we want?

Instead of bothering very much with a hopelessly wet legislature and governor why not get after every district attorney and prosecuting attorney in the United States, and urge him to take advantage of the law quoted, which is

(*Continued on page* 6)



SECOND-STORY MAN—*Now Guv'nor, let's neither of us lose our heads!* Judge

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

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425 Carroll Street, Elmira, N. Y., or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

VOL. 119 April 16, 1927 No. 16

A Thought For the Week

We must not hope to be mowers,
And to gather the ripe gold ears,
Unless we have first been sowers
And watered the furrows with tears.

It is not just as we take it,
This mystical world of ours,
Life's field will yield as we make it
A harvest of thorns or of flowers.

—GOETHE.

* * *

THE early spring has caught a bad cold. Early April has been raw and disagreeable and there has been considerable snow in parts of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory. We are now evidently paying for our bright but unseasonable weather of March.

* * *

OUR Service Bureau has several complaints about agents who peddle seeds from house to house in the country. These seeds are not reliable and not only is the buyer likely to lose his money but also his time if he plants the seeds.

* * *

THE consumption of dairy products is increasing not only by the increase in population but by higher per capita use. Receipts of milk in New York City were 4.4 per cent higher in 1926 than in 1925 and 12 per cent larger than in 1923. According to all reports, the dairy industry in 1926 had a very good year. Prices were very fair and feed prices were low.

* * *

THE Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture reports that 1 out of every 5 farm homes in Pennsylvania has running water and a heating system; 1 out of every 8 farm homes is equipped with a bath room. The time is not far distant when every farmer is going to demand prices for his labor and investment that will enable him to have the same modern conveniences that city families have.

* * *

THE fertilizer companies are cutting prices with the result that the price of commercial plant food is the lowest this year in a long time. Acid phosphate may be purchased as low as $15 a ton. The complete fertilizers are down in price accordingly. It would seem, therefore, profitable business for farmers to buy fertilizer as heavily as possible this spring for they may never again have such an opportunity.

* * *

WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary of the Horse Association of America, points out that there are 3,000,000 fewer horses on the farms today than on January 1, 1920. If these 3,000,000 horses were still at work on our farms they would be consuming the crops from 12,000,000 acres of land, more acres than are under cultivation in some of our large farm states.

The farm economists also state that the period of low price horses is now rapidly passing. It is time to think about your horse supply for the future.

* * *

THE agricultural authorities are busily engaged in the campaign to clean up corn fields and rubbage to prevent the spread of the corn borer. Growers of sweet and field corn in the corn borer area—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan—are to be paid for extra labor involved in complying with the state regulations. The payment will be on the basis of cost of the work, but not to exceed two dollars an acre. The experts point out that unless the war against this great pest is successful, it will destroy in time one of America's most important crops.

"Bon Voyage"

OUR publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Mrs. Morgenthau, sailed today (April 5) for a short vacation in Spain and England. We have his promise of some stories of his travels to publish later in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Mr. Morgenthau has owned the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST now for five years and has worked shoulder to shoulder with the rest of us, carrying most of the responsibility, to publish a really worthwhile farm paper.

We are sure that our readers will join with the staff in wishing him and Mrs. Morgenthau "bon voyage".

"The Things We 'Most Forgot"

THE poem on the next page is one of the best pieces of sentiment and common sense we have seen in many a day. It struck a responsive note with us and it will with you because it shows why real farmers stay on the land in spite of all the problems of farming.

No one knows better than we the hardships and disappointments of the farmer's life, yet we wonder sometimes if most of us do not talk about and emphasize our troubles too much and too seldom count or consider the good things on the other side of the ledger. Is it any wonder that the young people are so ready to leave the farm as soon as possible when all they have heard all of their lives about the business is complaints? When Father and Mother talk the troubles of farming at every meal and around the hearthstone constantly for twenty years, is it strange that John and Mary become convinced that agriculture is indeed a bad business? No one will ever hold our work in greater respect than we do ourselves.

Don't miss Mrs. Caywood's poem, "The Things We 'Most Forgot". Read it out loud to your family circle and use it as a part of the program of your farm meeting.

A Good Tax Reduction Proposal

IN a letter discussing the high taxes of farmers, a reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST writes us as follows:

Mr. A. S. Goss, who is State Master of Washington Grange, has offered a plan which I think is a splendid one, and one which is worthy of our most careful consideration.

Mr. Goss's plan is that the national government should pay to the treasurer of each school district in the United States ten cents per day for each scholar attending school in that district and fifty cents per day for every teacher on duty in the schools of that district. The funds for such purpose should be derived from income taxes and inheritance taxes.

According to the Census of 1920, this plan would cost the government approximately $239,000,000, which would not be burdensome at all to the national government as last year we had a surplus of more than $300,000,000.

Why not have a bill drawn to be introduced in the next Congress embodying these suggestions?

We think this is one of the most practical suggestions for reducing farm taxes that has been made in a long time. Everyone knows that supporting the schools makes the heaviest taxes, yet every real American is in favor of good schools. It is getting so that most of the smaller districts simply cannot afford to maintain their one-room schools.

Here is a plan which will help them to keep their schools and at the same time put taxes where they belong—on incomes. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is for this plan and we are taking the matter up with all the other Standard Farm Papers with which we are associated in an effort to start a national campaign. The suggestion was first made by a Grange master. Why not take the matter up in your local Grange and if it meets with your approval, pass resolutions endorsing it.

How Would You Spend $500?

IF you were left unexpectedly with $500, how would you spend it? AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $3 for the best letter on this subject, $2 for the second best, and $1 for every other letter we can publish. Letters should not be more than two hundred and fifty words in length and must be in our hands before May 15.

Snow Protects State Roads

A FEW days ago we drove an automobile over about one hundred miles of state road in Tompkins and Tioga Counties, New York. A portion of this road is in bad shape, practically ruined, in fact, from frost damage. Another part came through the winter in fair condition. We were informed that the difference was due to the fact that the bad road had been scraped of snow during the entire winter and the good road had not been scraped. In other words, the snow had protected the road from frost and heaving in the same way that it protects the farmers' meadows.

On the concrete roads the difference between the sections that have been scraped and not scraped was not so marked. In fact, there is more and more evidence that the concrete roads, although they cost more, stand up better and meet all of our conditions better in the long run than do the macadam roads. As far as the macadam roads are concerned, it is evident that we must choose between keeping these roads free of snow in winter or of practically rebuilding them in the spring.

Eastman's Chestnuts

PROBABLY many of you have read Will Rogers' "Letters of a Self-made Diplomat to His President" which were published recently in the *Saturday Evening Post*. Incidentally, Rogers is one of the best humorists of recent times. In these letters, which were addressed to President Coolidge, he described in his humorous way his various experiences in Europe and his meeting with famous people. When Rogers returned to America, President Coolidge let it be known that he would not mind meeting him, so a mutual friend arranged to bring them together. On the way down from New York on the train the friend said:

"Now, Will, don't be disappointed if President Coolidge does not laugh at your jokes. He is not much of a hand for joking, you know."

"Don't worry," said Rogers, "I will guarantee that the President laughs heartily at the first words I say to him."

When they arrived at the White House, the friend introduced the humorist to the President, whereupon Rogers said:

"I beg pardon. What did you say the gentleman's name was—I didn't quite catch it!"

THE PRESIDENT LAUGHED.

The Things We 'Most Forgot

By Ruth Love Caywood

'TWAS on December thirty-first
And eight o'clock at night
We'd had our supper chores all done,
The barns all shut up tight,
And in our cozy settin' room
By the lamplight, soft and clear,
Pa set a-figgerin' up his books
To balance up the year.

I was settin' pretty quiet
For I knew how they'd come out
And every time Pa scratched his head,
I knew what 'twas about.
And though I held a magazine,
A new one just from town,
I noticed as I turned a page
That I had it upside down.

At last Pa kindy shook his head
And looked up with a sigh
And says, "Well, Ma! I've always heard
That figgers never lie,
But if these tell the truth
There's one thing mighty clear.
It won't take many years like this
To put us out of here.

"For Ma! I'm several hundred short.
I tell you I'll be blessed
I guess we'll have to pull up stakes
And leave here, like the rest."
I says, "Now, Pa, don't feel so glum.
Last year was pretty bad,
And year before when we had hail
The worst we ever had.

But, after all, you'll hev to own
We've had our livin' yet.
Enough to eat. Enough to wear,
And cash to meet each debt.
We've lived here, happy and content,
And safe from every harm.
It ain't no time to weaken
Nor to plan to leave the farm.

"The reason why these farm accounts
Don't figger up all right
Is jest because it's hard to set things
Down in black and white.
Let's take another sheet right now
And kindy set things down, that
We take for granted, on the farm
But people buy in town."

Well, Pa and me, we worked away
'Til twelve o'clock that night
But when we got our list complete,
The balance was all right.
For when we'd counted up the things
We'd had, from day to day,
Instead of being money short
It tipped the other way.

(Turns and speaks to "Pa")

If you'll set down our figgers, Pa,
In just the right amounts
We'll show these folk our system
Of keepin' farm accounts.
I'll keep right on a-readin'
And Pa will do the chalkin';
Pa's pretty good at figgerin'
But I'm more used to talkin'."

("Pa" rises and goes to blackboard and sets down "figgers" as "Ma" reads them)

Now, there's the house we're livin' in.
It's cozy, warm and bright.
There's seven rooms and every one
Can git direct sunlight.
And though it's warm in winter
It's cool in summer, too,

For the screens can be adjusted
To let the breezes through.
There's all the room we ever need
And lots of storage space.
We think to take it all in all
It's quite a pleasant place.
There's folk right in our nearest town
Who would be well content,
If they might git a place like ours
At thirty dollars rent.

Then there's the water that we drink
So cool and crystal sweet,
When you find water such as ours
You've surely found a treat.
And yet our friends in town all pay
For the water that they use;
They'd git it turned off mighty quick
If they should dare refuse.

The wood lot furnishes our fuel,
Say, thirty cords each year.
It's worth about three-fifty
So we'll set that down right here.
You'll miss one item on this list
And ask the reason why.
Well, up at our house, butter
Is something that we buy.

We save three quarts of milk each day,
There's four of us, you see,
And then our three big pussy cats
Are sleek as they can be.
We go right to the DeLaval
Whenever we want cream
And take a cup or pitcher
And ketch it from the stream.

We'll count the cream at ten a year.
I guess that ought to do;
And then go on to mention eggs,
And strictly fresh ones, too.
We want to be conservative
About all of this stuff
Jest put it fifteen cents each day
I know that's cheap enough.

Now speakin' of fried chicken
And roasts, and fricassees,
We'll have to jest make estimates
On items such as these.
They run from two-pound broilers
Up to eight-pound birds or such
I know the fifty dollars
Wouldn't be a mite too much.

We like pork young and tender
So the one we dressed last fall
Was jest a little fellow
One hundred ten was all.
And takin' farmer prices
We'll have to own that still
That tender little porker
Meant a twenty dollar bill.

We kept a quarter of nice beef—
Twelve dollars, that might do,
And if we'd bought it from the block
We'd multiply by—two?
The potatoes for our year's supply
Mean twenty dollars more,
And our vegetable garden
Yielded up a goodly store.

Our table was well furnished
From the garden day by day.
We canned a lot for winter
And we gave a lot away.
I don't know how much that was worth—
Perhaps we'd better say,
So that we know it's cheap enough,
Well, fifteen cents each day.

Then there's the fruit we eat each year,
Our apples, plums and cherries,
Tomatoes, pears and peaches, too.
And don't forget our berries.
Why don't you know! At our house
We use four quarts a day
Of great big red strawberries
And not a cent to pay.

We fill up cans and glasses
With fruit for winter days;
We make our jams and jellies
In a dozen different ways.
We have a generous portion
Of fruit for friends in town.
It's surely worth ten cents each day,
So that's what we'll set down.

("Pa" takes plenty of time to total his accounts and finishes with "Ma")

We're ready for our total now,
Our list is all complete.
We wish when you go home tonight
You'd each make out a sheet.
Your list won't be like Pa's and mine
But surely you'll find out
There's blessings on that old home farm
You hadn't thought about.

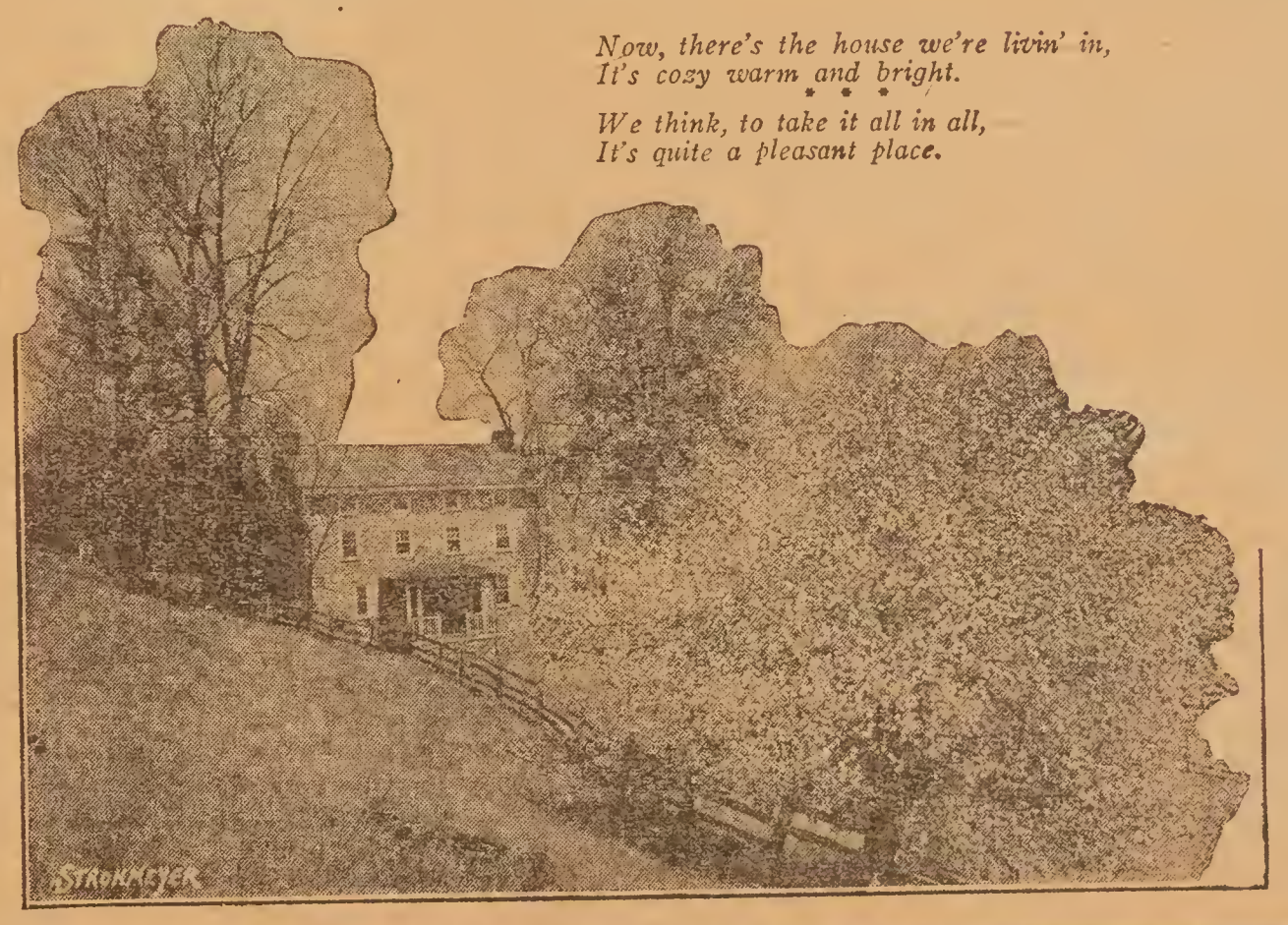
There's lots of things in country life
That can't be measured, hence,
You jest can't figure everything
In dollars and in cents.
But list the things you'll never find
No matter where you roam,
The things that jest to Pa and Ma
Mean "Home, Sweet Home."

Yes, Pa and me have got a list
Of things we hold most dear;
But that's so very personal
We couldn't give it here.
We'll tell you this: We're stayin' on,
Contented with our lot,
And our reasons for contentment
Are the things we 'most forgot.

Now, there's the house we're livin' in,
It's cozy warm and bright.

* * *

We think, to take it all in all,
It's quite a pleasant place.

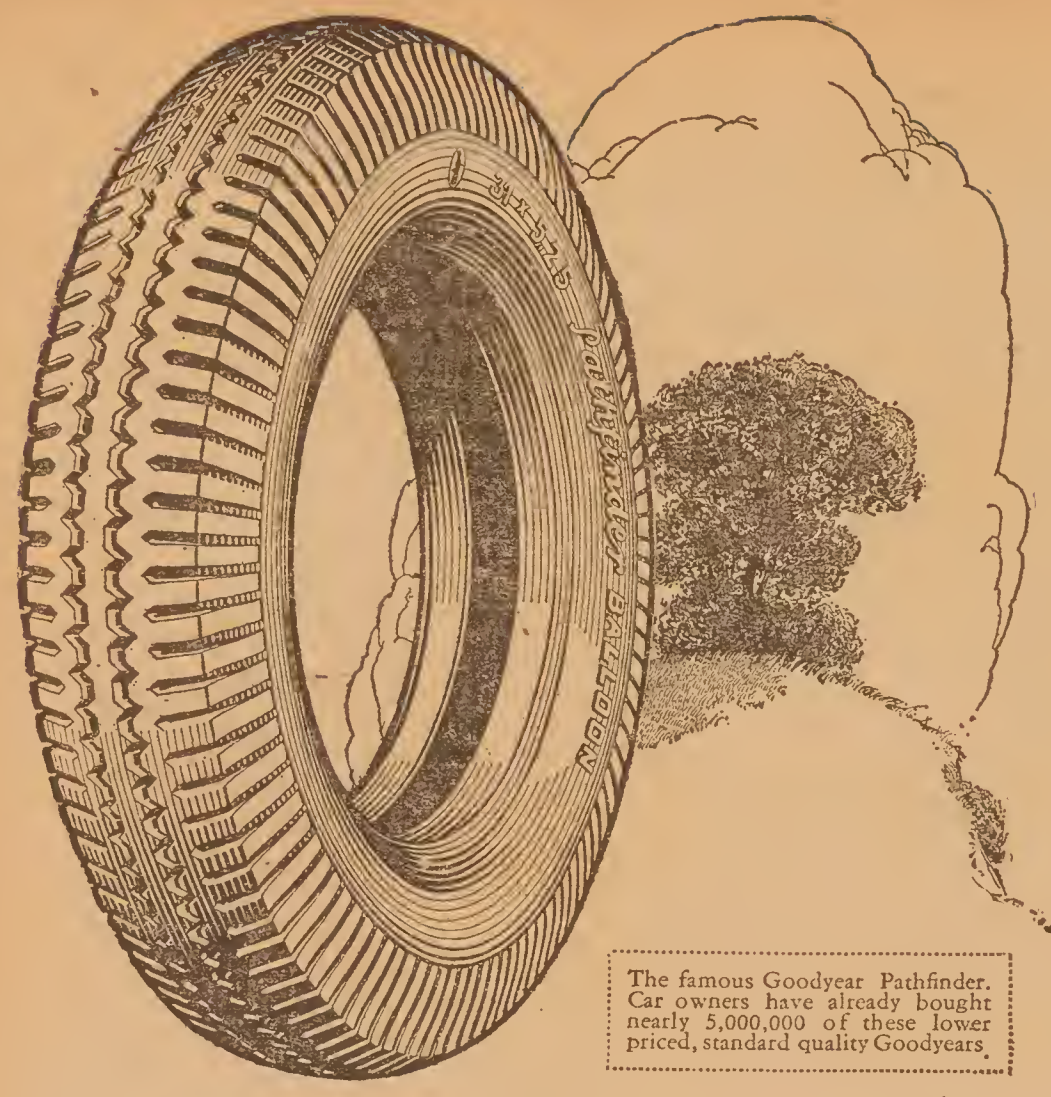


PA'S FIGGERS

House rent—$30x12	$360.00
Water—50cx12	6.00
Wood—$3.50x30	105.00
Milk—10cx3x365	109.50
Cream	10.00
Eggs—15cx365	54.75
Chickens	50.00
Pork	20.00
Beef	12.00
Potatoes	20.00
Vegetables—15cx365	54.75
Fruit—10cx365	36.50
TOTAL	$838.50

An Ideal "Stunt" for a Farm Meeting

The splendid poem on this page was given by Mrs. Caywood and her husband on the occasion of the visit of her Grange, Tyrone No. 1007, to Reading Grange. We are publishing it here not only because you will certainly enjoy reading it, but also because it has such good possibilities for a Grange or other farm meeting program anywhere. If any one would like extra copies for use at meetings, we will be glad to furnish them upon request.



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You can buy tires through the mail of course, but one of the biggest factors in low-cost mileage you cannot buy that way.

It is the valuable *service* performed for you by your local Goodyear dealer.

He sells the world's finest tires His prices are low. He has in stock the right size and type of tire for you.

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The benefits of this helpful service are not listed in any catalogue. But they are available to you *now* in the store of your home-town Goodyear dealer.

They are the worthwhile fruit of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products,* and *to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced Goodyear standard quality Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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Do You Agree With These A. A. Readers?

(*Continued from page 3*)

section 22 of title 2 of the National Prohibition Law, commonly called the Volstead Act?

I assume that the first thought that will come to your mind is—Will a prosecuting attorney be able to remain in office long who pursues this drastic course? Can he hope for re-election? My first answer is, suppose he cannot be re-elected, he has done a whole lot of good during the three years anyway. And my second answer is, yes, he can hope to be re-elected in the rural districts.—A. B., New York.

* * *

How's This for a Brickbat?

EDITORS NOTE:—The following letter will certainly interest you, for you will be able to know what at least one man thinks about editors. This gentleman, when he sent this letter, practically dared us to publish it. There is enough of the boy left in use never "to take a dare", so here is the letter.

May we add that letters of criticism are always given consideration in this office and if they are of the constructive type and not merely "mud-slinging", we welcome them. Being human, we expect to make mistakes and we do not expect to be able to please all of our great army of readers or have all of them agree with us. What a tame old world it would be if everyone always did agree!

The letter follows:

IF memory serves me rightly, the first time that I came in contact with a real, live editor was about forty years ago in Chicago. This man was engaged in telling the rural population of the Middle West how to conduct itself so as to attain wealth, health, long life, and everything else considered desirable. As his paper was reasonable in price and his advice good most of the time, he prospered, and so did his patrons. Since those days of youth, I have met or corresponded with numerous other editors, but if I am to be strictly truthful, I must admit that my confidence in them has been badly shattered, and at times completely upset.

Do Editors Tell the Truth?

In fact, I am sometimes strongly inclined to think that a number of our editors have as pronounced an aversion to telling the truth as a certain disreputable personage had for holy water. Perhaps you think this is putting the case rather forcibly, but I have the precedent of an eminent authority who nearly two thousand years ago denounced the political and religious leaders of his day as fools, blind leaders, vipers, and hypocrites, and this, notwithstanding their advantages of wealth, position, education and pretended sanctity.

The editor of today occupies a unique position of influence and is a power for good or otherwise in proportion to the use he makes of his ability to reach the eye of thousands, and in some cases, of millions, of readers.

My personal experience with five editors has been just this. After furnishing or offering to furnish material for the exposure of various swindling devices, which they all assume to expose as a part of their claim on the support of the general public, they all with one accord began to make excuses when they found that they were up against something larger than an undersized policeman: and the symptoms of cold feet became apparent to the most casual observer. This experience and the correspondence I have had with many representative editors throughout the country, confirms me in the belief that many of our political, religious, and editorial leaders are the lineal descendents of the gentlemen referred to in the twenty-third chapter of Matthew.

This sounds very much like a wholesale indictment, but as it is possible that I have been too severe in my strictures, and that there are as many conscientious, upright, and reputable men editing our periodicals as there were righteous men in Sodom, I challenge any one feeling aggrieved to produce at least one of the ideal type and then we can make a practical test of the whole question.—G. D. C., New York.

Growing Cabbage Plants

Is it better to grow cabbage plants on new ground every year or to have a plot where they are grown every year?—F. R., New York.

CABBAGE plants can be grown on the same ground every year by taking a few precautions and this method has the advantage of making it possible to add to the fertility of the soil year after year. Where so few plants are grown that they can be grown in flats, it is probably best to use new soil each year made by mixing about equal parts of sand, garden loam and well rotted manure. Weeds can be controlled by heating the soil.

One grower follows the following plan with success. He uses the same ¼ acre piece for a seed bed each year. He puts on 150 lbs. of lime, 50 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 50 lbs. of bone meal and 100 lbs. of acid phosphate each year. After the plants are all off he sows buckwheat.

County Talks

Allegany County Tests Cattle Economically

INTEREST in the Farm Bureau in Allegany County is increasing as a result of changed conditions. Farmers in Allegany depend largely upon the sale of milk and potatoes for their income. Two years ago, you will remember, these farm products did not sell very high. It caused our membership to go down rather low.

LEON H. CLAUS

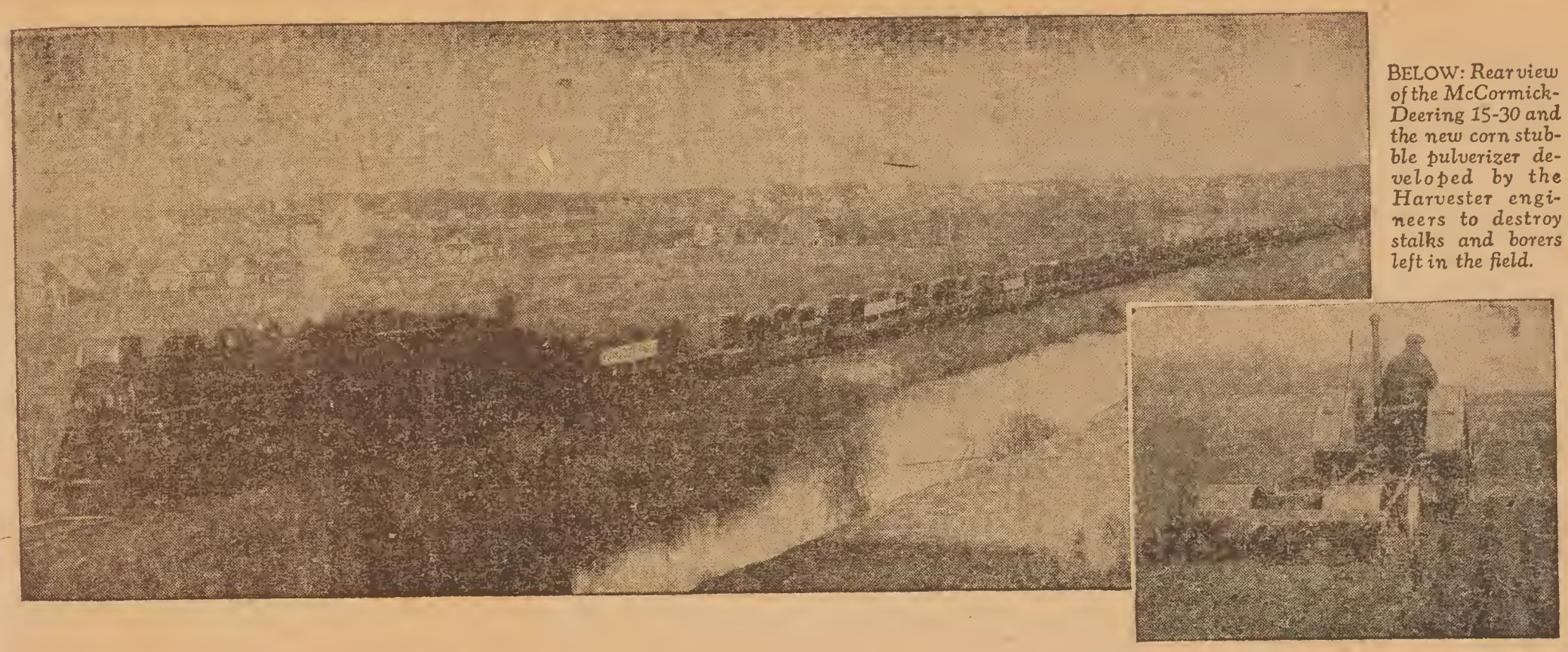
Conditions have changed and with this change our membership has gained. I was happy to announce, Annual Meeting Day, at the close of our membership canvass contest between committeemen, that our 1927 membership had already reached that of our increased membership of this year. Seventeen prizes, totalling one hundred dollars in value, were given the winners.

The Farm Bureau work that has met with the greatest favor is the TB eradication, assistance with the sale of cattle, the monthly feed and service letter to dairymen and poultrymen, the woodchuck eradication, soil tests for lime need and many other services that have been given individual farmers.

Our TB eradication campaign was most successful. I doubt if any county in the state has tested cattle as economically. We had around 50,000 cattle when we began testing. Our county was modified October 1, 1926 and all our TB committee received from the Board of Supervisors was three annual appropriations of $5000 and one of $4500. This made the total cost only $19,500 for the four years. This was accounted for by the complete cooperation between the farmers, the veterinarians and the Farm Bureau managers. Our regular veterinarians tested over 15,000 cattle a year. Federal Veterinarian, B. J. Cady's best year was over 16,000. Our reactors were taken out mostly in 1924 when the price of milk and cattle was low.

The Farm Bureau, a service organization, has steadily and increasingly given out service that has helped the farmers, the agricultural and general welfare of the county. The progressive farmers have and will continue to use and support it.

LEON H. CLAUS,
Allegany County Farm Bureau, Mgr.
Belmont, N. Y.



BELOW: *Rear view of the McCormick-Deering 15-30 and the new corn stubble pulverizer developed by the Harvester engineers to destroy stalks and borers left in the field.*

Three Trainloads *of* McCormick-Deering Tractors *off to fight the Corn Borer*

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture, in carrying out its carefully organized program for corn borer control, has recently put into service several hundred McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractors. The illustration above shows the first special train of tractors leaving one of the tractor plants of the Harvester Company.

The emergency order was given precedence over regular tractor deliveries, the entire consignment being headed eastward at once, going to the infested areas in three trainloads. Over a hundred International Motor Trucks were hurried overland for use in delivering tractors and other equipment to the various sections.

800 Corn Stubble Pulverizers

As further weapons in the borer warfare the government is using 800 corn stubble pulverizers, a special implement designed by the Engineering Department of the Company to aid in destroying the pest which has been wintering in the corn stubble of the east central states. The pulverizer is a sturdy 2-row implement which occupies an important place in the eradication program. It covers 25 to 30 acres a day and is operated by power from the tractor.

Heavy-Duty Tractor Power

These McCormick-Deering Tractors are all of the heavy-duty 15-30 h. p. size, especially qualified by their three-plow capacity and three-way power delivery—drawbar, belt, and power take-off—to play a major part in the government's plans for corn borer control.

War is declared on the Borer

POWER and machines must hold the front line trenches against the European corn borer which is threatening the corn belt.

The prime objective is to kill the borer or rid the fields of the stalks that harbor the borer. Pulverizing the stubble or turning it under by super-clean plowing, turning the corn into ensilage for the silo or into shredded fodder, low cutting with a special attachment for corn binders are among the practices recommended by the authorities.

We will mail to any address free illustrated booklets regarding the corn borer, its history, the official plans for its control, mechanical and other methods of procedure.

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MYERS
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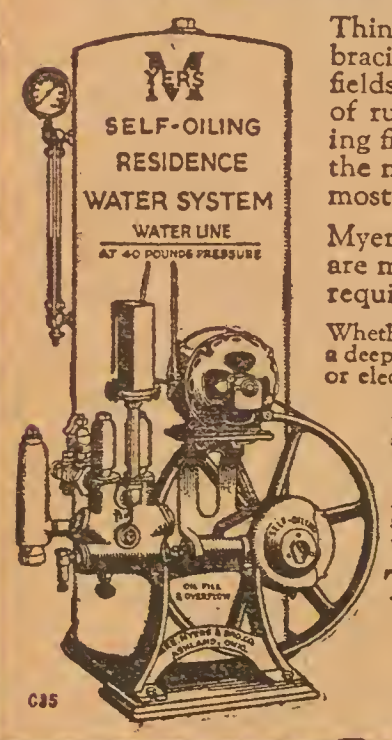

Think of a Myers Water System in terms of a bracing shower bath after a hot day's work in the fields—in terms of quickly washed dinner dishes—of running water in barn and feed lot—of unfailing fire protection. A Myers Water System will be the most permanent, the most satisfactory and the most valuable investment you have ever made.

Myers Self-Oiling Water Systems and Power Pumps are made in a wide variety of styles to meet every requirement of water supply and water service.

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Vegetables All the Season

Do Not Take a Chance on Weak Seed

By FRED W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THIS proposition of getting vegetables from the farm garden all through the season is not solely one of successive plantings and careful hoeing and fertilizing. The kind of seed you plant has a very strong bearing on the results. Not all seeds are strong. Once in a while we get hold of a bunch of seed that is infected with one disease or another that does not ruin the crop totally but cuts down production. As a result it is wise to treat the seed with some kind of disinfectant that will kill the disease germs.

We all know how effective is the seed treatment of potatoes. However, we made big advances in the last few years. Once upon a time formaldehyde was about the only disinfectant recommended for seed borne diseases. However, formaldehyde will only reach the external infection. Then came the more deadly mercuric chloride treatment. Scientists however, have been at work endeavoring to find a more simple method of fighting seed-borne diseases. Now we have the latest remedy, an organic substance made from carbolic acid, chlorine and mercury. Scientists call it hydroxymercurichlorophenol. It is known by a number of different trade names. One, probably the best known at present, is *semesan*. There are different forms of this material for different purposes.

I have seen some results of this form of seed treatment and it is truly wonderful. The treatment is not solely for vegetable seeds; potatoes, sweet corn, field corn, cereals and even bulbs are treated with it. Up in Franklin County they tried out some of this organic mercury compound on potatoes. According to the farm bureau manager the treatment gave very marked results in its favor.

During the past years a great deal of work has been done improving varieties of seed but the average man has not paid a great deal of attention to seed-borne diseases. We are going to hear more of it in the future. We have been suffering too heavy losses from the grain smut, corn crop diseases as well as vegetable diseases, to stand the pressure much longer. Every so often the lettuce growers suffer a severe setback because of some disease outbreak. The trouble in the past has been that not enough was known about seed treatment by the average grower. Now we are getting down to a point of elementary simplicity so that the layman can make use of the treatment without having to follow a number of involved precautions.

The house wife who likes to plant a few bulbs in her flower garden will be interested in this new form of bulb treatment. I saw a few bulbs the other day that were growing in a shallow pot of the pan type. When they were planted the bulbs were in a terrible condition having been seriously infected with dry rot. Part of them were treated with this mercury compound and part were

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Farming As We Saw It in the Great South-west

(*Continued from page 2*)

ton, Galveston and Corpus Christi are the outlets for the "Great Southwest" as it is called out here. The harbor of Houston is particularly noteworthy, because the city is practically an inland town, fifty miles from the gulf. With the help of the Federal government, the citizens of the city and county have dug a great ship canal 150 feet wide at the bottom and 30 feet minimum depth, to Galveston Bay, and now ocean going vessels take on their loads of cotton and grain at the wharves 50 miles from the sea. Because of this fact the city refers to itself as "the city which fooled the geographers".

Galveston, with its great protected harbor and its miles of wharves at which scores of foreign and coastwise trading vessels were loading and unloading, was most interesting. Readers will remember Galveston as the city which was flooded and terribly damaged by a great tidal wave in 1900. To guard against a recurrence of this calamity, the city has now built a great sea wall nearly eight miles long and 17 feet high and has raised a good part of its foundation to the level of the wall by filling in with sand pumped out of the sea. Corpus Christi is a small but growing port and is the farthest inland harbor on the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

"In Texas, Down by the Rio Grande"

It is beyond me to picture the resources and possibilities of the great area we came into in the extreme southeastern "tip-o-Texas", the lower Rio Grande Valley. We have travelled more than 250 miles, by automobile, over this great stretch of level, wonderfully fertile land. Everyone down here is a booster. Opportunity is said to be the only knocker in the valley. We were in the hands of local chambers of commerce and I have discounted liberally what we have been told. But the country speaks for itself.

We have seen thousands of grape fruit and orange trees over an area as big as the western New York fruit belt thriving here, with promise of enormous increase in production, which will surely cause California and Florida the most severe competition. This is the earliest vegetable section in the United States. Roasting ears of corn, string beans, peas, onions, carrots, and many other garden products, including strawberries, are now moving to market at big prices. Where these cannot be grown there is always cotton which thrives here. The chief disadvantages of the country are the usual inflated values, high taxes for improvements are being very rapidly made and distance from the great markets. There is also some lack of rainfall which averages only about 26 inches here. About 25 per cent of the Valley—18 miles back from the river—is irrigated.

Things We Will Talk of Later

Many more things could be told of this land 2,000 miles and more from home if time and space permitted, such as a visit to a great cattle ranch, probably the largest in the United States, with a million and two hundred thousand acres of land, where 75,000 head of cattle are grazing and fattening for market; of a champion Jersey herd of 300 head on this same ranch; of citrus packing houses, cotton warehouses; of pioneer land clearing and illimitable cotton lands—but all these must wait until another time. All I am trying to do now is to give you a little idea of the extent and production and outlets of this vast area of our great country. Details I can give you some other time.

As I finish this letter, we are over the border in Mexico at Matamoras and are about to start southward. We have just come from our first meal in Mexico—"Goodbye and good luck"—a banquet given us by the citizens of the Rio Grande Valley. The next letter will be about Mexico.

M. C. BURRITT.

Matamoras, Mexico, Mar. 25th, 1927.

There is an opening in the Sales Dep't. for an honest hustler who has a car.

WRITE

E. C. WEATHERBY,
Ithaca, : N. Y.

THE TROUBLE MAKER
By
E. R. EASTMAN

Send $1.00 and we will mail you a copy of this great story of farm life.

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SEED CORN Early Clarage and White Cap Yellow Dent. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed $3.00 bu. Five bushels $2.75 bu.
Samples and circular free
THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, MELROSE, OHIO

12 DELPHINIUMS $1.25 POSTPAID
(*Hardy Larkspur*)
6 light blue; 6 dark blue. Strong Plants That Will Bloom This Summer.
Let me send you my free catalogue of Hollyhock Bleeding Heart, Foxglove, Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Monkshood, Oriental Poppy, Chrysanthemum, Blue Bells, Wallflower, Phlox, Blue Salvia, Lilies, Coral Bells, Iris, Baby's Breath, Lupinus, Evening Primrose, Hardy Pink Bellflower, Painted Daisy, Sea Lavender and 95 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live out doors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Pansy, Zinnia, Salvia, Aster, Petunia, Snapdragon and many other kinds of Annual Flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Wineberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Tomato, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Sweet Potato, Pepper, Celery and other Vegetable plants.
Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed.
Harry E. Squires, Hampton Bays, N.Y.

Lime and Fertilizer **Sower**
The Old Reliable ***McWhorter*** *Force-Feed*
SOWS broadcast or side-dresses rows of growing crops. Ask your dealer for McWhorter Distributors. *Write for folder showing many styles.*
No. 44 *Width 7 ft.*

Low-down Hopper *Hopper Capacity about 400 lbs.*
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If Your Dealer does not handle
LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS
Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS $2 POST PAID
150 Sen. Dunlap--150 Warfield
HAMPTON & SON, R 8, BANGOR, MICH.

Overhaul the Disk Harrow

It Will Do Better Work and Do It Easier

MOST farmers consider the disk harrow the most valuable piece of farm equipment, partly because it does a work in soil tillage which no other machine will quite perform, and also because it is used for practically every crop on the farm. And as it is the first used of the farm tools, it should be the first to be put in good shape.

First see that the disks are in good shape, are properly sharpened and are polished so they will scour easily. If any disks are badly notched or bent or rusted so deeply that the edge is destroyed, they should be replaced with new ones. Often where the disk has stood on the ground for two or three seasons without moving, the lower edges of the disks will practically be rusted off and a whole new set of disks should be put on. Sharpening may be done at home if the shop is properly equipped, but generally it will be more satisfactory to have it done at the blacksmith shop. Usually this is done by turning one gang of disks at a time in a slowly moving power driven sharpener which cuts or scrapes the disk edge on a piece of hardened steel. Sometimes the disks are removed and the edges ground on an emery wheel, while in bad cases it may be necessary to hammer the edges out under a power hammer before sharpening.

Polish and Oil Discs

It is important, however, that the disk edges be fairly sharp at all times if it is to cut corn stalks, trash, and sod properly and get enough penetration to do good work. The small hand sharpeners which can be used to sharpen the disks while the machine is being operated is quite helpful for keeping it in shape after it has been properly sharpened. Most disk harrows need sharpening every spring, but too often they are allowed to go two, three, or even five or six years without attention.

When the disks are being sharpened they should also be polished by grinding them with a rough emery wheel and then with a buffing wheel, then oiled.

Aside from sharpening and polishing, very little more will need to be done on the disk. Opinions differ as to whether heavy cylinder oil or cup grease is the best for lubrication. A rather soft cup grease is probably the best, as by forcing it into the bearings the dirt is not likely to work in. There is a tendency for it to dry and harden in the oil passages, but if the passages are cleaned out every year with heavy wire or if a pressure gun is used, this trouble will be done away with. The scrapers also should be inspected to see that they fit the disks in good shape and will scrape off any mud which may be picked up. If badly worn, they should be replaced with new ones.—I. W. D.

The Cabbage Calendar

January is the month to figure out your plan

To grow and sell more cabbage than ever you can.

February is the month to contract your cabbage seeds

Buy them early, test them out, be sure they are free from weeds.

March is the month to fix implement or truck

Things must be in good repair or surely you will get stuck.

April is the month to lay in fertilizer and lime

Have it right on hand to use, in the very nick of time.

May is the month to sow your cabbage seeds

Plant early, in dry mellow ground, quite free from weeds.

June is the month in which cabbage plants to set

Do the work early and a big crop will get.

July is the month to destroy all noxious weeds

Kill them while their roots are small, before they have formed seeds.

August is a month of sunshine and of rain

Conserve the moisture carefully the very best you can.

September is the month to make the cabbage thrive and grow

Cultivate them shallow and frequently you know.

October is the month to harvest, sell or store

With cabbage cared for properly, your profits will be more.

November is the month to turn stubble, loam or sod

Fall plowing will help to rot many an old and rooty clod.

December is the month that always brings good cheer

If you have closely followed this calendar throughout the whole year.

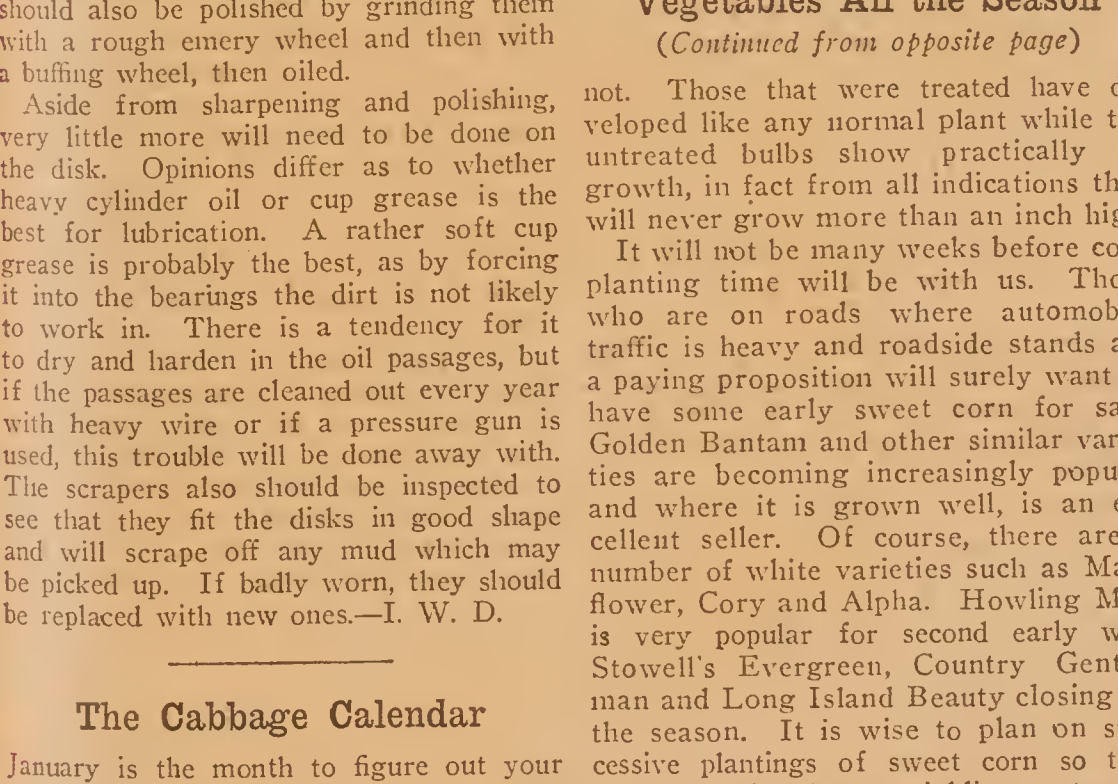
—E. N. Reed.

Vegetables All the Season

(*Continued from opposite page*)

not. Those that were treated have developed like any normal plant while the untreated bulbs show practically no growth, in fact from all indications they will never grow more than an inch high.

It will not be many weeks before corn planting time will be with us. Those who are on roads where automobile traffic is heavy and roadside stands are a paying proposition will surely want to have some early sweet corn for sale. Golden Bantam and other similar varieties are becoming increasingly popular and where it is grown well, is an excellent seller. Of course, there are a number of white varieties such as Mayflower, Cory and Alpha. Howling Mob is very popular for second early with Stowell's Evergreen, Country Gentleman and Long Island Beauty closing up the season. It is wise to plan on successive plantings of sweet corn so that the patch is always yielding a tender product. One big planting is not practical.



Motorist—Aa-h—we all make mistakes.
Wife—Yes—but you hafta pick a railroad crossing to do it at!—Judge.

The Foundation of All Spreader Value

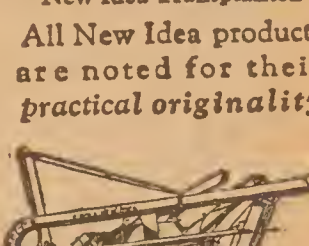
FORTUNATELY for the farmer, there has been *one undisputed standard of spreader value*—for the past twenty-eight years! Step by step, whenever improvement was possible, the way has invariably been shown by

NEW IDEA Spreaders

No matter what the point in question—efficiency, durability, simplicity, ease of handling, light draft, ease of loading, perfection of dealer service—the very foundation of all spreader value is contained in the NEW IDEA. Starting as an *original invention*, the NEW IDEA has steadily maintained both its originality and its leadership—establishing an unbroken record of success.

NEW IDEA dealers are easy to find. They constitute a service army, itself of tremendous value to the farmer. Go to the nearest one and let him show you the up-to-date Model 8. You will understand why NEW IDEA users remain steadfast in their loyalty.

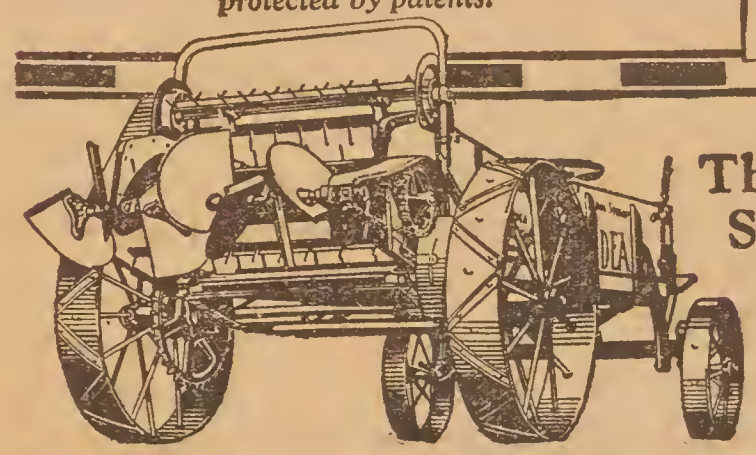
All New Idea products are fully protected by patents.



New Idea Transplanter

All New Idea products are noted for their *practical originality*

New Idea Husker and Shredder



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Largest independent spreader factory in the world. Not in any trust or combination. Over 4,000 agencies. Branches everywhere.

"SCARECROWS ARE OUT OF DATE —Plant your Corn but once"

You don't have to plant twice, sort o' feeling that crows will pull up your first planting. You don't have to put up scarecrows, and then keep a shot-gun handy to kill off the crows that have built nests right in the scare-crow's coat pocket. No sirree; you just buy a can of

Stanley's Crow Repellent

then mix it thoroughly with the seed corn, and plant it at once. No waiting for it to dry. And it positively will not clog the planter! Non-poisonous. Won't injure the seed. Won't kill birds or animals. BUT,—it WILL keep them out of your fields, absolutely. It WILL save you all loss of time and expense in having to replant. It WILL let you get 3 bushels of corn where now you've been getting only 2. Because, no crows, moles, gophers, chucks or squirrels will touch any seed corn, nor the young sprouts, that have been coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent. And thousands of corn-growers will gladly testify that it does all we claim for it. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half sized can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address **Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500M New Britain, Conn.**

PEDIGREED SEEDS

from high-yielding tested strains

Certified and Near-Certified

POTATOES, OATS, BARLEY, PEAS, CORN, BEANS, CABBAGE, SWEET CLOVER, BUCKWHEAT

Write for catalog and prices

K. C. LIVERMORE, Box A, HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

"SPECIAL"

An Orchard for $1.00

Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.

ERNST NURSERIES, Box A Eaton, Ohio

Many farm women, too, now have electric laundries

Rural electrification

—a fact on more than 260,000 farms

As the result of cooperative investigation carried on in twenty states, electric light and power companies are now building rural lines as fast as circumstances will permit.

On 260,000 farms rural electric service is in successful operation today.

The same force which has done so much for industry will soon be available to an increasing number of farms. The resources and experience of more than forty years of successful city service are back of this movement to bring the farmer the greatest practical help he has ever had.

With the desire to make full use of all the benefits of electric service, and with the development of new equipment, rural electrification will open a new era on the farm.

Rural lines cannot be built everywhere at once, but the light and power companies are ready to extend service to groups of farmers, which together, can use sufficient power to justify the building and maintaining of rural lines.

Rural electrification can come quickly—where farmers and the light and power companies work together for the same good end. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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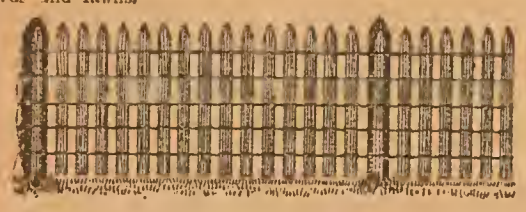

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SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills

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PROVED BEST by 85 years use.

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Made in all colors for all purposes at

WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES

INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards and our FREE DELIVERY OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.

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252 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

What Farmers Want to Know

How to Get Water Tested for Purity

One of our wells became filled up with trash, straw, etc., and got so we could not use it. We cleaned it out, but wonder if the water is fit for drinking purposes. Can you tell us of some place where we may send a sample of it for examination, so that we may know if it is all right for the stock?

THE best way for you to get your well water tested will be for you to get in touch with your local health officer, who will probably be one of the doctors in a nearby village. He will write to the Department of Health, Division of Laboratories, New Scotland Ave., Albany, N. Y., and get a sterile container, that is, one that is known to be free from bacteria. He will send a sample of the water to them and they will report as to its safety.

The State Department of Health will not make tests of water which is sent in ordinary containers or bottles, as there is no way of telling whether bacteria may not have been added to the water from the bottles.

Managing Cover Crops

Last spring I plowed under a crop of rye and planted it to potatoes. The crop was not nearly as large as on a nearby piece where no cover crop had been planted. Why was this?

THHERE are several possibilities but it is likely that either the rye removed too much water from the soil before it was plowed under or that it interfered with the proper rise of moisture from the subsoil to the furrow slice.

It is difficult to realize the amount of water used by a growing crop of rye. This frequently helps to dry out a naturally wet piece so it can be plowed. Rye should be plowed under before it gets too mature as it decays more easily then. A heavy crop of mature rye in a dry soil forms a thick layer between the subsoil and the furrow slice. It not only fails to rot that year and so can not benefit the crop following it but it actually interferes with the moisture supply for the crop. If it is grown, plow it under early. It helps to roll the ground or run a cultipacker after plowing under as this reestablishes contact between the subsoil and furrow slice.

What Is An "Export Debenture?"

I noticed in the report of the National Grange Meeting at Portland that the Grange went on record as favoring an "Export Debenture Plan" for dealing with surplus farm products. Just how is it planned that this plan will work?—F. R., Mass.

THE plan is as follows: When certain farm crop surplusses are exported the government will issue to the exporter a non interest bearing Export-Debenture Certificate for an amount which will represent the difference between the price of the product here and the world price (this assumes that the world price is higher than the U. S. price). These debenture certificates will be accepted by the custom officers as payment for import duties on any article imported into this country. For example, if the price of wheat in this country should be $1.00 and the price at Liverpool should be $1.32 (the difference in price being approximately the cost of getting the wheat to Liverpool) then the exporter would be given an export debenture certificate for 32 cents for every bushel of wheat he exported. He could turn these into cash by selling them perhaps at a slight discount to an importer of foreign products of any nature.

It is expected that this plan will not only raise the price paid for these farm products for export but that it will also raise the U. S. price to the same level. It is also planned that this rise in price will practically all be paid to the producers of the farm products.

Farmers Cooperatives are expected to make use of this plan for exporting their surplusses, but export debentures are not restricted to them but may be issued to any exporter.

The plan has not been worked out in all its details, but the Grange recommends that Congress enact legislation, putting the export debenture plan into effect for the 1927 crop. Not all farm products are exported and it remains to be seen to just what crops the plan will be applied, if adopted. Possibly the main products would be wheat, cotton, corn and pork. The plan is described as one which will equalize the benefits of the tariff by giving agriculture its just share.

Keeping Stumps from Sprouting

"Please advise what chemical or other solution may be used successfully on birch stumps to keep them from sprouting. I cut off about five acres of birch last winter and wish to treat the stumps so they will not grow—I want them to rot."—J. T. V.

IT is quite possible before cutting the trees to treat them with arsenic so that they will die and not sprout, but I know of no particular way to handle the proposition after the trees have been out in the winter when the roots are full of stored plant food. A liberal dose of salt on each stump might discourage sprouting, but it will likewise discourage anything else from growing and will be rather expensive. Sometimes it is claimed that boring a hole in the stump and putting in about two ounces of saltpeter and filling partly with water and corking up for several months, then filling with kerosene, that the stumps will burn out; but my observation has been that there is nothing to the plan. I believe goats or other pasturage is the best solution. Directions for the arsenic treatment can be secured from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—I. W. D.

Green Scum in Water Trough

Is there anything which will keep the green scum out of a wooden water tank?

THERE are two ways by which this can be done. One is to arrange a cover which will fit over the top of the tank and keep out the light when the tank is not in use, arranged so that it would close by means of a weight or spring except when held open. As the green algae grows only in the presence of light, a cover would help a great deal in keeping down the growth.

The other remedy is to keep a small bag of copper sulphate crystals handy and dip this bag into the tank full of water for a minute or two occasionally when the scum shows a tendency to get a start. An occassional use in this way will have no bad effect on livestock, although very much might be dangerous. Sprinkling a little lime in the trough every few days is also said o help.—I. W. D.

Use Care in Storing Dynamite

THE safe storage of dynamite and blasting accessories is one of the greatest problems of the farmer who uses the explosive in clearing and draining land. Dynamite should be stored in a dry, properly ventilated building, safe from fire and flying bullets, and far enough away from dwellings or roads to prevent loss of life should it be accidentally exploded. It should be kept under lock and key where children or irresponsible persons cannot get at it.

Care should be taken to keep explosives out of reach of animals, as cattle like the taste of soda and saltpeter in explosives, but there are other ingredients which would probably make them sick or kill them.

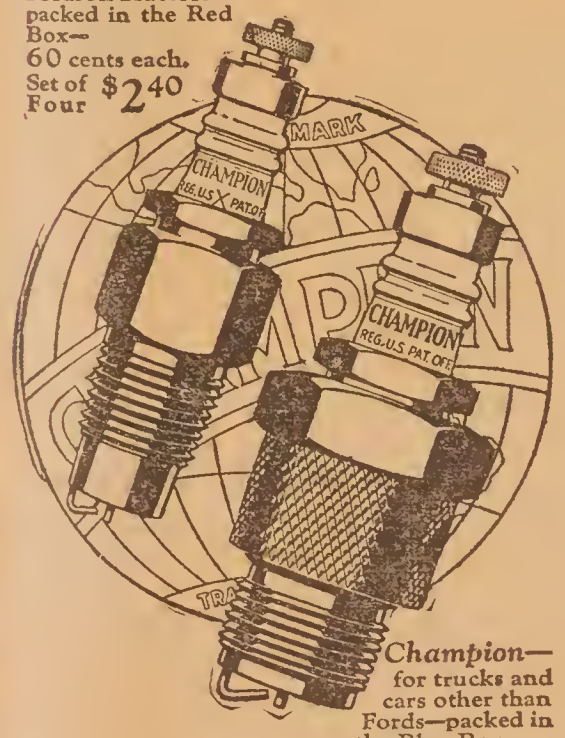
If large quantities are to be stored for some time, a dry, well ventilated, fireproof and bullet-proof magazine located in an out-of-the-way place should be provided. Fuse, wire, thawing kettles, and blasting machines may be stored in the same building with the dynamite, but blasting caps and electric blasting caps must never be

Guaranteed

Your dealer will tell you that the Champion guarantee is the strongest behind any article of automotive equipment. It is your complete assurance that Champion *must* be the better spark plug. That is why Champion outsells throughout the world two to one. And it is why Champions enjoy an equal preference on the farm for stationary engine, tractor and truck use.

Car manufacturers recommend, and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every 10,000 miles to insure better and more economical car operation. This is true, even of Champions, in spite of their world-wide reputation for remarkable long life.

Champion X—exclusively for Ford Cars, Trucks and Fordson Tractors—packed in the Red Box—60 cents each. Set of Four $2.40



Champion—for trucks and cars other than Fords—packed in the Blue Box—75 cents each.

Set of Four $3.00

Set of Six $4.50

CHAMPION

Spark Plugs

TOLEDO, OHIO

stored in the same building because they are more easily exploded than dynamite. It would be possible to explode them accidentally by a hard shock or jar which would not explode dynamite. If detonators were to explode by themselves, they would not be likely to do much damage unless there were a great many of them, but if they were to explode in the same room with dynamite, they would probably cause the dynamite to explode also.

Where only a small amount of explosives is used from time to time, and where a dealer is conveniently located who has storage facilities, it is probably best to buy only that quantity required for the day's work.—A. E. RILEY.

Black Or Galvanized Pipe

"Would like to know whether black iron or regular galvanized pipe is best for underground work. Would it do any good to paint the pipes with roof paint before laying? Any suggestions will be appreciated." —J. E.

THE life of underground pipe depends so very much on the pipe and on soil and other conditions that it is difficult to give any hard and fast rules as to what might be expected. However, I think it is quite generally believed that with pipe of equal quality of material, the galvanized type has considerably the longer life. Farmers Bulletin 1426 states:

Under average conditions small black wrought pipe in the ground should last 10 to 20 years; galvanized steel, 15 to 30 years; galvanized wrought iron, 20 to 40 years; lead and cast iron, 40 to 75 years. It is, however, not uncommon to find lead and cast-iron pipes sound after 80 to 100 years, and except for slight external corrosion, cement-lined black wrought iron pipe has been found in perfect condition after 40 years in the ground. Steel pipe coated inside and outside with 1:1 cement mortar has been found intact after 60 years.—I. W. D.

Engine Wear Depends On Lubrication

MOST automobile users know that a properly lubricated car is quieter and more satisfactory in its operation but many do not seem to realize what a difference proper lubrication means in the life of the engine. Where two moving parts do not come in contact but always are separated by a thin film of oil, and under such conditions no wear could take place. This is the ideal or perfect lubrication hard to obtain, but the nearer we can get to it the better life and service we will get out of our engine. The best we can do is to use an oil as nearly perfect as possible and then see that the car is so used as to allow the oil to give the best possible service.

If the car is used only around the city, with much starting and stopping, the engine usually will not get hot enough to vaporize the fuel properly. This will mean that some of the liquid fuel will work past the pistons and contaminate the lubricating oil, making it so thin that it cannot separate the moving parts properly. If the engine is given a hard run once or twice a week, the oil will be heated up and part of this fuel driven off and the body of the oil thus improved. Some cars now are equipped with oil filters and rectifiers which help to remedy this trouble. Road dust drawn in through the carburetor also has a tendency to contaminate the oil. This also helped very much by the use of the oil filters and by the dust separators which take the dust out of the air before it enters the carburetor.

Hence the essentials for securing as good lubrication as possible are:

1. Select the right oil.

2. Run with the engine hot enough to prevent excessive dilution.

3. Keep out as much as possible of road dust.

4. Change the oil as often as its quality becomes doubtful.—I. W. D.

Kellys don't cost more

BECAUSE the Kelly-Springfield tire has so long been known as a quality product, and because it is natural to associate high quality with a high price, many people have an idea that Kellys are more expensive than other tires.

They're not. Not only do they cost no more to buy, but their long, uninterrupted mileage makes them cost less to own.

Try one Kelly-Springfield and see for yourself if it's not so.

"Kelly dealers everywhere— there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. NEW YORK

KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

Blast-And Grow Fat Crops

SOME dynamite, some caps and fuse, and a little time. These are the only essentials for making idle cut-over or swamp lands profitable. There is only one out-lay and it is small. The returns are annual and big.

Get your copy of *"Land Development with Hercules Dynamite."* It is free. Just sign the coupon below. Now.

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(INCORPORATED)

913 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Please send me, free, a copy of your booklet, "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite."

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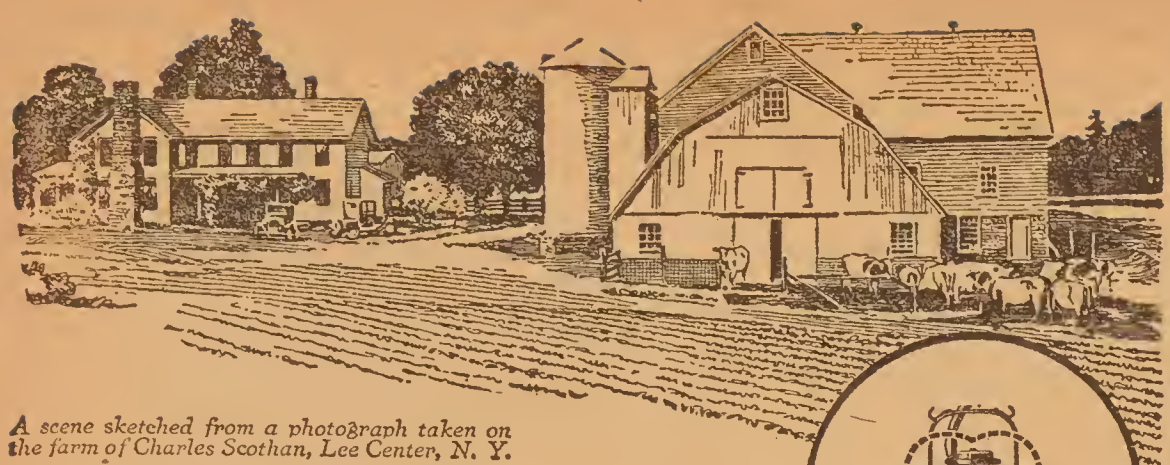
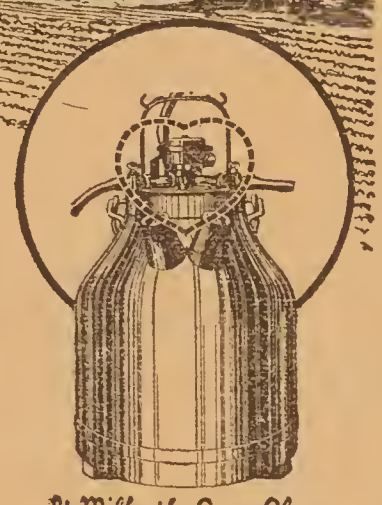


A scene sketched from a photograph taken on the farm of Charles Scothan, Lee Center, N. Y.

This Pulsator Gives Teats *Complete* Rest Between Sucks



It Milks the Cows Clean

"During my long experience with the Burrell Milker, my cows' teats and udders have kept in excellent condition. I believe this is mainly due to the way in which the Burrell Pulsator gives complete relief to the teats between pulsations."—Charles Scothan, Lee Center, N. Y.

NATURAL circulation is essential to keep the teats and udders of your cows in good condition. A long period of suction, without complete relief, causes congestion, and teat and udder trouble. Nothing except *complete* relief is safe.

It Skims the Milk Clean

For many years, the wonderful Link Blades of the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator have made it famous as the *closest skimmer*. It has a greater capacity for the size of its bowl, for the speed at which it is operated, and for the power required to run it than any other separator. It is simple, light and easy-running. But, above all, *it skims the milk clean*—and that's what you want in a cream separator. Four sizes—350, 500, 750, 1000 lbs.—hand or power driven.

Safeguards Your Cows

The Burrell Positive Relief Pulsator creates sharp, definite, positive, intermittent periods of *complete* relief. Between sucks, the vacuum in the teat cup drops completely to zero, the teat hangs free, and circulation is normal and natural. This feature of the Burrell Milker safeguards your cows, and it alone is sufficient to justify your choice of the Burrell Milker.

4 Exclusive Features

There are four exclusive features which make the Burrell the *perfect* milking machine. The first three are interdependent—each increases the efficiency of the others. (1) The *Automatic Controller*, which regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (2) the *Air-Cushion Teat Cup*, which supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (3) the *Positive Relief Pulsator*, which gives complete rest between pulsations and assures natural circulation; (4) the *Sanitary Moisture Trap*, which entirely prevents contamination from the pipe line.

The Burrell Milker is noted for its simplicity. It is a single tube system, with only half as many rubber parts as the ordinary type of milker.

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Here are two valuable, illustrated books that are free to dairymen. One pictures and describes the Burrell Milker and explains how "*It Milks the Cows Clean*". The other tells about the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator—all about its simple, sanitary, rugged construction, and how "*It Skims the Milk Clean*". Every dairyman should have both of these interesting, practical, helpful books for handy reference.

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which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid.

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An Emergency Pasture

Plan Now For Feed During the Short Season

Can you give me some idea as to a crop which can be used for temporary pasture this summer. Much of my pasture is poor and although I expect to attempt to improve it I do not expect to get results this summer and so will need some sort of feed for the cows during the present season".—J. P., New York.

THE following recommendation has been made by the New York State College of Agriculture. The advised mixture for an emergency pasture is one and one-half bushels per acre of oats and 30 pounds to the acre of amber sorghum. On soils that have enough lime to grow red clover well it is advised to reduce this mixture from one-fourth to one-third and substitute one-half bushel of Canada Field peas. Where it will grow, four to eight quarts of vetch can also be added advantageously. This mixture should not be planted too early as sorghum is a hot weather plant. When put in about corn planting time it is said that it would be ready for pasture about August 1st and if not fed too heavily will furnish pasture until September 15th. It is advised not to graze much after killing frosts as the sorghum may develop a poisonous quality due to freezing. It is recommended to plant three quarters of an acre per cow if it is to furnish the sole source of pasture.

Dried Apple Pomace For Dairy Cows

THE Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station have made some tests of the value of dried apple pomace as a feed for dairy cows. They estimate that the production of this by-product of the cider and vinegar industry is about 26,000 tons in the United States.

Their conclusion as to the value of dried apple pomace is that one ton of it is approximately as valuable for cows as three tons of silage. The experiments compared dried apple pomace with dried beet pulp and although the results indicated that the two feeds were about equally valuable for milk production it was noted that apple pomace was very palatable and acted as an appetizer to the cows. According to their results a dairyman would be justified in paying about the same price per ton for it that he would pay for mixed hay.

Because of the fact that dried apple pomace swells, it should not be fed dry but should be soaked for an hour or so before feeding.

Other Experiment Stations have also tried this feed. Massachusetts says it may be fed at the rate of four pounds per cow per day. They say it is not good for horses or pigs. The U. S. D. A. reports that it is equal to corn silage when compared on its content of dry matter. It has been brought out that apple seeds are injurious to cows. While apple pomace does not contain enough to do harm, it would not be advisable to feed pomace made from cores alone.

How Do You Think Milk Should Be Sold?

(*Continued from page* 3)

year, depending on weather, holidays, Sundays and other causes.

The real argument about the sale of milk by classes according to the use made of it, arises with the consideration of who is to be included. The Onondaga Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, Syracuse, N. Y., sells all the milk they can in Syracuse, then they ship a quantity to New York City to be sold as bulk milk. What they have left after this they manufacture. This we may call a "One City Pool."

The Sheffield Farms Company's Producers pool the milk sold to that company. Their milk is not pooled with that sold by other farmers to other dealers. This we may call a "One Company Pool".

The St. Lawrence County Cheese Producers' Cooperative Association pools its sales of cheese. This we may call a "One Commodity Pool".

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association was organized to pool all the milk available for city markets in the New York Milk Shed. This we may call a "Territory Pool".

So there are various kinds of pools, and various combinations of pools.

Separate Pools Proposed

Proposals have been made that any one marketing organization that may attempt to market the milk for the New York Milk Shed, should consider the advisability of creating separate pools for New York City and vicinity, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and perhaps others of the larger consuming cities.

It has also been proposed that separate pools be created for those producers who produce winter milk and those who produce summer milk.

Another proposal would create separate pools for the producers delivering to each buyer .

These different kinds of pools that are being tried by different groups of farmers indicate that the whole question of classified prices for the sale of milk is in the experimental stage, while much is still to be learned about this phase of marketing milk the progress already made away from the old semi-annual posting of an arbitrary price on the station door is gratifying. It shows that the farmer is having a voice in the proceedings when prices are made and shows that he is applying a lot of the things that he is learning about the marketing of milk.

TB Test Progressing Along the Southern Tier

RAPID progress is being made in the southern part of New York State in the matter of ridding cows of tuberculosis. A number of herds have lately been placed on the accredited list and more soon will be. The percentage of cows condemned for this disease has showed remarkable fluctuation as reported by the veterinarians employed in doing the testing. Now and then a man goes through with little if any loss. Others have to part with practically every cow on the farm. In one instance a man had only a bull left out of twenty odd head of stock. And the losses range all along between nothing to one hundred per cent.

Now and then we find a man who still stands out against the test. It should be said that the law provided that application shall be made by the owner before testing is done. But it also declares that "after ninety per cent of the herds of cattle of any given town have been subjected to the tuberculin test for the purpose of ridding such herds of the disease known as tuberculosis, and the owner of any untested herd in such town refuses or neglects to have his herd tuberculin tested, then the commissioner may order the premises or farm on which such untested herd is harbored to be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animal shall be removed from or brought to the premises quarantined, and so that no products of domestic animals on the premises so quarantined shall be removed from said premises." This pretty effectually places every herd under the provision of the law governing testing for bovine tuberculosis.

Appraisals are following condemnation quite closely, and farmers are receiving from $75 to $100 per head for their diseased cattle. The price of milk in the metropolis is good enough at

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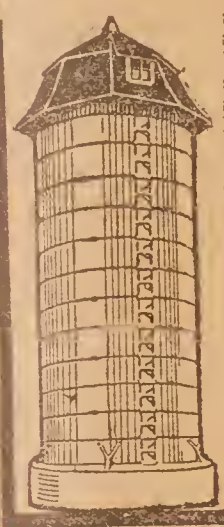

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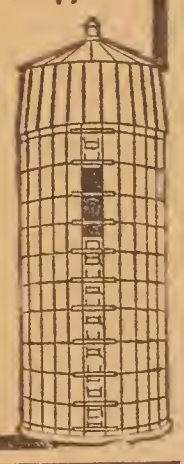
A GLOBE SILO is a permanent improvement on the farm. It is constructed to last a lifetime. Made of carefully selected Northwest spruce and fir with double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors, it keeps silage perfectly. *The extension roof, an exclusive feature, reduces the cost per ton capacity to a minimum.* The initial cost of a Globe is soon returned in extra profits from your corn crop. Get all the profit from your farm—get a Globe Silo.



Write for the name of our representative in your community and our catalog; tanks, tubs, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

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DAZEY
ELECTRIC CHURN

The Dazey Electric adds a charm to churning and brings better results in butter making. The entire process, from the beginning of churning by simply turning a switch, to the cleaning-up, is no longer a task compared with old methods.

Write for Circular and Prices

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
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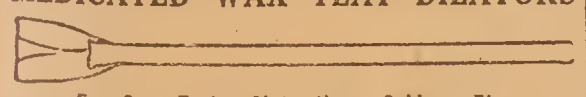
"PURPUL"
MEDICATED WAX TEAT DILATORS



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Sold by dealers or mailed postpaid
25c doz. or 5 doz. $1.00.

MOORE BROS. Dept. A ALBANY, N. Y.

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

present so that there is a tendency to get back into the business as soon as possible. Some choice cows are being brought in from the west.—E. L. Vincent.

Neglected Separator Wastes Cream

ACCORDING to dairy machinery experts at the Illinois College of Agriculture, separating butterfat from the rest of the milk in a cream separator is a delicate process and lack of attention to details, which may seem unimportant, often cause considerable fat to be left in the skimmilk. The manufacturer has done a commendable job in making a machine that will skim as accurately as does the modern separator when it is properly handled and it should be given the sort of care that a high class product deserves.

In the operation of such a machine the little things count for more than when a machine of less refinement is being used. Consequently the experienced user will insist that the separator be kept level and fastened securely to a solid foundation, and all the bearings are lubricated with good separator oil, that all the old dirt and oil be cleaned out occasionally with gasoline or kerosene, that the machine be operated at the proper speed with the milk at the proper temperature, that the machine be washed thoroughly each time it is used and that it be protected from the dust and kept dry when it is not in use.

Too often the user fails to watch these points because even when the separator is sorely neglected it will continue to deliver a fairly good amount of cream at one spout and skimmilk at the other. Users sometimes fail to realize that a separator which is even a little out of level or which has a bowl which vibrates or is partly clogged with dirt is very likely to send considerable butterfat out the wrong spout. To do good work a separator must be well built, run at the correct speed and kept in good running order.

Particular attention should be paid to the directions furnished with the machine. It should be remembered that delicate bearings operating at high speed will last a long time if they are properly cared for but that they are quickly ruined by dirt or lack of good oil when neglected.—I. W. D.

Average Percentage of Fat in the Milk of Various Breeds

(Advanced Registry Data)*

Breed	Number of cows	Aver. yearly milk yield	Aver. yearly fat yield	Aver. per cent fat
		lbs.	lbs.	
Holstein	12,110	15,334	521	3.40
Ayrshire	4,695	9,963	396	3.97
Brown Swiss	357	11,536	460	3.99
Guernsey	13,657	9,281	463	4.99
Jersey	17,548	8,047	431	5.35

*Turner, C. W., Factors Affecting the Percentage of Fat in Cows' Milk, Mo. Agr. Exp. Station Bul. 222, 1924.

—*"Farm Economics."*

A Cow That Chews Wood

I have a cow, five years old that eats wood whenever she can find a piece. She will be fresh in May. Can you tell me the reason and what I can do for her.—H. D., New York.

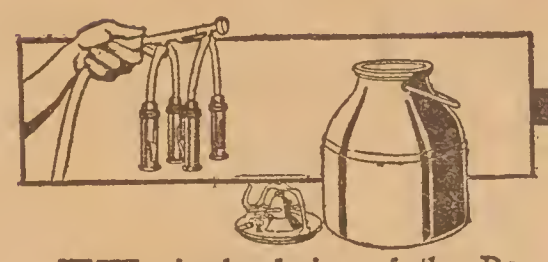
IT is usually considered that when cows or other animals have an appetite for wood or other foreign substances that it indicates that they lack something in their rations, usually minerals.

A number of commercial dairy feeds have minerals mixed with the feed. A mineral mixture recommended by the State College is:

100 lbs. salt
100 lbs. Ground Limestone
100 lbs. of steamed bone meal.

Each cow should receive a small handful of this mixture every day. Another method is to mix 20 lbs. of fine ground limestone in every ton of concentrates they get.

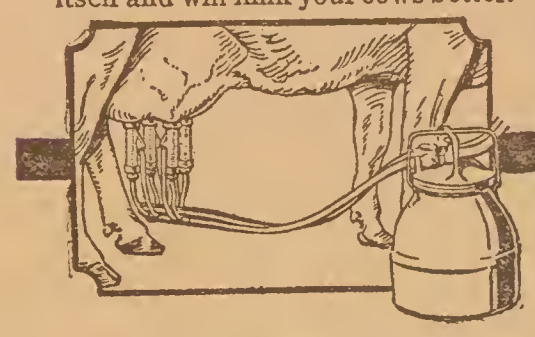
The De Laval Milker is Easy to Wash and Clean



THE simple design of the De Laval Milker makes it extremely easy to wash and to keep clean. With a brush, some hot water and a few minutes' time, the entire machine can be thoroughly washed. The few parts requiring any washing at all are illustrated above. There are no seams in which dirt can accumulate, or crevices to harbor and provide breeding places for bacteria.

Hundreds of producers of Grade A and Certified Milk in every section of the country declare the De Laval Milker an invaluable aid in the production of clean milk, and an assurance of regular premium money.

This is but one of the advantages to be had with a De Laval for it soon saves enough time to pay for itself and will milk your cows better.



Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. **650,000** cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. **83.27%** of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
4. **97.13%** of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. **99.4%** of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. **9.49%** average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. **94.80%** of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, **14,542**—**62%** report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. **96.45%** of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

De Laval Milkers

See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK 165 Broadway
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NO FRIEND IS MORE FAITHFUL

THE JERSEY cow has the knack of sticking to her job day after day, year after year—producing the highest quality milk and butterfat at low cost. Good individuals can be purchased at reasonable prices.

Complete information and assistance in locating stock will be supplied without cost to you.

Write us today.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, Dept. E
324 West 23rd Street, New York

FOR SALE: Two (2) Ayrshire bull calves from heavy producing cows. 1 yearling bull, sired by Monstone Matador and out of dam who produced 10,000 pounds milk as a three year old. Herd Federally Accredited and Registered.

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ROLLWOOD FARM
OFFERS FOR SALE
Guernsey bull calves from A. R. cows sired by Shorewood Royal Beacon
Yearling Jersey bull out of Gold Medal dam. Sires dam a silver medal cow.
Herd Accredited
Address H. L. PAGE, Manager Guilford, Conn.

Guernsey Bull Registered, yearling by Langwater AR Sire. Accredited Herd. From heavy milking dam.
Get pedigree and low price
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Milking Shorthorn BULL CALVES from Record of Merit dams that test high in butter fats.
PRICED TO SELL
J. E. BEEDLE, BROCKPORT, N. Y.

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION of 12 MILKING SHORTHORNS 29.5 lbs. milk 4.03% fat, on two milkings. M. WHITNEY, BERLIN, N. Y.

FARMSTEAD
Aberdeen – Angus
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Bulls and a Few Females for Sale.
Prices Reasonable.
FRANK S. HAYDEN
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Jersey Bull ready for light service. He is bred from heavy producing stock, his sire's dam held world's record for milk and butter fat. He will add beauty and production to your herd.
Going at farmer's price.
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FORGE HILL FARM GUERNSEYS
Bull calves of Ne Plus Ultra and May Rose breeding
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SHEEP BREEDERS

DORSET RAMS (Yearlings) suitable for the production of early market lambs, at Farmers prices. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY FARMS,
Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the April prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.35	2.15
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

Sheffield April prices were not available up to time of going to press. They will be announced next week.

The Class 1 League price for April, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The February surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER MARKET NERVOUS

CREAMERY SALTED	Apr. 5	Mar. 29	Apr. 6, 1926
Higher than extra	52½-53	53½-54	41¾-42½
Extra (92 sc)	52 -	53 -	41¼-41½
84-91 score	48 -51¾	50 -52¾	38¾-41
Lower G'ds	46 -47½	48 -49½	-37½

We are now in the season, just before the spring flush begins when the butter market gets an attack of delirium tremors or some other nervous affliction. That was about the situation during the week ending April 2nd. The dealers are between the devil and the deep sea. Our domestic production is still very light and importations of foreign butter have been none too heavy. We have just been getting enough butter to nicely take care of the trade and keep it in a good firm position. When a little excess of foreign butter arrives, everybody gets a shiver and becomes nervous. Operators on the street fearing cheaper butter at the flush, do not want to permit any accumulations of high priced goods. Accordingly they are free sellers and yet they do not want to be caught short of trade needs. The market is in a highly nervous condition.

Last week we reported a strong position. At the same time it was said we did not believe that the market would go a great deal higher. On the 30th creamery extras went to 53½c which broke the camel's back. This advance strained the market and the reaction set in that developed into a genuine slump. As soon as the turn came buyers "jumped on it" and the price of creamery extras fell off to an even 50c. This was not unexpected. When prices get as high as they were at this season of the year, strong reactions are almost bound to set in. At 53½c buyers got very discriminating and stock began to accumulate. At the same time word was received that during the next few weeks we are going to get a large quantity of foreign butter and as a result the sellers began to loosen up. When the market started downward buyers simply stepped on the gas and drove it further until the point was reached when stocks had to be replenished. Then a buying wave set it and a good deal of the lost ground was made up about the 5th.

CHEESE MARKET UNCHANGED

STATE FLATS	Apr. 5	Mar. 29	Apr. 6, 1926
Fresh Fancy	—-—	23-23½	-21
Fresh Av'ge	—-—	22-22½	-20
Held Fancy	27-28	27-28	27-29
Held Av'ge	26-26½	26-26½	26-27

There is no change in the cheese market since our last report as far as held goods are concerned. Mostly all of the held cheese is in such strong hands that there is little likelihood of sudden changes being made. Practically no fresh cheese is arriving. As a matter of fact it is not really wanted. Most of the fresh cheese is being made in Wisconsin and Canada. Very little is being made in New York because of the demand for milk for the fluid trade.

FANCY NEARBY EGGS FIRMER

NEARBY WHITE	Apr. 5	Mar. 29	Apr. 6, 1926
Selected Extras	33-34	32-33	37-38
Extra Firsts	30-32	30-32	35-36
Av'ge Extras	28-29	28-29	33-34
Firsts	27-	-27	32-33
Gathered	25-29	25-29	30-34
Pullets	25-	25-26	31-
BROWNS			
Fancy	29-32	29-31	34-36

A comparison of the above quotations on nearby eggs practically tells the whole story of the egg market. The finest selections not only have held their own but have actually made a slight gain. This is due to the fact that there is particularly good inquiry for fancy nearby stock for the Easter trade.

Dealers are anticipating a strong demand for stock and accordingly they are on the outlook for it. Medium grades and those below top marks are holding their own but nothing more.

The storage deal is now in full force and there are some who are very apprehensive about the outcome. It is quite evident that the spring rush started earlier than a year ago but even at that the into storage movement is about three times as heavy as it was in 1926. On April 1 the holdings in the ten largest markets totaled 942,325 cases while at the same time a year ago the total holdings amounted to 303,089 cases.

HOLIDAY POULTRY FIRM

FOWLS	Apr. 5	Mar. 29	Apr. 6, 1926
Colored	-32	-32	37-39
Leghorns	-32	-31	37-39
BROILERS			
Colored	45-60	45-55	45-55
Leghorn	30-50	40-50	40-50
CAPONS	-45	-45	—-—
TURKEYS	-40	35-40	—-—
DUCKS, Nearby	26-30	26-30	31-32

The outlook for the live poultry market for the Easter holiday trade as well as for the Jewish holidays is very firm. At this writing the market had not been fully established. In fact it will be another week before the actual figures will be known, however, the indications are that the market is going to be good. On the 4th we have a peculiar situation. Supplies were none too heavy and buyers were eager for stock with the result that prices on fowls shot up to 35c. This price level was short lived however and sales were affected at 32c. Starting the market at such a high level was obviously a bad mistake. Nevertheless it did not have a material effect on the outlook as a whole. Early indications are, from the car listing, that supplies are going to be sufficient to take care of the trade but at the same time the trade is looking forward to a good consumptive demand. Consequently everybody is in an optimistic frame of mind.

Express broilers have been on the increase and in view of the liberal supplies it is impossible to get any definite quotations on the 5th. There is a certain element in the trade that wanted to depress prices to open up additional outlets but others argued against it in view of the forthcoming holidays. Definite prices were not established however, until later in the week.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Apr. 6	Mar. 29	Apr. 6, 1926
Wheat (May)	1.34	1.34½	1.57¾
Corn (May)	.72⅝	.73⅜	.71¼
Oats (May)	.44⅛	.44⅛	.41⅜
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.46¼	1.44⅝	1.87¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.88⅜	.87¾	.88¼
Oats, No. 2	.53	.53	.51½

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Apr. 2	Mar. 26	Apr. 3, 1926
Gr'd Oats	32.50	31.50	28.50
Sp'g Bran	30.00	30.00	27.50
H'd Bran	32.00	32.25	30.00
Stand'd Mids	31.00	31.50	27.50
Soft W. Mids	36.00	36.00	34.00
Flour Mids	34.50	35.00	31.00
Red Dog	37.50	38.00	34.50
Wh. Hominy	29.50	29.00	28.25
Yel. Hominy	29.50	29.00	28.25
Corn Meal	30.50	30.00	29.50
Gluten Feed	36.75	36.75	35.50
Gluten Meal	46.75	46.75	45.50
36% C. S. Meal	33.50	33.50	34.00
41% C. S. Meal	36.50	36.75	36.50
43% C. S. Meal	38.50	38.75	38.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.00	45.00	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

POTATOES A SHADE BETTER

STATE	Apr. 5	Mar. 29	Apr. 6, 1926
150 lb. sack	$3.10-3.35	3.10-3.25	7.90- 8.10
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75-4.00	3.75-3.90	———
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.85	3.50-3.75	8.25- 8.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.35-4.65	4.25-4.50	10.00-10.50
PENNA.			
150 lb. sack	———	3.10-3.25	———
Bulk, 180 lbs.	———	3.75-3.90	———
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	5.25-	5.25-	8.75- 9.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.15	10.50-11.00
JERSEY			
R'd Bliss, bsk	1.00-1.50	1.25-1.50	2.00- 3.00

The sun shone on the potato market during the early part of the week ending April 9th. The demand for Maines improved and this reacted on States. Long Islands are about out of the deal. A few are still trickling in. This throws the bulk of the early potato business on to Maines and States. As a result the prices on the better marks showed an improvement. New potatoes continue to roll in freely, supplies have been heavy with trade comparatively slow, stocks have accumulated. As a result prices on the fanciest Spaulding Rose from Florida range from $7.50 to $8.50 per barrel. A year ago Florida potatoes were out of stock as far as prices were concerned, selling around $16 to $18 per barrel.

Word comes from Hastings, Fla., that the potato deal is now in full blast. Considering the comparative prices between this year and last year and also considering what it costs to ship potatoes from the southern extremities of Florida to New York, we would not be surprised to learn of a lot of discouraged growers in that section. With new potatoes selling in the present range, considering good quality, there is bound to be some competition developing that will react on old potatoes. In spite of that however, the outlook is for a steady close of the old deal.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has slipped a little since our last report and we hear of very little business above $15.50. On one or two occasions it is reported that some strictly choice stock brought $16 but this is too far above the market to consider a quotation. Live calves that have been anywhere nice have been bringing anywhere from $12.50 to $15. Some culls have sold as low as $8.

The market has been steady on steers with good to prime stock selling anywhere from $10.40 up to $11.75. Medium grades have failed to reach $10.25 and some common stock selling as low as $8.

There has been a good market for bulls, heavy state fats selling anywhere from $7 to $7.25, mediums $6.50 to $6.75 and light weights in good flesh $6 to $6.25, light and common $4.50 to $5 per hundred.

The demand has been hardly more than moderate for cows. Most of the heavy fat states selling from $5.50 to $6.25 although a few are reported at $6.50, other less desirables selling down as low as $3.75 for heavy cutters, canners $2.50 to $3.50 depending on weight. Reactors are from $4 to $6.

Good lambs in wool have been selling as high as $16.50, although most of the trade is at a lower figure anywhere from $13 to $15. Clips $12 to $13.50 with commons and culls ranging down to $9.

Light hogs are selling at a premium, Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds bringing $12.50 to $13, heavier weights failing to reach above $12.50 and some as low as $11.25.

Country dressed veals have been meeting just a fair market. It could be a lot better, most sales averaging around 14 to 19c with choice marks at 20 to 21c. Shippers of country dressed veal should read the new inspection rulings published in last week's issue. The Board of Health is going to order strict enforcement of the new regulations pertaining to strict inspection.

Hot house lambs are selling fairly well where they are fancy and heavy. Poor light stock is hard to sell. Fancy marks around 35 pounds are bringing from $12 to $13 each. Less desirables and lighter weights from $8 to $11, poor stock down as low as $4.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Exclusive to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *from Market News Service, U. S. D. A.*

Farm prices have not changed much lately. Grain, feeds, hay, cotton and eggs hold about the same. Potatoes have recovered somewhat since the March slump. Butter and cheese slant lower and apples weakened a little. Most kinds of livestock are in moderate supply and inclined higher.

Cheese markets are quiet and trade slow. The only definite firmness is on cured cheese in eastern markets. Fresh cheese in Wisconsin moved so slowly in early April that the Cheese Board prices were reduced somewhat. Cheese receipts are below last year by a farily large margin, and while the output is increasing it is still lagging behind the make of a year ago. In Wisconsin, cheese production will hardly show large gain for considerable time, due to lack of rough feeds which played so important a part in the heavy production of early 1926.

Egg prices are hovering about a fairly even course and the general market situation seems fairly steady, but uncertain for the longer time outlook. Storage holdings now are much heavier than a year ago; one reason is that the season has been a little earlier in 1927 than in 1926. Receipts on the larger terminal markets are quite heavy; much above those of a year previous clearly indicating of larger production.

Exports of United States and Canadian apples to the end of March were 4 835,000 barrels and 7,236,000 boxes. This is 70% more barrels and 47% more boxes than were exported to the same time last season. Total season's shipments of apples from points in the United States are now 124,000 cars, or some 3,000 more than a year ago.

Prices of Florida and Texas potatoes were declining rapidly. Old stock advanced the first week of April in Chicago and other mid-western markets, thus confirming the feeling that the western potato situation is stronger than the East.

The wool market has failed to show any particular activity of late, mills buying largely for immediate requirements. The strength displayed by foreign markets is a feature, and some foreign wools and mohair in hand have been re-exported for sale abroad.

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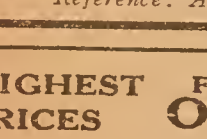
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References: Inquire your own Banker or AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
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West Washington Market, N. Y. City

ANNOUNCEMENT
To Hay Shippers:
Our commission for selling hay on and after April 1, 1927, will be as follows:
Below $20.00 Commission $1.00 per ton
From $20-$25 Commission $1.50 per ton
Above $25.00 Commission $2.00 per ton
W. D. POWER & CO.,
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Reference: American Agriculturist

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We take good and torn mixed and pay freight. Write for prices
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92 Acres, Home With Bath
$65 Weekly Income; 11 Cows And
Horses, bull, hens, heifer, grain drill, thresher, reaper, gas engine, potato digger, heavy & light wagons, full valuable equipment, crops included; all tillable except woodlot, acre potatoes alone paid $900; handy motor bus, river, lake & town; good 8-room house with bath, cemented basement barn, other good bldgs. First here gets a bargain; $4500, part cash. See picture & details pg. 55 big Illus. Spring Catalog. Copy free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

News from Among the Farmers

New State Fair Board Appointed by Commissioner Pyrke

COMMISSIONER Berne A. Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has just announced the personnel of the new State Fair Advisory Board. It will be remembered that under the reorganization and consolidation of state departments the State Fair was placed under the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets and the State Fair Commission was abolished. At the same time the new law provided for a State Fair Advisory Board of not more than nine persons with whom the Commissioner may consult in regard to Fair matters. The members of this Board shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be paid for their necessary traveling and other expenses when consulted by the Commissioner. Without question the group which the Commissioner has now appointed is one of the strongest that has ever been assembled in New York State to consider any agricultural or educational project, and with a man like Commissioner Pyrke, understanding agriculture and in sympathy with it, in management of the Fair, and a Board like the one just appointed, the State Fair should have a new lease on life.

State Fair Has Wonderful Possibilities

We have always believed that a great State Fair had wonderful possibilities both for recreation and education if properly managed with a view to serving the agriculture of the State. Under the new management we believe farmers can look forward to the development of a Fair which will be very much worthwhile.

The members of the new Advisory Board follow:

G. R. Fearon, Syracuse
Datus Clark, Peru
Frank P. Graves, Albany
A. R. Mann, Ithaca
S. L. Strivings, Castile
May B. VanArsdale, New York
C. R. White, Ionia
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction
R. W. Quackenbush, Cornwall-on-Hudson

G. R. Fearon is a member of the State Senate and will represent the Legislature on the Fair Board. Datus Clark is President of the Council of Agriculture and Markets and will represent this Council on the Board. Frank P. Graves is Commissioner of Education of New York State and will represent the State Department of Education. A. R. Mann is Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and will be the College Representative. S. L. Strivings, who is Master of the State Grange, will represent this great farm organization on the Fair Board. May B. Van Arsdale is a member of the staff of Columbia University and Vice-president of the Council of Agriculture and Markets. She is the representative of the home economics work of the State and the women's point of view on the Fair Advisory Board. C. R. White, representing the farm bureaus of the State, is President of the State Federation of Farm Bureaus. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., representing the agricultural press is publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. R. W. Quackenbush, representing the railroad carriers in their agricultural relations, is General Agricultural Agent of the New York Central Railroad.

New Egg Bill Passes Legislature and is Signed by Governor Smith

A NEW egg bill, sometimes called the "good egg bill" which passed both houses of the Legislature, has been signed by Governor Smith. This new law does away with the New York cold storage law. It is said that this law is intended to differentiate good eggs from bad eggs irrespective of whether they have been in cold storage or not.

There will be no more marking of eggs, so it is understood, according to the provisions of the new law. The establishing of regulations with regard to grading is placed solely in the hands of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The State Department is given the authority of the entire egg business in the state, with the exception of course of the producer's end. Dealers, receivers, jobbers and retailers will abide by the regulations made by the Department.

One of the reasons for discontinuing the old law was that under the old law, cold storage eggs, may be bought in from outside territory and sold as fresh eggs in competition with our nearby fresh stock. New York State eggs in storage could not be sold in competition with these outside cold storage eggs because the state eggs had to be labeled "cold storage". In other words the state had no jurisdiction over cold storage eggs from other states and these protected "foreign eggs" placed our New York state storage eggs in an unfavorable light. It is expected that under this new law there is going to be more attention paid to candling of so-called fresh eggs.

It is commonly known that great quantities of eggs from the west are sold as fresh eggs although they are sometimes weeks old. These so-called fresh western eggs serve at times to depress the market on nearbys which naturally get to market in a much shorter time.

It is hoped that under the new law the nearby producer who collects his eggs frequently during the day, particularly in the warm weather, does not hold his eggs long but gets them to market before a shrinkage develops, will realize a premium over eggs from outside sections.

Rules for 1927 Egg-Laying Contest at Farmingdale Now Ready

THE rules and regulations of the 1927-1928 New York State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale, Long Island are ready for distribution. Old contestants have an option until May first on space for next year, but after that time applications will be accepted in the order in which they are received, except that the poultrymen of New York State will be given preference over out of State applicants. Application for entry should be made at once, for each year a score or more of applications must be refused because of lack of space. There is room for only one hundred entries. Some of the entrants in the 1928 Contest will have been on the waiting list eighteen months when the new Contest starts.

While there are no radical changes in the rules for next year, it will be noted that prospective contestants must state whether the stock to be entered was bred on their own farms or whether the birds were "purchased." In cases where stock has been purchased as pullets, chicks or eggs, a note to this effect is made on the reports. The purpose of this rule is to prevent improper advertising of unrelated stock at home on the basis of results secured, at the Contest, through the purchase of stock "guaranteed to win". It still permits a poultryman to buy stock and secure a trapnest record for his own information. The same rule is in operation in the present Contest and has been entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

Commissioner Harris Maintains Embargo on Montreal Milk

COMMISSIONER HARRIS of the New York City Board of Health is still maintaining the embargo on milk from Montreal where an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out near the chief source of milk supply. It was discovered that the pasteurizing plant of one of the largest Montreal firms broke down and milk from the district where typhoid was raging was distributed without being pasteurized.

The Commissioner stated that the Montreal occurrence shows that New York must have an intensive inspection and supervision at every point of production and handling of the milk supply "That is the reason," he says, "why I am determined in the face of constant demands of Western dealers to withstand the demands that milk be allowed in New York uninspected. The safety of New York depends upon the adequacy of the inspection."

Mr. Atwood Retires from Department of Farms and Markets

MR. GEORGE G. ATWOOD, Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, announces his retirement on March 31 as Director of the Bureau because he has reached the maximum age. Mr. Atwood has rendered long and efficient service in his Department to the farmers of the State and all of his friends will regret to see him leave the work.

Mr. B. D. Van Buren, who has been associated with Mr. Atwood for a number of years, will be the new Director and is cordially welcomed into his new responsibilities.

Results of the Twenty-Second Week at Farmingdale

DURING the twenty-second week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 pullets laid 4813 eggs or at the rate of 68.7%. This is an increase of 37 eggs over last week's production and represents an increase of 199 eggs over the production during the same week, a year ago. The total production to date is 63,507; this is 3,227 more eggs than were laid during the first twenty-two weeks of the previous Contest.

High Pens for the Week

Rhode Islands Reds, Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	61
White Leghorns, Dr. L. E. Heasely	58
Rhode Island Reds, Houle Farm	58
Barred Plymouth Rocks, H. W. Van Winkle, Camden, N. Y.	58
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Lewis Farms	57

High Pens for the Contest

The highest pens to date in each variety are as follows:

White Leghorns

W. R. Dewsdap	962
Dr. L. E. Heasley	909
Sunnyside Farm	898
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	877
Five Point Leghorn Farm	859
Eugene Delamarter	853

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	928
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	857
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	848
Fristegarth Farm	810

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	689
Poultry Dept., Ontario Agri. College	596

White Plymouth Rocks

Ellen Day Ranken	605

An interesting feature of the contest during the week is the fact that a pen of R. I. Reds led the contest for the week.

Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

AN illuminating and practical illustration of the value of improved public highways was exemplified in the report of a recent sale held in Lancaster county. This is but a single instance of many that are similar.

Old families disappear, new families appear, and as Uncle Remus observes. "Some goes up, and some goes down, and dat is de way de world goes round." Many a farm sale reflects the disappearing element, and in southern Lancaster county to which section hundreds of Southern families have emigrated, the new element are in striking evidence.

The recent sale of the late Harriet McVeigh Scott's real estate and personal effects was one of local note. It attracted a large crowd of people and as in the case of old homesteads passing, and the effects of the last of the family being offered for sale, every man and woman of the immediate vicinity was present as well as collectors suffering with the "antique bug," and dealers supplying such goods. The Scott farm buildings were exceptionally substantial, the lands less than $7000.
fertile, but the location is on an abominably bad road, and that disadvantageous element, affected the price to the extent of at least $20 an acre, while bad farming conditions, contributed to the depreciation, the farm worth $12,000, selling for

The State Legislature now in session may enact a law making the bloom of the Tulip poplar tree as the adopted State floral emblem. Prof. Harshberger, botanist of the University of Pennsylvania and Oliver D. Schock, then assistant secretary of the Board of Agriculture, named and urged its adoption as the State's floral emblem many years ago. The flower is unique in form and color is quite attractive.

Notes from Jefferson County

SUGAR orchards have given good proceeds this year, much fine syrup has been made and sold for $2.00 per gallon with new cans. Farmers are plowing and fixing fences. Bob calves bring 50c to $3.00. Butter 52c to 55c a pound. Eggs 25 to 30c dozen. Potatoes $1.00 to $2.00 per bushel. Stock has wintered well. Grass is beginning to start. Not much call for hay. $11 00 has been top price for some time. Much old hay is in farmers hands.

Misses Minnie Woodard and Jessie Stevens have taken off their first hatches of baby chicks which will be rushed with steam cooked feeds for early broilers.

Mrs. Fayles Babcock has made a fine winter egg record with her full blood S. C. Black Minorcas, and has recently purchased three fancy cockerels, Pape's blood lines, and will soon start hatching chickens from this extra good mating.—MRS. C. J. DOXTATER.

Like the Silent Power of a flowing river

YOU will gain added enjoyment from your radio if you use Diamond Batteries because of their silent, noiseless power. Those daily market reports that guide you in selling, the morning household and cooking talks that mean so much to mother, and the vocal, orchestra and instrumental music that enliven the early evening hours—all come in so clear and distinct when you use Diamond Batteries.

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(By marketing specialists)
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(By practical feeders and breeders)
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EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
1128 Union Trust Building
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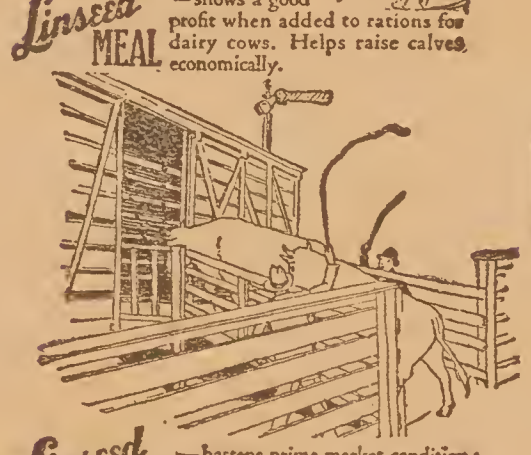
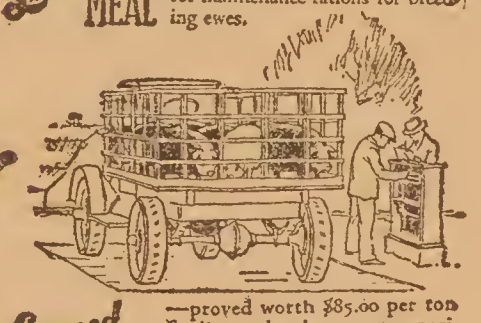
Linseed MEAL —shows a good profit when added to rations for dairy cows. Helps raise calves economically.



Linseed MEAL —hastens prime market condition for beef and shows a good profit on the investment.

Linseed MEAL —pays good profits when added to rations for fattening lambs and for maintenance rations for breeding ewes.



Linseed MEAL —proved worth $85.00 per ton feeding value in recent experiments, saved month's time in securing market weight of 200 pounds and solved fall pig problem by giving 1.8 pounds daily gain without grain.

Linseed MEAL

FEEDING PIGS

Pigs For Sale Express charges paid to your depot. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $7 each; 8 weeks old, $7.50 each. Pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $8.50 each. We crate and ship to your Depot. These are net prices. These pigs are all bred from large stock. They are easy feeders and fast growers and will all make large hogs. Will ship aud crate from 2 to 50 pigs C. O. D.

CLOVER HILL FARM.
R. F. D. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $7.00 each. All good feeding pigs. I will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval, and you can feed them a week. If not satisfactory, return pigs and I will return your money. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for crates. I have plenty of pigs for prompt delivery.

WALTER LUX
388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.75 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

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BIG TYPE, Pure bred, O. I. C's. Worlds Grand Champion strain, 8 to 10 weeks old pigs no akin, $12.00 with pedigree.
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For Sale Ten choice Large Yorkshire Boars old enough for service.
HEART'S DELIGHT FARM CHAZY, NEW YORK

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How and Why I Dock Lambs

They Look Better and Sell for More Money

By R. C. RUSHING

MY experience in raising sheep is that it is just as important to dock the lambs as it is to castrate. I would not think of letting them all run bucks instead of castrating, and I have learned that docking is just as important. When the lambs' tails are allowed to grow to full length, they become filthy and difficult to handle when the animals becomes large enough to shear. In fact, they often promote disease in the flock. If the tails are docked at the right season and in the right manner, it not only improves the general appearance of the lambs, but adds to their value in the market or breeding pen. Docking is often put off or neglected by many till the lambs are too large to be docked, and they are liable to bleed to death if the tails are docked after they are full grown. On the other hand it is not advisable to dock the lambs before they are old enough to stand the operation without damaging effect. I usually dock my lambs at about ten days old, but this depends on the weather. I like a season just cool enough so that flies will not bother. At this young age there will not be much disagreeable after effects.

Use Humane Methods

I have seen some men use their lambs very cruel in docking them. I do not like to see them treated this way. I have seen men just take the tail up and bend it and go to cutting and cut and pull till they finally get it cut off. This is very painful and often leaves a very ugly stub. I have seen many a mighty sore tail when cut this way, and it will often cause a stunted lamb. Another method which is more decent, but not accurate enough is to just "hack" off the tail with a sharp hatchet. This is done quickly, and the cut is all right, usually, but the length of the stub is not always well regulated this way. Often the stub is cut too long or too short and this detracts from their appearance and value often.

I always thought that if it was necessary to dock them, which I think it is in order that the filth can be avoided, that it should be done right, and while I may not have the best way, I have learned from experience that I have a good way.

How We Do It

I get all the lambs into a pen or building some ideal day and proceed as follows. I grind and whet my hatchet as keen as possible, and see that it is perfectly clean and free from any foreign matter. And the way to be sure that it is absolutely free from germs is to dip it in hot water and carbolic acid. This will act as a preventive of soreness in the severed stub. I use a square block just as high as the lamb, catch one, and hold its tail firmly against the wood, another man or boy holding the lamb so that it will not be pulling against its tail and have the skin drawn out. I place the edge of the hatchet at the place the tail is desider to be severed, and tap the hatchet a sharp blow, preferably with a wooden mallet and the tail is snipped off smoothly and quickly, and with as little pain as possible to produce. I apply a little tar to the stub and set the lamb out of the enclosure, and keep a close watch over the entire flock for several days to see if all goes well. Cut this way they seldom give any trouble and when they heal up there is no unsightly stub showing as is the case where they are pulled out as they are cut, which process pulls the skin out too far and causes a bad stub.

Long Tails May Cause Sickness

I have always thought that lambs would grow and fatten better where they were docked than they did with long tails. I have had a few cases of disease from long filthy tails before I learned the value of docking, and that has caused me to be sure and dock my lambs at the proper time and in the proper way.

I think it is very unsightly to see a bunch of long tailed lambs which are all filthy behind as they often are and I have known men to fail to sell good lambs, otherwise than they were filthy at the tail.

I figure that learning to dock my lambs right and at the proper time has put a good many dollars to my credit at the bank. I am raising sheep for the dollars that I can get out of them. I suppose you are, too, at least, you should be. Then if we are working for the dollars, let's do all we can to make the most dollars.

Needs of the Calving Cow

Many of the complications and losses which occur in connection with calving can be prevented by taking a few precautions, asserts Fred Gauntt, herdsman for the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University.

1. Let the cow be dry from four to six weeks before calving, to give her a rest and prepare her for the next lactation period.

2. Ten days before calving time put her in a clean, roomy box-stall that has been thoroughly disinfected and supplied with plenty of bedding.

3. The ration should be light and bulky, containing 2 parts of bran and 2 parts of ground oats with 1 part of linseed oil meal and about 2 tablespoonfuls of a good livestock tonic.

4. At calving time keep a close watch on the animal. If the cow needs help, care should be taken that the person in charge first thoroughly washes his hands in warm water which contains some good disinfectant, such as lysol, and ivory soap. After birth see that the calf's throat is cleaned of mucus and that breathing is started.

5. With an ordinary pair of scissors cut the navel cord and disinfect with iodine. Give the new calf colostrum milk (the cow's first milk) as soon as possible from a 16 oz. nursing bottle with nipple attached, as this milk is nature's disease preventive. Next remove any cold drinking water from the stall and give the cow warm water to drink.

6. After four to five hours give the cow a hot sloppy bran mash, blanket her and leave her.

7. If after 48 hours the placenta has not appeared it should be removed, but only by an experienced person. The cow's ration at first should be the same as before calving time, and then gradually changed over to the regular milking ration. Keep the cow just a little grain hungry for the first two weeks, but give her all the hay she will eat.

8. In order to avoid a cold or milk fever, keep the cow away from draughts and do not turn her out on the wet ground to lie down.

Don't For Swinemen

Don't use a scrub boar.

Don't select brood sows from "twin" litters.

Don't have fat, lazy sows; make them exercise. Keep their appetites well "whetted".

Don't feed the brood sow too much corn.

Don't forget to provide dry, warm, well-ventilated hog houses.

The colony house is cheap and efficient in case none other is available.

Don't overfeed at farrowing time.

Don't fatten pigs; keep them growing.

Don't fail to provide green forage for pigs. Alfalfa, rape, clover or rye make first-class pasturage for swine.

Don't let pigs drink from mud holes and stagnant pools. Provide pure, clean drinking water for them at all times.

Keep floors, troughs and bedding clean. Disinfect occasionally. Dip to prevent lice; vaccinate to prevent cholera; place worm killing mixtures within easy access at all times. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.—James G. Fuller, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.

Most farmers will find it more profitable to cure their meat at home than to sell their hogs and buy cured meat and meat products.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Agriculturist

How to Feed Cull Beans

Limited Amounts Good for Cows, Hogs and Sheep

CULL beans which are discolored but not seriously affected by disease are a useful stock food. Their total analysis resembles that of gluten feed. They contain 18.8% of digestible protein and 1438 lbs. of total digestible nurtrients in one ton. Cull beans may compose 15% to 25% of a grain mixture for dairy cows. For cattle they should be free from stones and ground instead of cooked. A suggested dairy mixture containing ground beans is as follows: 200 corn or barley, 400 bran or oats, 200 beans or gluten feed, 100 cottonseed meal, 100 oil meal. Beans in large amounts are too laxative for cattle. Also they are not very palatable. Older cattle can stand heavy feeding on beans, better than younger ones. They serve the same purpose in fattening cattle as any high protein ingredient. Best results follow grinding and mixing with carbonaceous feeds in amounts not exceeding 25% of the whole.

For Sheep

For sheep and lambs, cull beans unless too seriously damaged may be used in amounts up to one-quarter of the grain ration. Great care should always be taken in feeding damaged ingredients to sheep. Probably beans that are badly spoiled should be used otherwise. In feeding sheep, beans should be offered whole and balanced with a good carbonaceous concentrate such as corn or barley. When fed with legume hay or bean pods the amount of beans should be reduced.

For Hogs

For hogs, beans should be cooked—preferably in water to which a small amount of salt has been added. As with other stock they should be mixed with carbonaceous feeds such as corn or barley with a small amount of some animal protein added. The cull beans should not exceed one-half of the grain ration. When fed in large amounts they may cause scours and if used over a long period may produce soft pork. With due attention to variety, beans are useful in the hog ration.

Bean Pods

Since the process of curing and threshing is likely to shatter and waste the leaves of the bean plants, the resulting fodder is called bean pods. Due to seasonal conditions, prevalence of disease, etc., bean pods are likely to vary greatly in composition. Good quality bean pods are far superior to common straws for feeding. If of good quality they may be equal to good mixed hay and except for fattening lambs, may be used as the sole dry roughage. With good bean pods at hand one feeding a day to dairy and beef cattle will give economical results.

Future Possibilities For Sheep in the East

On many of the cheaper hill farms sheep could be raised at a good profit. The decline in the sheep industry during the last fifty years was caused by dogs, lack of good fences, and low prices.

Damages caused by dogs are settled nearer the actual loss than formerly. The rail fences our great-grandfathers built have to be replaced with woven-wire at quite an expense but a very necessary one and is of the first importance in keeping sheep. The flesh of the modern sheep is very palatable and brings a good price, while the wool market is improving.

The nearby markets, which are the best in the world, for dressed lamb and mutton would prefer fresh killed meat if it was available to that carried across the ocean. It would be very nice if a woolgrower could take his wool to a small machine and have yarn made directly from the wool. I hope some day to put a fleece in such a machine with one hand and with the other take out the ball of yarn. The future seems very bright indeed for the golden hoof. My impressions is instead of every farm keeping a few sheep as in the past, farms favorably situated will have large flocks of better sheep approaching the ideal sheep in character—which is one with fine mutton qualities covered with long, fine dense wool.

My breed is the Hampshire. They are the largest of the Down breeds and the lambs are large at birth and grow rapidly on the large supply of milk the dam is capable of producing, so they are ready for market at an early age and sell for more on the early market.

The man who pins his faith to a good breed and carefully watches the fold need never walk elsewhere than beside green pasture and still waters.—Charles D. Dean.

Controlling the Ox-Warble

"For a number of years we have been bothered very seriously by the grubs which appear in the cows' backs in the Spring. Is there any way in which these can be prevented?"—F. W., New York.

THE control of the Ox-warble fly, which causes the grubs in the cow's backs, is very largely a community problem. It does not do much good for one man to control them, unless his neighbors cooperate. If everyone would work together, the number could be lessoned or they could be eradicated. The grubs make a hole in the animal's hide, so that they can get air. They can be either squeezed out and killed or may be killed by rubbing carbolated vaseline into the opening in the back. Apparently there is no other animal that these flies bother, so it is absolutely necessary for them to mature in the cow's back, in order to provide for the next generation. After escaping from the cow's back, the grubs bury into the soil in resting state, after which they come out as a fly and lay eggs on the cow's hair.

Sheep Have Running Noses

We have a sheep that is running at the nose and sneezes all the time. We would like to know what it is. Is it cold in the head or something else and will it harm the other sheep. She eats all right and sometimes she breathes awfully heavy. Please let me know what we can give her and what we can do.—N. D., New York.

IT is difficult to size up the condition of a sheep at long distance and from a short statement—the nasal discharge and blowing or sneezing indicates an irritation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities and perhaps of the frontal sinuses—the life-history of this condition as this is brought about by the grub of the gad-fly, the larvae of which is deposited in the nostril of the sheep by the gad-fly during the summer—the larvae crawling up into the frontal sinuses—the life-history of this fly calls for the expulsion, by the sheep of the grub which falls to the ground and burrowing in, later emerges a fly. Oftentimes the grub becomes so large that the sheep is unable to dislodge it and it causes the sheep discomfort as an irritant and sometimes exerts a pressure that effects the brain. There is no practical remedy that I know of—they have been removed by means of an operation also by certain materials being placed in the nose. Prevention is most important—Pine tar placed on the sheeps nose during fly time will keep the fly away.

Whatever the trouble with your sheep may be, plenty of good feed is the essential thing in order that its bodily vigor may be built up. Some sheep are naturally weakly constituted and when they become run-down they are apt to have a catarrhal discharge. I do not believe this trouble will effect the other sheep. This ewe may have caught cold during the fall rains—perhaps the feed was not as nutritious as it may have appeared—heavy breathing could indicate congested lungs. If ever good feed is needed with sheep it is in early winter in the transition stage from frozen grass to winter feed.

WHEN A GREAT COW AND A GREAT FEED GET TOGETHER . . .

only one result is possible, a great record in milk production. For the past 7 years, Sophie's Emily, a Jersey cow owned by Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y., has been getting

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

as the big protein ingredient of her ration. In these 7 years Sophie's Emily has yielded to her owners 110,193 lbs. of milk and 5424 lbs. of butter fat. Her latest and best test ended with the great mark of 17,393 lbs. milk, 838.93 lbs. fat for one year.

Production of this kind, year in and year out, shows beyond any question the worth of the feed as well as the greatness of the cow. Mr. T. E. Grow, Supt. at Randleigh Farm writes: "We have always used Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed in our test ration, and it is our opinion that when used in connection with other good feeds it has no equal as a source of protein.

Whether your cows are purebreds or grades they will produce more milk and remain in better condition, over long periods of time, if their ration is built around **Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed** as its protein basis.

23% Protein 23% Protein

New Improved

Fords Milker

$90

Single Unit
Complete
Electric or Gas Engine

More and Better Milk

Hundreds of farmers have proved that their cows actually give more and premium-priced milk when milked with this new improved outfit. Heavy aluminum pails, best materials throughout. Easy to use and clean.

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has a cough or cold or has been exposed to disease give it Spohn's. Use Spohn's to keep your horses working full time. For distemper, influenza, colds, coughs, pink eye, catarrhal fever and all diseases affecting the nose, throat and lungs give—

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Off Goes Another $50

At Auction

as they do it in

CHINA

In China an auction sale is conducted exactly opposite to our method. The auctioneer sets a selling price. If no one will buy at that figure, he starts his bidding downward until he eventually finds a buyer.

We Are Going to Conduct a Chinese Auction of one of our young bulls

FISHKILL DEKOL COLANTHA MAY
Rich in the Blood of Holstein Record-breakers

During the month of March the selling price of this fine young Holstein bull was $300 cash f. o. b. He is still unsold. On April 1 the price was reduced to $250. That will be the price for April. If unsold on May 1 the price will be again reduced $50 and so on, the price will be reduced $50 monthly until sold.

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

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Use Harris tested Norwegian oil—richest in vitamines A and D— *and mix it frequently!* Avoid cheap, unrefined oils. Harris Laboratories were the *first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen.

Sold by your dealer or direct, 30 gal.—freight collect $32.00—5 gals., express collect $9.00—1 gal. postpaid $2.50.

Harris Brewers' Yeast grows healthy birds—increases egg production. 100 lbs. freight collect $30.00—50 lbs. express collect $16.00—25 lbs. express collect $9.00—5 lbs. postpaid $2.00. Full directions on each package.

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For Grange Lecturers

With the thought in mind that we may be of assistance in preparing Grange programs we have outlined briefly three debates.

Should Farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?
Is Prohibition, under present conditions a damage or a benefit?
Is the young farmer who selects farming as a life work making a mistake?

We will mail anyone or all three outlines to any Grange Lecturer or to anyone who will use them on receipt of your request, enclosing 6c the amount of postage required to send them.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 461 4th Ave., New York City

April in Turkeydom

By Mrs. C. J. Doxtater

WHERE weather conditions have been fit, turkey hens have layed early. No doubt our readers will have some baby turkeys this month, and every effort must be made to save the little birds, here in the north country later hatches usually prove more satisfactory on account of weather.

The coops we use are good new boxes with good roofs and tight bottoms. Across the front at the top we put a strip of window screen, below this a slat to nail it to and let the roof come over the front a little to protect from rain beating inside. Leave the lower part of front all open into the little yard. These yards are made with small mesh wire tacked in a frame, about eighteen inch wire is used for sides and one end (the end toward the coop is left open). The top can be made of larger mesh wire if one cares to, and the yard is the width of the coop it is to be used with.

Close Coops at Night

At night to close the coop tight, have a board the right size and slip it in between the yard and coop. Have a cover of either tin or roofing paper or canvas; anything that will shed water. This cover is made separate and used when necessary. Put it on toward night before the dew falls, then in the morning the little yard is all dry as soon as the little turkeys are ready to get up, and this is early for turkeys are early risers. Here is where many people make a mistake, in the morning there are so many things to do for the busy housewife, that she often leaves the poultry until breakfast is started, etc. But she would be ahead if she would get the little turkeys out in their yards before the breakfast is started. It only takes a few minutes. You don't need to stop to feed them, in fact I think it is better if they get a little exercise before they have breakfast. If it is rainy leave the cover on the park and if strong wind comes from one side hangs a canvas over the side.

Mud is not good for baby turkeys. After they are ten days or so old, they go out of the little yard bug hunting with their mother, for a little while each day, not more than a half hour at first and not over two hours at a time until they are several weeks old. Teach them to come home to rest and it will be little trouble to handle several broods, although different ages. Also teach them to come when you call them, but remember never forget to reward them for coming. A little something in your pocket is always handy to feed from your hand. Never allow the turkeys to be scared, and if some one comes to see the flock, after they have gone to bed for the night, don't disturb them. Tell the callers "I'm sorry you came so late, the turkeys have gone to bed, come earlier next time". For disturbing after they are settled for the nights gets them excited, perhaps some don't get back under the hen as they should, and if they are large enough to roost, they will get to crowding and perhaps some fall off on the floor and sit alone, get cold and next day you have a sick turkey to care for.

Feeding for Best Results

Be methodical in both care and feeding. Don't put them to bed one night at 5 o'clock and the next at 7 o'clock. Have a time and be there if you expect the turkeys to learn regular habits. Move the yards at least every second day, this keeps the grass fresh and the yards clean.

Little turkeys are very uneasy and as soon as they are dried off, begin looking the world over and often fall from the nest and die. So as soon as they are dry it is a good plan to remove them from the nest, have another hen in a box about four or five inches high and two feet square and give the little turks to her as fast as they are dry, put a little

(*Continued on page* 20)

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 427, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 427
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. .....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

Watch the Brakes After Washing the Car

MANY motorists do not realize that the brakes must be given especial attention after a car has been washed or has been driven through water or splashy mud. In either case, water is almost sure to get into and soak the external brake bands, and under such conditions water is very much of a lubricant and will have much the same effect as oil in preventing the brakes from taking hold promptly. Hence the first time you need to stop in a hurry, you are very likely to find that they refuse to take hold promptly and a bad smash up may be the result.

The remedy for suspected wet brake bands is to drag the brakes a few times immediately after leaving the wash stand. The increased pressure on the brake bands forces out the water and allows it to dry off, so that when needed in an emergency, they will take hold promptly.

Where grease, oil, mud, dirt and so on have produced a sort of glaze on the brake bands, they cannot be expected to take hold as they should and accidents are likely to happen. About the only effective way to remedy this trouble is to take off the brakes and remove the glaze with a rough file or hacksaw blade or to wash the lining with gasoline and scrub it with a wire brush.—I. W. D.

A Handy Screw Driver

A VERY handy tool to have around the work bench, especially where much automobile or radio work is done, is a magnetized screw driver. Take the screw driver and wrap a dozen or so turns of insulated wire around the shank or bit, touch both ends of the wire to the terminals of a 6-volt storage battery for a second or two. This sends a strong current through the wire and the magnetic field set up in the coils magnetizes the screw driver. It is useful for holding small screws to get them started in difficult places, for picking up screws and nails that fall into inaccessible places, and so on. Care should be taken in using this not to get it too close to a watch, as a magnetized watch does not keep good time, and it means a trip to the repair shop to get it demagnetized.—I. W. D.

Wind Driven Electric Generators

Have wind driven generators for charging electric storage batteries been tried out enough so they are practical? Do any companies make and sell such equipment? —D. T., New York.

THERE are several companies that make and sell wind driven generators. They have not been on the market long enough to prove their adaptability under all conditions but the indications are good. There is some danger that they will be blown down during windstorms and some evidence that there is likely to be too little wind during the summer months to supply enough current regularly to take care of farm needs.

A recent development is the use of a wheel similar to an aeroplane propellor in place of the old style wheel. This is less likely to be blown down by storms but will not make use of wind at a velocity of less than ten miles an hour. A special type of generator is needed which will operate satisfactorily at varying speeds.

It would seem that there is a decided chance that this type of battery charger will become perfected and practicable.

Mock Trial Outlines for Granges and Other Farm Organizations

Grange lecturers can secure a very complete outline of "a mock trial of the Tramp. Stump" by writing to the Publicity Bureau of the E. I. DuPont De Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., or to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The mock trial contains a lot of humor and should make a full program for the lecturers hour. The trial also affords much food for thought.

Let's look inside

Outside—all tires look very much alike. Their real worth is told only by the "road" or by looking inside.

QUALITY is seldom visible—more often it is told only by use. The quality of a tire is known by the number of miles it has traveled. And the quality can easily be cut down to fit a selling price.

Riverside tires are made with a neaping measure of quality, without regard to what the price will be.

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At Ward's we make low prices by expert buying in all the markets of the world. We use 60 Million Dollars in Cash to secure low prices for you. We buy in the largest quantities, by the car load, by the thousand dozen, to secure lower-than-market prices.

No merchandising power in the world can buy for you cheaper than Montgomery Ward & Co. *No one can sell equal quality at a lower price.*

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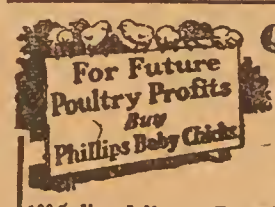

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Baby Chicks MAY PRICES

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White and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
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½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots.
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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$12.00
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Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*
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From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.
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500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.
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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
They cost no more and pay you better. Every flock culled for health, egg production and legbanded by O. S. University expert. White Leghorns $13, B. Rock, W. Rock, R. I. Reds $15, B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes $16, Heavy Assorted $12, W. Pekin Ducklings $30 a hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage Prepaid. Catalog Free! Order from this ad. SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, O.

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CHICKS Barred, Columbian & White Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns & R. I. Reds. Hatched from free range, healthy flocks. Incubator building equipped with the latest improved ventilating system, which is very essential for strong vigorous chicks. Write for free circular and May Prices. J. H. SNOOK, MIDDLEBURG, PA.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at 10c each
We guarantee pure bred chicks and 100% live delivery.
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BABY CHICKS

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2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD EVERY CHICK A PURE-CULD

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$120.00
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S. C. Black Minoreas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
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Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
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Mixed Assorted. $10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLOR-PLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Dou't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-5 GAMBIER, OHIO

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We batch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $10.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$58.00	$110.00
S.C.R.I.Reds, Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140.00
Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.60	
Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115.00
Assorted (odds & ends) mixed chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

EMPIRE CHICKS

will make you money because they are hatched from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled for healthy type and egg production and contains the blood of such leading strains as Fishels, Thompsons, Tancred, Barron and Wyckoff.

100% live arrival, postpaid. Prices:	50	100	500
White Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted	$6.25	$12.00	$57.50
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, B. Minorcas	7.25	14.00	67.50
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, W. & S. L. Wyandottes	7.75	15.00	72.50

Order direct from this ad or send for free illustrated circular. Ref.—Peoples Bank.

EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, BOX 275, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. POSTPAID

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Extra Qual. White Leghorns & Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
White Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandots, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	
Wyckoff anad Tancred White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	

Heavy Mixed, 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1000, $120. Light Mixed 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders.

Ref.—Farmer's State Bank Dunn & Bradstreet. Free Catalog.

NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Box R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU In 1927. Flocks AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot, Parks Ped Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minoreas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial In 1927 and he convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Buy C.M.L. Chicks

OUR C.M.L. CHICKS

Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314. Special May Reduced Prices.

Full Live Delivery Guar. Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Pen 1	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Pen 2	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandotte	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $7.50; 50, $14.50; 100, $28. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get free catalog. June prices 2c per chick less.

C. M. LONGENECKER, BOX 40, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

Pure Bred Chicks at Reduced Prices.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.

Prepaid prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.

LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

CHICKS: OUR 11th YEAR

$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

Longs Reliable Hatchery
Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

Egg Bred Leghorns & Reds

LEGHORNS headed by Hollywood 250 to 272 egg males. REDS by Daniels 227 to 277 egg males. We offer chicks, eggs, pullets from above at right prices.

RED-W-FARM, BOX S, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks. Tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.

A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

April in Turkeydom

(*Continued from page* 18)

chaff in the bottom of the box and give them a shallow dish of gravel or sand. We put common gravel through window screen and the fine is right size for them.

When they are thirty-six or forty-eight hours old, a drink of sour milk is usually given, but not after they begin eating a mash containing milk, as that should be sufficient milk. Their next feed is hard boiled eggs, crushed up fine, shell and all. With this I cut up very fine, some lettuce or dandelions when tender. About the fourth day begin feeding steam cooked baby chick feed with the egg, but only a little at a time, feed on clean boards that can be scalded. I always feed the first few days in my hand so no dirt can get on the food. There is a new steam cooked chick starter mash on the market this year, but we have never used it, however we will this year, as the steam cooked growing mash and chick feed have proved so satisfactory. It seems to be impossible to overfeed in these feeds, and more little turkeys die from overfed than starvation.

Gradually stop feeding the eggs and use the chick feed and mashes. When they outgrow the chick feed, get the intermediate and finally the scratch grain, but all are steam cooked, which seems to eliminate a great deal of indigestion, and in our own opinion many of the bugbears of blackhead are just cases of indigestion. Worms also cause many turkey troubles.

Milk and Germinated Oats

THE State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., recommends feeding a mixture of milk and germinated oats to the hens. The mixture of oats and milk is allowed to stand 24 hours in a warm room before feeding.

Their mixture through the fall and early winter now commonly consists of:

One pound of corn meal (may be increased to two if needed).

Two pounds condensed buttermilk or skim milk.

Three pounds germinated oats (weighed after germinating).

This makes six pounds of wet mixture per one hundred birds per day. If weight runs low they increase the corn meal; if weight is good and production too low they increase the milk.

As summer approaches they eliminate the corn meal (usually in May) and later (June-July) gradually increase the condensed buttermilk.

It Is Difficult to Cure Roup

We have lost a number of hens from a disease which I think is roup. The hens have bunches which come under the eyes and some of them have lost the sight of the eye entirely. What can we do to clean out this trouble?—F. D., New York.

IT is claimed that the bacteria which cause roup never attack a hen that is perfectly healthy but that hens with colds are very susceptible. This indicates that the first thing to do is to be sure that the hens have a dry, well ventilated house. They can stand cold better than they can dampness. Hens that are infested with worms are also easily affected.

Where an outbreak of the disease occurs, it is always wise to take out the sick birds and keep them in warm dry quarters for a while. Houses where they have been should be thoroughly disinfected, and the drinking water of

Where will you buy your

Leghorn Chicks?

The stock you buy will be no better than the parent stock from which it is hatched.

Your next year's profits depend entirely on the kind of stock you buy right now. Don't be satisfied with anything less than.

MAXIMUM PROFITS

You, too, can be a really successful poultryman.

Pay a visit to

LORD FARMS

where you will see 400 acres devoted to the poultry business. See our large birds lay large eggs. See our thousands of pedigreed trapnested breeders. If you can't pay us a visit, send for our 80-page catalog that describes our plant and methods.

Order chicks at once if you want dependable stock this year that will live and grow, such as you have never had before.

LORD FARMS
85 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks.

Live delivery guaranteed. Prices on:	25	We ship C. O. D. 50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

ARE MONEY MAKERS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door	50	100	500
White, Br. & Buff Leghorns	$5.25	$10.00	$45.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	6.00	12.00	55.00
S. & R. C. Reds	6.00	12.00	55.00
Silver & White Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00
White & Buff Orpingtons	6.00	12.00	55.00

Assorted Heavies, 100, $11. Assorted All Breeds, 100, $10. Bank Reference. Order right from this ad. Member I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2958, FINDLAY, OHIO

SUMMER CHICKS

A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each, R. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.

Catalog free. $1.00 books your order.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minoreas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALDEN, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTAGE PREPAID	25	50	100
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.50
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	3.75	6.50	12.50
Buff & Wh. Rocks	3.75	6.50	12.50
Wh. & SL. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. $12. Barred Rocks $14. Mixed $10. per hundred. Post-paid. Bred under my supervision from free range stock. Circular free.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30 Mc ALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

Hardy, productive strains that put the extra dollars in your bank book—that's why hard-headed, experienced poultrymen keep coming back season after season with bigger orders. ACT NOW—and begin taking off YOUR extra profits this year.

Full Count Safe Delivery Guaranteed. Send for my big new 1927 Chick Book, FREE.

Leghorns Rocks Reds Wyandottes

W. F. HILLPOT — Box 29 Frenchtown N J

MEADOWEDGE FARM
STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

Our 1925 Contest records:
STORRS
2nd Pen 2300 Eggs
FARMINGDALE
3rd Pen 2288 Eggs
OTTAWA, Canada
11th Pen 2001 Eggs
Watch our pens at Storrs, Farmingdale and Maryland Contests.
Write for Circular No. 8

Member Mass. Ass'n Cert. Poultry Breeders

BABY CHICKS OHIO ACCREDITED

All breeders culled and banded with state bands, and state inspected.

Priced as follows,	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	$15.00	$72.50	$140.00
White and Silver Wyan. Buff Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Whites	16.00	77.50	150.00
B. C. White and Br. Leghorns, Anconas	13.00	62.50	120.00

Assorted all Varieties 10c straight. All Heavy 12c straight.

100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid. Bank Ref.
MODERN HATCHERY, Box AA, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO

Leghorn Chicks

Giant Heavyweight Large Type, Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large sized pure white eggs.

Give you either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron Separate Strains

EXTRA DISCOUNT OFFER

Free Price List

Telegraph for price and quick shipping date

Farm Service Route A2 Tyrone, Pa.

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS MAY PRICES

S. C. W. Leghorns ..... 10c each
Mixed Chicks ..... 8c each
100% live delivery. P. O. paid. All free range stock. Special prices on large lots.

HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM
T. J. Ehrenzeller — McAllisterville, Pa.

Fifteen Leading Breeds of Day Old Chicks
8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Write
H.C. Houseworth Farms & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

OSSEGE High Bred Quality Chicks
Pay for chicks when you get them. Write for big illustrated catalog. Fine pure-bred stock. WE SHIP C.O.D.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Box 20, Ottawa, O.

Two Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 26 years. *Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.*

the flock should have enough potassium permanganate added to it to turn it to a deep wine color. This helps to prevent the spread of the trouble. Burn or bury all dead birds.

Individual treatment may be given but it takes time and a cure is not sure. Diseased spots on the head can be opened and treated with a 4-5% solution of iodine or a 5% solution of silver nitrate.

Hens that have suffered from the disease and recovered may spread the disease the following winter so it may be advisable to sell the whole flock, disinfect the houses and surroundings and start over again with healthy stock.

Interested in Speckled Sussex Hens

I would like to get in touch with some men who are breeding English Speckled Sussex hens or English Red Caps. Any help you can give me will be appreciated.—F. N. S., New York.

WE referred this question to Mr. C. E. Lee, head of the Poultry Department at the State School at Farmingdale. Mr. Lee replied as follows:

"I am glad to learn that you are interested in the Sussex for I think they are a grand old breed. Undoubtedly they deserve more popularity in this country then they have yet enjoyed. Most of the good Sussex in this country are being bred in Canada. I would suggest that you write the Secretary of the R. O. P. Poultry Breeders Association, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, for names of the Association breeders who may have Speckled Sussex. In eastern Canada I know of two breeders, Mr. H. A. Cordell, Box 33, Russell, Ontario; Mr. L. E. McGuggan, 182 Sydenham street, London, Ontario. In all probability you will have a little difficulty in getting Sussex stock which has been trapnested and bred for exhibition. I would suggest also that you write the Supervisor of the Ontario Egg Laying Contest, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, for his opinion on the Speckled Sussex breeders. Among the American breeders the one we hear most about is Tarbox Brothers, Box A, Yorkville, Ill. I understand that this is primarily an exhibition strain.

"In regard to the English Red Caps I am afraid I cannot help you very much. This breed has never become popular in this country and I doubt very much if it ever will. I would suggest that you try Mr. Thomas F. Rigg, President of the American Poultry Association, Fort Wayne, Indiana."

Incubate Eggs As Soon As Possible

"How long is it advisable to keep eggs for incubation?"—W. R., New York.

EXPERIMENTS show that the sooner eggs are incubated the better they will hatch. Some may hatch even if kept several weeks, but it is better to put a week as about the limit. Of course the care they receive is also important. Do not let them get chilled. Keep them in a cool, well ventilated place and turn them every day.

To keep pullets laying regularly, watch carefully the amounts of grain and mash consumed daily and feed a ration that will keep up body weight.

Dry Skim Milk

Controls Coccidiosis
Builds Bone and Shell
Develops Muscle
Stimulates Growth
Promotes Health.

Good for { *Baby Chicks* / *Growing Calves*

Send Coupon for Full Information

Dairymen's League Co-op. Ass'n, Inc.
120 West 42nd St.
Production Dept. A,
New York City

Please send free bulletin and prices on Dry Skim Milk without charge or obligation to me.

Name _____
Address _____
Feed Dealer _____

Buy Chicks from

New York State Certified Breeders

and get the best in vitality and heavy production.

The New York State Certification standard is one of the highest in the United States.

SOME OF THE REQUIREMENTS.

1—Only high egg producers will certify.
2—Only yearling hens and older (No pullets allowed certification).
3—Must be up to standard weight both male and female.
4—Eggs for all incubation purposes must weigh at least 24 oz. per dozen and must be pure white or brown.

Send for free catalogue giving list of members and other valuable information.

New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.

M. M. Griffiths, Secretary, Box 30, New Hartford, N. Y.

SCHWEGLERS "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

CHICKS NO. 1 SELECTED AND UTILITY CHICKS for May Delivery, hatches due May 3-10-17 and 24.
UTILITY FULL OF VITALITY—PRICES:
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 12c each, $110.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 14c each; $130.00 per 1000. H. B. Mixed 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Light Breeds Mixed 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. None better.
Our 17th year in business. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Member I. B. C. A. Catalogue free. $1.00 will book your order.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
D. W. Goodling, Mgr. Richfield, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS BEST BLOOD. 9½c UP. WRITE TODAY.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY, LINESVILLE, PA., BOX C
QUALITY CHICKS Heavy Layers Culled Flocks Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

CHICKS REDS ROCKS LEGHORNS

Hatched as good as the best from pure bred culled flocks. Reds and Barred Rocks, $14.00 a 100; Tancred Strain White Leghorns, $13.00 a 100; Black Leghorns, $12.00 a 100; heavy mixed $11.00 a 100. Special price on larger lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog or order direct.
BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM MC CLURE, PA.

200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS — LOWEST PRICES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS Properly Hatched — Safe delivery. Barred Rocks $14.00 per hundred. White Leghorns $12.00 per hundred.
MIFFLIN HATCHERY, MIFFLIN, PA.

ALLEN'S LEGHORN CHICKS
Finished the 15th. Del. Egg Laying Contest with a total score of 1023 eggs. High bird laid 256. From heavy producing hens and pedigreed males from 229 to 321 egg hens. Also BARRED ROCKS and REDS. Officially White Diarrhea tested. Catalogue.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Dept. A. SEAFORD, DELAWARE.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs. low Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks. Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns,	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas,	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks' Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks,	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk Minorcas,	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks, Col. Wyandottes,	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andelusians; Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES BOX 214 GRAMPIAN, PA.

Annuals Have Their Uses

Flowers Glorify the Humblest Home, Both Inside and Outside

"FLOWERS are some of the blessings while vegetables are the necessitics of life." This a dear old lady told me when only a child. I believed it then and believe it and practice it now. Her garden was a delight to her heart and to the eye of the beholder. I thought it a rare treat to be allowed to wander at will in her garden. She had annuals, perennials and almost everything of each class, to say nothing of her roses. Annuals give the quickest rcsults when starting a garden. They should not be overlooked by any home maker for they fill out and beautify many a dull cornor or hide an unsightly spot. Then they bloom during the off-season of the perennials.

The straw flowers or evcrlastings of my childhood are pretty as a border, for they arc about fifteen inches high. For winter bouquets an abundance of these can be cut and hung up in a dark room to dry with heads down so as to havc an upright position when dry. Ageratum or Floss Flower and Alyssum are both sweet dainty border plants and should not be ovcr-looked. These make a splendid frame for a bed of Antirrhinums—Snap Dragons or Salvia.

Asters Are Old Standbys

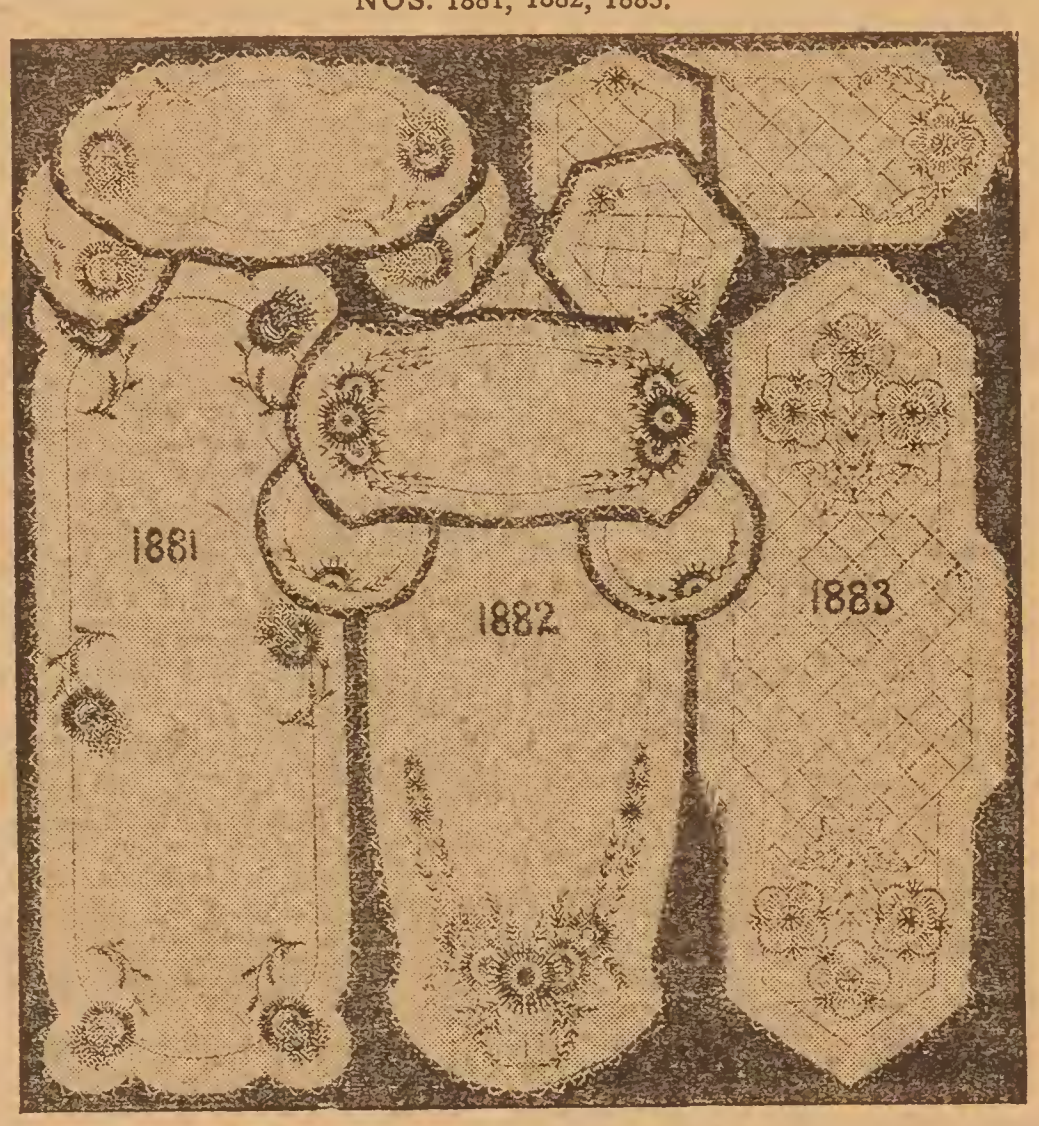
Then we have the Aster, cvcry one is familiar with these and a more beautiful and showy flower cannot be found. Some Crego Asters are large and rival the Chrysanthemum. No matter what your tastes are, here you have a large variety to select from. These make splendid cut flowers as well as do thc Snapdragons.

Balsams make a good effect, to help fill in as they grow almost any where if they have planty of sun. The Blue Lace flower is effective, especially in the blue garden. Brachycome-Swans River Daisy with its pretty blue and white flowers make a pretty edging. Calliopsis grow tall and are all golden shaded, some vcrging into rcd are a splendid companion for the tall Marigold. Both are old favorites of our grandmothers. Celosia-Cockscomb has been developed in the last decade. A packet of mixed seed will keep you interested a long time and you will wonder how many different kinds there are. Try it and see, I can't tell you. Centaurea—corn flower and sweet sultans should not be overlooked. Cosmos are beautiful, but are almost too late to be of much use. Dianthus-pinks are like the cockscomb, each plant blooms differently when mixed and they bloom early.

The California Poppy will stand much abuse, heat and poor soil. It has all the shades of the rainbow. The annual Hollyhock makes a good back ground. Larkspurs which are becoming more colorful each year are still most effective in their original blue. Lobelia is another pretty blue. Nasturtiums are a game plant, for you can plant them in all kinds of soil and conditions. There are tall for terrace work, plain and variegated both in bloom and foliage, dwarf for border and they do well either wet or dry. Petunias also have a wide range of color and are not very sensitive as to culture. Portulaca is yet another plant that comes up smiling after many abuses. Poppies are almost a weed, but beautiful while thcy last. The annual phlox like the swcet pea cannot be dispcnsed with. These have bcen so much improved in latc years as to be a constant joy at blooming time. Last but not least we have the zinnias. These rival the dahlia in size and color with only the fraction of labor. I counted twenty-seven different colors and varieties in one catalogue.

This is by no means all of our low growing annuals, but the most effective ones. These give you the best results for the least labor and care. Then thcre are the annual climbers, which add so much to the attractiveness of our homes. The cardinal climber, cypress vine, Japanese Hop, Moon flowers, and the morning glory. These make a rapid growth and will soon hide rgly fences, stumps and stone heaps and will soon repay you for your time and money invested.—Mrs. M. O. W., Pa.

SCARFS, VANITY SETS, BUFFET SETS AND CENTERPIECES, NOS. 1881, 1882, 1883.



Here are some charming centerpieces, buffet sets, scarfs and vanity sets which may be combined to make sets if you like. All are made of Irish oyster bleach linen, a round thread fabric especially good for embroidery purposes. The stamped designs are in large bold effect and are easy to work. A working chart comes with the order telling what colors to use and how to do it. Scarf, each 18x45 inches, $1.00. Vanity set, three pieces, 65 cents. Centerpiece, 36 inches in diameter $1.35. Centerpiece 44 inches in diameter $2.25. Buffet set $1.00. Give number and description of article desired, enclose amount to cover order and send to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City. Orders are sent postpaid.

Won Prizes for Old Machines

RESULTS just announced of the nation-wide search for the 100 oldest sewing machines in the United States and Canada reveals that in this day, when a two-year-old automobile is considered "old", thousands of women are still sewing on machines that their mothers and even grandmothers used nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

The first successful sewing machine was put on the market in 1851, and the search for the oldest machines still in use, which was conducted by the Singer Sewing Machine Company in observance of its seventy-fifth anniversary, brought to light 100 machines from 68 to 74 years old. Most of these were still in everyday service.

During the search, which was carricd into every part of the country, letters were rceeived from 153,040 owners entering machines in the contest. More than 100,000 of these were at least 40 years old, but the winning machines were all manufactured before the beginning of the Civil War. The winning group by makes were as follows: Singer, 73; Grover & Baker, 10; Howe, 5; Wilcox & Gibbs, 5; Wheeler & Wilson, 5; Leavitt, 1; Bartholf, 1. Each winner in the contest has received in exchange for her old machine a latest model Singer Electric.

A surprising feature of the search was the fact that the winning machines were scattered throughout 32 states. While antiques are ordinarily looked for in the east, which held the bulk of the population when the sewing machine first came into use, only seven of the winners were in the five New England States. New York led with fourteen, and Pennsylvania was second with eight; but the State of Washington, with five, was tied for third place with Illinois, Ohio, and Connecticut. Missouri and Mississippi, with four each, had as many as New Jersey. California, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana had three winners each. By coincidence, five southern states had two each—West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana, as did also Kansas and Oklahoma. Ten states produced one winner each, Canada had four.

Letters from the winners included stories of pioneer women who carried their machines across the plains and the Rocky Mountains when they went to make new homes—one even went around Cape Horn, stories of women who found a way to make a living for their children through this invention which came closer to their lives than had any before in history, and simple stories of family life. One was the story of Mrs. Frank Pallott, of Plainwell, Michigan, who made her own wedding dress 46 years ago on her machine, and later stitched christening robes for two baby girls, and then their graduation dresses, and finally their wedding dresses, to complete the cycle of a generation.

Miss Sabina Boss, of Jersey City, inherited hers from her mother, who bought it in 1856, when the "new contraption" was such a sensation that she kept the bill of sale as a treasure in itself and handed that down, too, to her daughter, who still has it.

Mrs. George Vogelsong, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, has the machine that aroused the curiosity of all Cumberland County, when her father, William Tripner, brought it there. He was the rural school teacher at Sterret's Gap and the possession of such an amazing machine was regarded as one more mark of erudition to set him apart. The neighbors came for miles around to look at it and have work done on it.

And so the records run of this first labor-saving device to be introduced into the home, the invention which effected a new epoch in the lives of women. Today, it is difficult to find a home that is not equipped with some kind of sewing machine. It is estimated that there are at present more than twenty-three million sewing machines in family use in the United States alone.

The following are the names of prize winners located in eastern states:

Mrs. I. Bush, Montour Falls, N. Y.; Laura Scripter, Minerva, N. Y.; D. C. Nicoll, Long Branch, N. J.; Sidney Spiegel, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Mrs. Geo. Vogelsong, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Maria E. Heckota, New London, Conn.; Mrs. Frank C. Benedict, Wilton, Conn.; Harriet M. Mitchell, Milford, Conn.; Mrs. C. Bouquilt, West New York, N. J.; Mrs. J. L. Holloway, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mrs. McKenney, Cortland, N. Y.; M. G. Dcaling, Mannsville, N. Y.; Mrs. Sue Good, Ephrata, Pa.; Miss L. Zapf, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. I. Case, Marcellus, N. Y.; Mary Klosterman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. F. D. Schellcnberg, Lewistown, Pa.; Mrs. W. D. Wilcox, Wellsboro, Pa.; Sabina Boos, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. Smith, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. E. Frost, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Nagle, Hollis, N. Y.; Mrs. S. L. Hewitt, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; I. Surrett, Scenery Hill, Pa.; Mrs. Drake, Maspeth, N. Y.; Mrs. Wm. DuBois, Milford, Pa.; Mrs. J. P. Metz, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Cochran, Newark, N. J.; Edna Gordon, New York City; Mrs. H. A. Peck, Jewett, N. Y.; and C. A. Ewing, Oxford, Pa.

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Dress for Health and Beauty

Clothing Which Looks Uncomfortable Is Never Beautiful

IT is a wise woman who can satisfy her own longings and that of her daughters for attractive clothes and at the same time make them answer the demands of health. The child who always must wear heavy, dark clothing because it lasts well and won't show soil will miss the joys that come from pretty colors and pleasing textures. Miserable too, is that one who must always take hand-me-downs. For the sake of his inferiority complex he should at least occasionally have something which satisfies his soul by its shining newness.

In these days of lovely colors, even in the cheaper goods, it is much easier to provide becoming materials than it ever was. The weave of materials is now considered important, especially in the matter of underwear. Knitted underwear will stretch with the movements of the body and therefore does not wrinkle. Furthermore, it provides the slender lines so desirable for present styles. Knitted straps on knitted garments have more "give" than ribbon straps. One-piece garments do away with the bulk at the hips caused by over-lapping two garments. The days of heavy underwear are past because of heated houses. The protection afforded by clothing must come from proper wraps for outdoor wear.

Perhaps no garment is more related to health and comfort, especially of growing girls, than is the brassiere or girdle or combination of the two. Shoulder straps must be placed right and be of exactly the right length. Fullness over the bust and close fitting body have to be assured by seams and darts in the right places; the back must be well shaped and garters correctly placed. Support is desired without binding.

Firmly woven materials are necessary for the top clothes in windy weather. A sweater suit for the baby is not sufficient, but if a lightweight closely-woven coat is used over it, the combination is ideal. The little pockets of air provided by knit clothing (either under or top) help to hold body heat. This is not true, of course, if wind blows through.

Never have styles been so favorable for health, and with due care to see that elastic bands in bloomers, garters, etc., are not too tight, a perfect circulation can be maintained. What a contrast to the old tightly-stayed corsets and high, close collars!

Perhaps because we lack these reminders we have to be especially careful about good circulation. Shoes with a straight inner sole, broad low heel and flexible shank are not only better for the health, they may still be good looking. Another posture. It is so easy to slump. But as one physical training teacher expressed it, "Don't let your stomach lead you through life". Give the lungs a chance, and those who stand or sit almost all day, give the feet a chance by exercising them either by walking or by brisk rubbing to get a contrast from the first shoe made for people whose feet had become so painful they had to leave off the uncomfortable things fashion demanded!

Bringing Home the Kindergarten

WE country mothers can plan a more or less complete substitute for the town kindergarten in our own homes, and with a small outlay. While it will lack the advantage of bringing a number of children together, it may be developed to approximate the other advantages and the investment of time and money is a benefit to all concerned.

An oilcloth-covered or other smooth-surfaced table that may be easily kept clean, is a good place for the children. They may sit at this table—we use the kitchen table—and play quietly, just as they would in a kindergarten. Paper-cutting is fun, for this each child needs a pair of round pointed scissors—these cost ten cents a pair—and paper. Old catalogues furnish endless materials for cutting out pictures. Wrapping paper may be used to cut "doughnuts," "cookies," etc. It may also be folded and then scalloped, or motifs cut in it. Older children enjoy cutting animals, etc., free-hand, from it, or from cardboard that is not too stiff. An entire menagerie may thus be made, as practice makes the work perfect, or a team of horses, a wagon or a sleigh may be cut out and harnessed together with string.

The tiny children just learning to use scissors like to cut paper into small pieces. If a small basin is furnished each child, scraps may be put in it and there is no resulting litter to pick up.

Colored pictures may be pasted into an old book, or a wallpaper catalogue. A child of four can make a neat scrap-book with a little help and advice at the start.

Lacking other use for the pictures they cut, the kiddies always enjoy giving them to the "fire fairies", our youngsters make a point of giving some to these wee folk every time they cut papers. If they make "toys" they keep and play with them for days, before burning them. Laundry starch, smooth and fairly thick, is good "paste" and a long stiff feather is fine to spread it with.—MABELLE ROBERT.

Attractive Styles for Busy Women

Pattern 3006 *shows a very practical combination suit for present day slender styles. The closely fitting brassiere and one piece step-ins are joined with a seam at the waist. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18, *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 1¾ *yards of* 36-*inch material with* 4 *yards of edging.* Price 13c.

3006

Pattern 2891 *is the new bloused style with the popular shirring at the hips to give the new tight hip line. Made up in figured silk touched off at neck and waist with a bit of plain, this frock could be made to satisfy the most discriminating in dress. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. In the* 36-*inch size* 3¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* 2¼ *yards of* 4½ *inch ribbon are required.* Price 13c.

2891

3016

Pattern 3016 *is one of the latest models for full figures. The straight line back, pressed plaits in skirt front, and deep vestee of contrasting color make an ideal design for those desiring a slenderizing effect. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3⅞ *yards of* 40 *inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

3019
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730

Pattern 3019 *is admirably fitted for the two-piece, two-tone dresses so much seen in the shops. The smartly box-plaited skirt is attached to a camisole body while the separate blouse is open at the front, underfaced and rolled with the collar. The pattern comes in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 2¾ *yards of* 40-*inch material for blouse and skirt band, with* 3⅛ *yards of* 40-*inch material for skirt and camisole.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

ONE evening, at about this period of our depôt life, Maris, the Swiss ex-courier, came to me as I lay on my cot, resting and awaiting the return of Michael and Digby. Said he:

"I have something to tell you, Monsieur Smith. You have done me many a good turn, and you saved me from prison when my tunic was stolen and I could not have replaced it in time for the adjudant's inspection. . . . . Will you and your brothers meet me at Mustapha's at six to-night? It will be worth your while. We shall be safe enough there, especially if we talk in English . . ." and he glanced apprehensively round the busy room, and jerked his head towards Colonna and an Italian named Guantaio, who were working together at the table.

I thanked him and said that I would tell my brothers, and that if they returned in time, from the "fatigue" on which they were engaged, we would look in at Mustapha's.

"Better go," remarked Michael. "Maris is the clean potato, I think. No harm in hearing it anyhow."

Mustapha's was an Arab café, where we got splendid coffee very cheaply—thick, black, and sweet, with a drop of vanilla, a drop of hashish oil, or of opium, a drop of orange-essence, and other flavourings.

Here we rested ourselves on a big and very low divan, with a solid wall behind us, and awaited Maris, who came a few minutes later.

"It's like this, my friends," said he, in his excellent English, when we had got our little clay cups of coffee steaming on the floor in front of us. "I don't want to make what you call the mare's nest, isn't it? But Boldini is up to his tricks again. . . . I have heard a lot about him from Vaerren and from old *legionnaires* who served with him before. . . . He is the bad hat, that one. They say that Lejaune will get him made a corporal soon....Well, I have noticed things, I.

"Yes. And last night I was sitting in the Tlemcen Gardens. It was getting dark. Behind the seat were bushes, and another path ran by the other side. Some légionnaires came along it, and sat down on a seat that must have been just behind mine. They were talking Italian. I know Italian well, and I always listen to foreign languages. . . . Yes, I shall be a courier again when the little trouble has blown over about the man I taught not to steal my fiancée, while I travel. Yes. . . ."

He paused dramatically, and with much eye-rolling and gesticulation continued:

"Boldini it was, and Colonna and Guantaio. He had been trying to get them to do something and they were afraid. Boldini, for some reason, also wanted Colonna to change beds with him, to make this something easier to do.

"'Yes, and what if I am caught?' said Colonna.

"'You're as good a man as he is,' said Boldini .

"'And what about his brothers? Yes—and his friends the Americans?' asked Colonna.

"'And what about your friends—me and Guantaio and Vogué and Gotto? What about Sergeant-Major Lejaune, if someone makes a row, and Corporal Dupré reports the man to him and I give my humble evidence as an eye-witness—in private? Eh? . . . "Brothers," you say! Aren't Lejaune and I like brothers?'

"'Why not do it yourself then?' said Guantaio.

"'Because I'm going to be made corporal soon,' replied Boldini, 'and I musn't be in any rows....Ah, when I'm corporal, I shall be able to look after my friends, eh?' Then he went on to remind them of what they could do with a thousand francs—more than fifty years of their pay, for a two-minute job.

"Then Guantaio, who seems to be a pluckier dog than Colonna, said:

"'How do you know he has got it?' and Boldini replied, 'Because I heard them say so. They are a gang. Swell thieves. They have asked me if thieves in the Legion are given up to the police. When the third one joined at Oran, I guessed it from what they said. And they were flash with their money. They got together at night, out in the courtyard, and I crept up behind a buttress close to them and listened. I could not hear everything, but they spoke of a jewel-robbery and thirty thousand pounds. The one they call "Le Beau" said he kept it like the kangaroo keeps its young! I heard him plainly.

Digby and I burst into laughter at mention of the kangaroo, and Michael turned, smiling, to Maris.

When the latter stopped, Digby asked if Boldini had not also divulged that he wore a sapphire eye, and I enquired if the wily Italian had not observed a lump in Digby's cheek, where a simian pouch concealed a big jewel.

"The fool overheard an elaborate joke," said Michael to Maris; "but we're very much obliged to you."

"Oh, he is the fool all right," said Maris; "but he is also the knave.

We filled the worthy Maris up with cous-cous and galettes (pancakes and honey), and strolled back to barracks.

When we were alone, I said to Michael:

"You do wear a money-belt, Beau. Let me have it at night for a bit—in case these gentle Italians have been persuaded, and something happens in the dark."

"Why?" asked Michael.

"Well," replied I, "you could favour them wtih your full personal attention, untroubled with grosser cares, if you had no property to protect. Also you could establish the fact that you don't wear a money-belt at night."

"I'd sooner establish despondency and alarm in the thief, thanks," said Michael.

"What a lark!" chuckled Digby. "I'm going to wear a brick under my sash and swear it's a ruby. Anyone that can pinch it while I slumber, can have it for keeps. . . . I must find this Boldini lad." . . .

But personally, I did not regard the matter as precisely a lark.

I had heard of Italian knives, and it seemed to me that a man might well be found dead in his bed, with a knife—or his own bayonet—through his heart, and nobody be any the wiser. . . . And even if justice could be done, which was doubtful, that would not bring the dead man back to life.

We had been long enough in the Legion to know its queer code of morals, and on the subject of theft the law was very peculiar, very strict, and very savage.

One might steal any article of uniform, and be no thief. It was a case of "robbery no stealing." To take another man's uniform or kit was merely "to decorate oneself," and decorating oneself was a blameless pastime, regarded universally as profitable, amusing, and honourable. Public opinion was not in the slightest degree against the time-honoured practice, and the act was concealed from none save the owner of the sequestrated property.

Of his uniform, public property—but of nothing else.

Anything else was private property and sacred. To steal private property was not self-"decoration" at all, but theft; and theft, in that collection of the poorest of poor men, was the ultimate horrible crime, infinitely worse than murder. The legionary did not value his life much, but he valued his few tiny possessions beyond estimation.

With the abomination of theft, the Legion itself dealt, and dealt most drastically, for it could not be tolerated where everything private was so valuable, and so easily stolen if a thief should arise in the midst.

There was no thought of appeal to Authority in a case of theft; nor was there either enquiry or comment on the part of Authority when a case occurred and was punished by the men themselves, according to Legion law and custom.

And we were soon to see the law in operation and to behold an example of the custom. . . .

Since Michael absolutely refused to let me wear his money-belt for him at night, I decided that I must think of some other plan—in view of this story told by Maris. I did not doubt its truth for one moment, as it merely confirmed, in particular, what I had thought and Buddy had voiced, in general—that Boldini's interest in our comings and goings, our conversation and habits, our antecedents and private affairs, had a sinister cause and object.

At first I thought of arranging with Digby that he and I should take turns to keep watch, but I discarded this plan as impossible. Nobody who worked as long and as hard as we did, could possibly lie awake in bed, and Michael would soon have "put an end to our nonsense" if we had sat up to guard him.

I then thought of going to Boldini and saying:

"Kangaroos have a horrible kick, my friend," or "Better not let me see you putting the light out, Boldini," or even frankly and plainly promising to kill him, if anybody attempted to rob my brother.

After pondering the matter and consulting Digby, who did not take as serious a view of it as I did, I had the bright idea of getting the advice of an older, world-wiser, and far cleverer person than myself—and appealed to Buddy.

What he did not know about crooks and the best ways of defeating them was not worth knowing, and his experiences in the Texas Rangers had been those of detective, policeman, watch-dog, and soldier combined.

I accordingly walked out one evening with Hank and Buddy, "set the drinks up" at the Bar de Madagascar off the Rue de Daya, and told them that I had excellent reason to believe that Boldini was arranging with Colonna and Guantaio to rob my brother, one night.

"My brother can look after himself, of course," said I; "but these curs have got hold of the idea that he has a marvellous jewel which we three have stolen. . . . What I'm wondering is whether Guantaio, who looks like a pucca Sicilian bandit, would stick a knife into him, to make sure of getting his belt. That's the only thing that worries me.

"Forgit it, son," was Buddy's prompt reply. "Those slobs would never do that. Don't trust each other enough, for one thing. Far too risky, for another. That sort of poor thieving boob wouldn't dare. Why, one drop of blood on his hands or shirt, or one yell outa your brother, an' he'd be taken red-handed.

"Shore," agreed Hank. "Not in barracks they wouldn't. Git him up a side-street and bash him on the head, more like. Anybody mighta done it there. Lots o' guys git done in fer their sash an' bayonet in the village nègre, an' them low dives an' sash-joints in the Spanish quarter. . . . Don't let him go around alone, an' he's safe enough."

This was reassuring, and it was common sense. It would, of course, take a very cool, skilful, and courageous murderer to kill a man sleeping in a room with thirty others.

"See, boy," interrupted Buddy at this point, "that barrack-room is just your brother's plumb safest place. As fer his kohinoor di'mond, I allow he can sure look after that himself."

"Shore thing," agreed Hank.

"Absolutely," said I. "If there's no fear of his being murdered in his sleep, there's an end of the matter. I'd rather like Boldini to go and try to rob him."

"I wouldn't go fer to say as much as that, Bo," demurred Buddy. "I'd undertake to clear your brother out every night of his life—every cent outa his belt—and the belt likewise also, too. . . . P'r'aps Mister Cascara Sagrada could do as much," and we smiled, both thinking of the occasion upon which Buddy had "minded" my money for me.

"Look at here, Bo," said Hank at this. "I gotta little idee. Suppose I goes to Cascara an' ses to him, 'Pard,' I ses, 'if that English legendary, Willyerm Brown, No. 18897, gits robbed, I'm sure agwine ter do you an onjustice. I'm agwine ter beat you up most ugly. So's yer own father, if you had one, wouldn't know yer, an' yer mother'd disown yer,' or something discouragin' like that."

I thanked this large slow person, but declined, assuring him that we could take excellent care of ourselves, and I had only wanted to know if murder were a possible contingency.

"An' tell him from me that I'll mind his money-belt an' be responsible, if he likes," offered Buddy. "Then he can sleep free and easy like, and' also dear faithful with any guy as comes snooping around in the night, without having to waste time feeling if his gold-dust is there all right. . . ."

I again thanked him, changed the subject, and soon afterwards got them back to barracks, "a-settin' sober on the water-waggon, a credit to all men," as Hank observed.

And, this very night, there happened that which must have given certain gentlemen of our barrack-room to think, and to think seriously, of abandoning any schemes for their quick enrichment, had they been entertaining them.

I was awakened by a crash and a shout....Springing up, instantly awake, I saw two men struggling on the floor near Michael's bed. The one on top, pinning the other down with a hand on his throat, was Michael. As I leapt from my bed, I was aware that the room was alive and that men were running with angry shouts to see what, and who, had broken their sacred sleep—a horrible violation of strictest Legion law.

"Wring the sneakin' coyote's neck, Bo," shouted Buddy.

"'Learn him to be a toad,' Beau," quoted Digby, and with cries of "Thief!

(*Continued on page 28*)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water a marvelous sapphire.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the sapphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

Beau Geste promises that the Mystery will soon be cleared up. The next morning Beau Geste is missing. The following day Digby leaves a letter in which he confesses that he is the thief.

John believes that his two brothers have confessed to the theft in order to shield someone. He decides that they intend to join the French Foreign Legion and leaves Brandon Abbas to share their exile.

He goes to France, and enlists without trouble in the Foreign Legion. He learns that two Englishmen recently enlisted and believes they are his brothers.

He finds his brothers and makes the acquaintance of two Americans and of Color Sargeant Lejaune.

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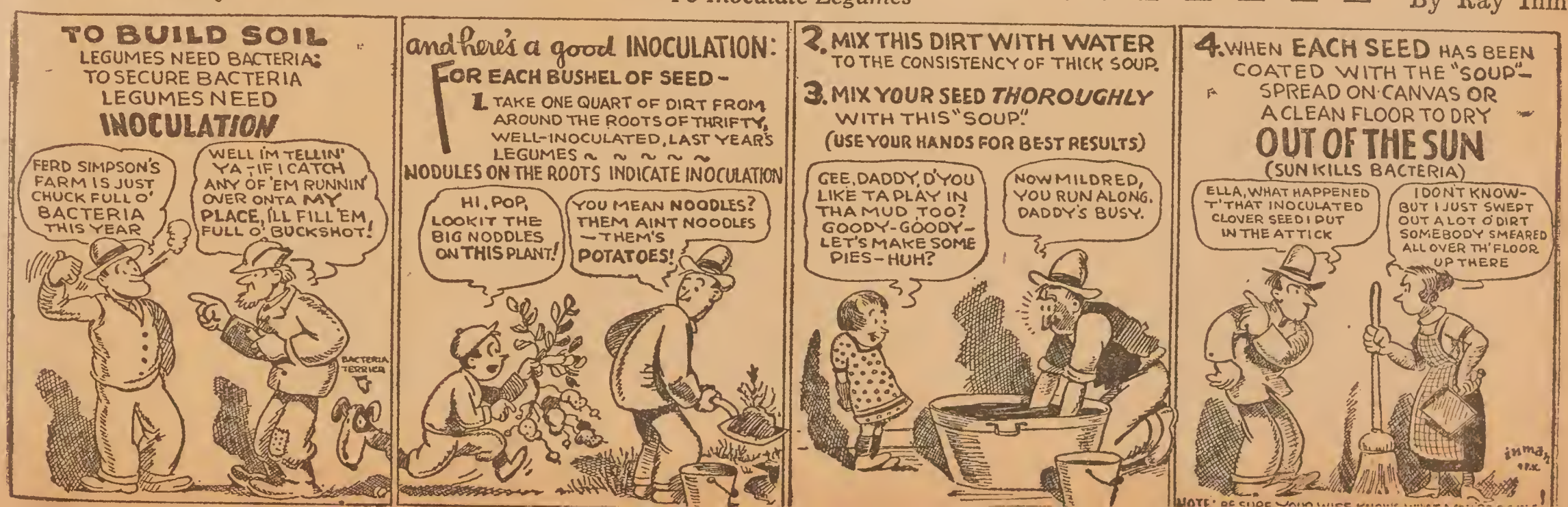

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The A. A. Tribe

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51. Palmetto Pals-Grady Graham, Seneca, So. Car., 25c a year. Eight or more press printed 4¼x5½ pages.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear L. S. Editor and Scouts:

I hereby accept Harry Phillip's challenge to a boosting contest. Come on, fellows. Let's make him jump to win it.

I agree with Harold Bishop that the Lone Scout column means a lot to us scouts and hope that you do not discontinue it. I know that I would probably never have joined the scouts if it hadn't been for the column and I have enjoyed it much.. Let's make it bigger instead of discontinuing it. I think the Editor will give us the space if we show him it is worth while but we will have to make things hum.

Let every member try to get at least one new member during the next year and get him started on his degrees. This last is important for there are many who join the scouts who never do anything after they send in their application blanks. Write the Editor once in a while and tell him how you are coming in your scouting and don't be afraid to ask him for advice, he will be glad to hear from you. Send in some good articles for the column. Make them real scouting articles, about camping, the degrees, signaling, first aid, building shanties, swimming, skating, nature, etc. Send in pictures, drawings, cartoons and poems, too. If possible, illustrate your articles with drawings or snapshots.

Scoutingly,
FRANK T. VAUGHN, LSD-O.
Plattsburg, N. Y., R. 5
(5 points)

Success Talks for Farm Boys

Secretary Jardine's Suggestions

IF I have any suggestions to make for your success they are these:

Learn all you can. Ignorance has no place in the United States, least of all on the farms. Farming requires intelligence and study.

Stick to your job. There are tiresome, monotonous things about every line of work. The man who succeeds is the man who goes ahead with his work regardless of difficulties.

W. M. JARDINE

Learn to work with other people. Cooperation means much to farmers now. It is going to mean a great deal more in the future. Cooperation is successful only when people have developed the readiness to work together. It is easiest to learn this when you are young.

The best success to every one of you in every one of your fine activities.

Sincerely yours,
W. M. Jardine

Hon. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of President Coolidge, was born in Idaho, June 16, 1879 and lived and worked on ranches in that state and Montana until he was 20 years old, graduating in agriculture at Utah Agricultural College in 1904. Beginning as cerealist of Kansas Agricultural College 1907, he was successively agronomist, acting director and dean of agriculture, then director and dean, and then president.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright, 1926 by Clarence Poe).

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

VEGETABLE SEEDLINGS—Ready to transplant or pot. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Peppers. All varieties $3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Salvia, Aster $5.00 per 1000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

Seed Potatoes

POTATOES—EARLY IRISH Cobblers, hill-selected, official yield 443 bu. per acre. Russets. All raised from certified seed. WM. JONES, Truxton, N. Y.

TOBACCO

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS. Bardwell, Kentucky.

SEND US 5 Names of tobacco users with order for 4 lbs. of our tobacco for $1.00 and get an extra pound free. Pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Long, bright Burley for cigarette or pipe, 5 lb. $1.75, ten $3.00. Cigarette case free with 10 lb. Burley. Best grade chewing, 5 lb. $1.25. Smoking, 5 lb. $1.00. Pipe free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay postmaster. FARMERS UNION, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BUY DIRECT FROM MAUFACTURER—One barrel or case packed with dishes. SECONDS. Not less than 100 pieces. Contains cups, saucers, various sized plates, oatmeals, sauce dishes, platters, sugars, creamers, etc. Price $5.50 per barrel. Same conditions on decorated ware $9.00 per barrel.

Attractful 100 piece gold band dinner set, service for twelve people. Guaranteed, $12.00. Send $5.50, $9.00 or $12.00 check or money order. If freight is over $1.00 we pay difference. Barrels unlimited. Shipped from our warehouses, Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Dept. D., 541 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL OF Slightly Imperfected crockery containing over 100 useful dishes, $6.00 prepaid. Circular on request. WINIKER BROTHERS, Dept. 110, Millis, Mass.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Beakes Dairy Co. Pays Workers for Filling Ice House

I wish to say you were slightly misinformed when you said in the issue of March 12, that Beakes Dairy Company was meeting all obligations when due. They owe labormen in and around Merrickville, over $500, for filling their ice house at the Merrickville plant. This labor was performed about the middle of January. To date we have been unable to get any settlement.

The Service Bureau wrotc thc Beakes Dairy Company of thc facts contained in the abovc communication. We arc very glad to publish a letter received from the Comptroller of thc Beakes Dairy Company rcplying to the complaint. It is as follows:

We are in receipt of your letter of March 17th enclosing clipping from the "American Agriculturist", and wish to thank you for informing us of the contents of letter you received from Mr. ——— of Merrickville, N. Y.

We have investigated statements made by Mr. ——— and find that he was correct in stating that the labor checks for filling ice house at Merrickville had not been paid.

We have sent a check to our Superintendent at Merrickville to pay these men off, and there should be no further cause for complaint.

This information will set at rest any rumors in the vicinity of Mcrrickville, that the Beakcs Dairy Company is not meeting its obligations. It substantiatcs the statemcnts made in the issuc of March 12, that the company is now on a sound financial basis.

New Jersey Chicken Thief in A. A. Net

(*Continued from page* 1)

thc police could make the arrest.

Mr. Brabston was detcrmined not to let the case drop. It was during the third week in March that he learned that Henderson was back again over at his old hangout on the Friendship Road. This time, however, not a moment was lost. The State Police were informed and Corporal Cibulla, in charge of headquarters at Hightstown, immediately detailed Trooper Metrione to thc task. From then on it was hardly a matter of more than minutes before Hendcrson was arrested. Hc was immediately taken before Justice Winklehocfer in his office at Cranbury Inn.

Before the case was finally disposcd of, word came from another section. Two colored men were engaged in a ruckus, earnestly endcavoring to eliminate each other from current events. Henderson was placed under heavy guard while the officers hastcned to the new scene of action. Eventually, however, he was sentenced to a term in the Middlesex County Workhouse.

Not Mr. Brabston's First Loss

It is well to mention here that Connelly was not arrested. Since the theft of the chickens he has evidently been plying his trade in other parts, for it is reported that he is now serving five years in a New York jail for stealing clothing.

This is not the first experience Mr. Brabston has had with chicken thieves. Five years ago a thief made off with 175 magnificent White Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Brabston said he valued them at $350. This second loss has been most discouraging, particularly for Mrs. Brabston, who by the way is the keeper of the flock. Mrs. Brabston has lost much of her enthusiasm and she really cannot be criticized for feeling that it is quite useless to try to do much with a flock in view of such circumstances.

However, because of the active work of the State Police and other agencies, chicken thievcs will soon realize that the crimc carries serious consequences and they will think twice before they pull a raid, especially on an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST protected farm.

After going over the story, Mr. Brabston and his daughter drovc me to Cranbury, whcre I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Winklehofer, dispenser of justice and fine dinners at Cranbury Inn. I had not talked with Mr. Winklehofer very long before I realized that in this man the community has a most efficient justice. One thing is certain and that is, if farmers in that section of the country will aid the State Police as Mr. Brabston did, Mr. Winklehofer will see that they get the limit. He has no sympathy for chicken thieves or any other thieves, for that matter.

Other cases that have been handled during the past year were recalled. In mentioning them, the justice gave a great deal of credit to Corporal Cibulla of the State Policc and his assistants, Trooper Mctrione and Smith. I asked Mr. Winklehofer if most of these crimes werc committed by foreigners from nearby cities such as New Brunswick or whether it was "local talcnt", if it could be called such. He said it was local. Perhaps thc term "native" would better describe it.

Insurance Indemnities Paid in March

Paid to December, 1926	$52,138.00
Paid in Jan. & Feb., 1927	7,529.24
Paid during March, 1927	1,664.26
TOTAL TO DATE	$61,332.40

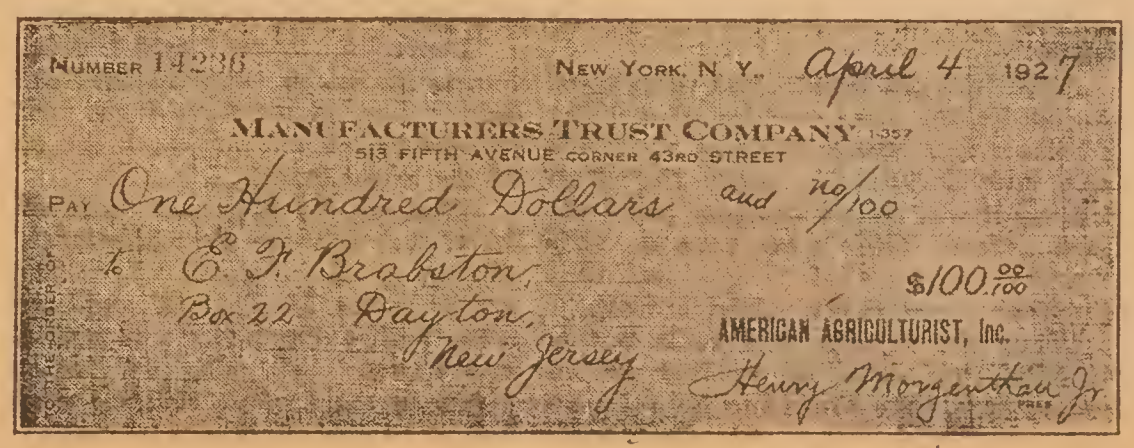
Details of Indemnities Paid During March, 1927

Effa Randall, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y. — *Auto skidded, injured.*	$130.00
Geo. Washburn, Ceres, N. Y. — *Car turned over, injured.*	30.00
Elvin Dearstyne, Schoharie, N. Y. — *Thrown from car, leg sprained.*	77.14
J. G. Evershed, Pittsford, N. Y. — *Car overturned, left thigh hurt.*	32.86
W. R. Poyer, Newton, N. J. — *Thrown from sleigh—fracturcd rib.*	60.00
Catherine Adams, Unadilla Forks, N. Y. — *Auto collision—abdomen, arms and legs injured.*	30.00
W. E. Rolison, Mecklenburg, N.Y. — *Thrown from wagon—fractured rib.*	30.00
Mrs. L. F. Briggs, Grahamsville, N. Y. — *Sleigh upset—injuries to face.*	20.00
P. C. Gunther, Sardinla, N. Y. — *Cutter struck by auto.*	70.00
A. C. Reed, Livonia, N. Y. — *Thrown from sleigh—bruised knee.*	20.00
Geo. Williams, Woodhull, N. Y. — *Auto struck by train—contusions.*	20.00
H. Brandow, Gilboa, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon—bruiscd.*	14.28
Mary Lynch, Towanda, Pa. — *Thrown from cutter—factured arm.*	60.00
Arthur Preston, Cuyler, N. Y. — *Thrown from sleigh—fractured ribs.*	20.00
R. T. Searle, Randolph, N. Y. — *Car struck by train—bruised.*	57.14
Walter Wirehouse, Clinton Corners, N. Y. — *Thrown from bobsled—contusions.*	42.86
B. Williams, New Berlin, N. Y. — *Thrown from truck—contusion of brain.*	130.00
Charles Collins, Buffalo, N. Y. — *Auto struck by street car—contusions.*	72.86
G. E. Coleman, Perry, N. Y. — *Buggy struck by auto—severe injuries.*	85.71
Guiseppe Giola, LeRoy, N. Y. — *Auto collision—fractured skull.*	20.00
F. C. Bell, Glen, N. Y. — *Car struck by truck—severe injuries.*	95.71
J. E. Hitchcock, Sherman, N. Y. — *Thrown from car—paralyzed.*	130.00
F. E. Newcombe, Batavia, N. Y. — *Thrown from load of hay—dislocated shoulder.*	30.00
John Wilcox, Arkport, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon—contusion right leg.*	30.00
S. R. VanLoon, Alpine, N. Y. — *Tipped over in cutter—fractured arm.*	40.00
Philip Osborn, Washington, N. J. — *Thrown from wagon—sprained knee and ankle.*	20.00
Louise M. Elston, Ithaca, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon—fractured arm.*	74.28
Jacob Clarisse, Williamson, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon—injured side.*	20.00
F. F. Waite, New Albion, N. Y. — *Thrown from car—fractured wrist.*	40.00
H. F. Urian, Cheswold, Del. — *Thrown from wagon.*	14.28
G. M. Robinson, Cooperstown, N. Y. — *Thrown from truck—lacerated thigh.*	57.14
Daniel Hudbert, Troupsburg, N.Y. — *Thrown from wagon—bruised shoulder, spine.*	70.00
Mrs. Mary Wrycza, Darien Center, N. Y. — *Auto accident—contused shoulder.*	20.00
	$1664.26

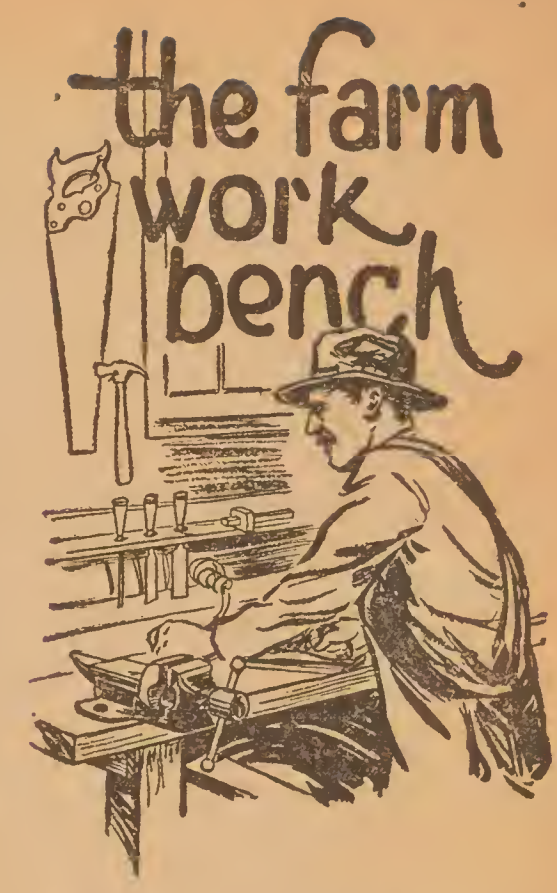
Is Punishment Severe Enough?

There is a question in my mind whether the punishment mcted out to the inmates of the workhousc is in kceping with their crime. They certainly do not hurt themselves as they work, being past masters at the art of slow-motion. They have good quarters and good food. Are they really punished? The warden and his aids have no small job. It is a wonder that such a large group of prisoners, some of them desperate criminals, can be kept under control with present facilities. They are not confined to individual ccils. They work in gangs and it is not difficult for outsiders to smuggle aid to them, even firearms. Perhaps it is the thought that the State Policc are ever on their trail that makes the criminal hcsitate to attempt a wholesale break.

And now back to Mr. Brabston. The rewards of $100 is his. It may help to replace that part of Mrs. Brabston's flock that she worked so hard to raise, only to have a gang of young thicves take it away —steal it. Let other thieves take heed, knowing what has happened in this case, that where the farm bears the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign, the odds are against them. However, it is up to the farmer himself to take an active part. Nothing can be done unless he shows a rcal pcrsonal interest in the matter.



A fac-simile of the Reward Check sent to Mr. Brabston.



IF you haven't a good work bench on your place, you don't know what you are missing. Why not put in one and fix it up with enough tools and equipment so that you can easily do all the odd repair jobs around the house and barn and your machinery, and make it easier to keep things in first class shape? A few odd pieces of lumber strongly bolted together will make your bench. Then you should have a good utility vise that you can use for both wood working and mechanical repair work. Step into your "Farm Service" Hardware Store the next time you are near it and ask to see one of these vises. You will also find other good tools that you will want, such as saws, hammers, draw shaves, ratchet braces, hand drills, drills, bits, chisels, etc. We suggest that you have a good light if you are not equipped with electricity, like a gasoline lantern that you fasten permanently over the bench so that you can work evenings when necessary. If you like to do wood working why not also have a carpenter's vise and a good mitre box so that you can repair furniture or build cupboards and other things for your house. You will get mighty good tools at one of these "tag" stores and the prices will be lower than you will pay elsewhere, for the quality will be of that dependable kind that makes them last for a long time. It is the best place to buy tools.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 24*)

Thief! the wave of shouting, gesticulating men swept over the two and bore one of them to the surfaee. It was neither Guantaio nor Colonna, neither Gotto nor Vogué—one of whom I had fully expeeted to see.

White-faced, struggling, imploring, in the grip of a dozen indignantly outraged an· savagely ferocious légionnaires, was a man from the next room.

I looked around for Boldini.

He was sound asleep in his bed! And so was Corporal Dupré in his, and with his faee to the wall—both of them men whom the squeak of a mouse would awaken.

"What are you doing here, seélérat? shouted half a seore of fierce voiees as the man was pulled hither and thither, buffeted, shaken, and savagely struek.

"Speak up, you Brown. What about it?" roared Sehwartz, who had got the man by the throat. "Was he stealing?"

"On the table with him,' yelled Brandt.

"Yes, eome on. Crueify the swine," bawled the huge bearded Sehwartz, shaking his vietim as a terrier shakes a rat.

Hank, followed by Buddy, barged into the middle of the serum, throwing men right and left.

"'Tain't one of Boldini's outfit," I heard Buddy say.

* * *

"Give the guy a fair trial," shouted Hank. "Lynchin' fer hoss-thieves an' sieh—but give him a trial," and he seized the man himself. "Cough it up quiek," he said to the terrified wreteh, who seemed about to faint.

"I lost my way," sereamed the prisoner.

"And found it to the bed of a man w! has money," laughed a voiee. "Legion law! On the table with him!"

Miehael jumped on the table.

"Silenee, you fools!" he shouted. "Listen!" and the erowd listened. "I woke up and found the man feeling under my pillow. I thought he was somebody belonging to the room. Somebody I have been waiting for. Well—he isn't. Let him go—he won't eome again. . . ."

At that there was a perfeet yell of derision and exeeration, and Miehael was sent flying by a rush of angry men.

While he, Digby, and I were struggling to get to the table, the thief was flung on to it and held down; a bayonet was driven through each of his hands, another through eaeh of his ears, and he lay moaning and begging for merey. As I got to the table, siek with disgust, with some idea of reseuing the poor beast, I was seized from behind and flung away again.

"Lie there and think about it, you thieving cur," shouted Sehwartz to the thief.

"Stop your snivelling—or I'll put another through your throat," growled Brandt.

Hank seized me as I knocked Haff down.

"Let be, Johnny," he said, enveloping me in a bear's hug. "It's the salootary custom of the country. They diseouranges thievin' in these parts. But I wish it was Boldini they was lynchin'. . . ."

I tried to shake him off, as I saw Michael spring on Sehwartz like a tiger.

There was a sudden ery of "Guard!" a swift rush in all direetions, and the guard tramped in, to find a silent room —full of sleeping men—in the midst of whieh were we three pulling bayonets out a white wooden table, and a whiter whimpering man.

"What's this?" said the Corporal of th Guard. . . .

"An aeeident," he answered himself, and, completely ignoring me, he turned to the stolid guard, gave the eurt order:

"To the hospital," and the guard partly led, and partly earried, the wretehed creature away.

What his name was, whether he was merely trying to rob a man known to have money, I did not know.

Talking the affair over the next day, none of us could remember having seen Guantaio or Colonna in the fray, so I eoncluded that, like Boldinin, they had deeided not to be awakened by the noise.

As all the old légonnaires prophesied would be the case, we heard nothing whatever from the authorities about the riot and the assault upon the thief. Clearly it was considered best to let the men enforce their own laws as they thought fit, provided those laws were reasonable and in the public interest.

When the injured man eame out of hospital, we took an interest in his movements. He proved to be a Portuguese named Bolidar, a wharf-rat-dockeer from Lisbon, and quite probably an amateur of petty crime. He stuck to his absurd tale that he had mistaken the room and was feeling his way into what he thought was his own bed.

We eame to the conclusion that he was either staunch to his eonfederates, or else afraid to implieate them. We saw more of him later at Zinderneuf.

"Leave him to me," said Buddy. "I'll loosen his tongue—the miserable hoodlum. One night that dago swine is agwine to tell me an' Hank the secrets of his lovin' heart. . . "

What we did gather, a week or two later, was that we were the most famous gang of international crooks and jewel-thieves in Europe, and had got away with a diamond worth over a million francs. With this we had sought safety in the Legion, that we might lie low until the affair was forgotten, and then sell the diamond whole, or have it cut up, as might seem best.

Buddy solemnly informed me that Bolidar knew all this "for certain.' Bolidar had got it from a friend of ours. No—no names—but if Hank and Buddy could get the diamond—"rescue" it from the raseals—he, Bolidar, was in a position to promise them a thousand francs, and the protection of—someone who was in a position to proteet them.

"So there you are, pard," concluded Buddy, with an amused grin. And there ye were.

But only for another month. At the end of that time we found ourselves in the seleeted draft under orders for the south, and our chanee had eome of winning that distinction, deeoration, and promotion whieh was to be our first step on the Path of Glory—which was to lead not to the grave but to fame and fortune.

(*To Be Continued*)

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

APRIL 23, 1927

How Would You Like to Farm in Mexico?

New York Home Looks Good After Seeing How the Peon Lives

By M. C. BURRITT

On board the Agriculturist Special through Mexico:

ALTHOUGH we are having an unusual opportunity to see and to study the problems of this great neighbor country of ours, I do not want to be numbered among those tourists who think that they know all about a country, its problems and their solution because they have traveled hurriedly through it. These are indeed notes. But they are based on as careful observations as can be made during our stops in more than twenty cities and towns and many miles of driving to farms. They are also based upon conversations with Americans residing here (unfortunately we cannot talk with native farmers, not knowing their language) and with representatives of the Mexican Department of Agriculture and of American and Mexican railroads who are with us on our special train.

If you will take your map of Mexico you will see that this country extends southward from the United States nearly fifteen hundred miles to Guatemala. Its capital, Mexico City is nearly one thousand miles south of the Texas border. From nearly twelve hundred miles in width on the north, Mexico, which is shaped somewhat like a shoe, narrows to about five hundred miles from East to West near its capital while near its toe it is not more than one hundred miles from ocean to ocean. The central part of Mexico is a vast plateau with many mountain ranges across it and bordered on both the east and west with mountains sloping off to lower plateaus and table lands in steps to the sea. At Monterey, our first stop after leaving the border, the elevation is about 1500 feet. From there we descended the east slope to Tampico, the country's great oil part.

On the way we stopped at Manuel about 300 feet above the sea on the first tableland. Thence we climbed westward again to San Luis Potosi, about 600 feet, on southward to Celaya and up into the rich valley in which the great Mexican capital with its nearly a million people lies 7349 feet above the sea. Here I am writing these notes in which I will try to tell you a few of the many things we have seen so far. Next week I will tell you of the south and west and after that something of the problems here and the Mexican government's plans for their solution. We have already spent a half day with Mexico's Minister of Agriculture, Luis L. Leon, and today met President Calles (pronounced Ki-yes), himself.

Mexico is a very rich country, only partially developed and with enormous resources. Most of us have probably read of the fabulous wealth of the Aztecs whom Cortez conquered in 1519, and we have perhaps thought that this ruthless Spaniard completely looted the land. He and his successors did take all they could get, but there are still riches of gold and silver, iron and copper, oil and other valuable materials in its mountains beyond what has been taken from them. Mexico is one of the richest mining countries in the world. Moreover in its soils and climate it possesses much additional potential wealth. Lying on both sides of the Tropic of Cancer with elevations from sea level to more than 7000 feet and vast areas suitable for cultivation, it produces nearly all the tropical fruits and plants in profusion and many crops of the temperate zone as well.

Yet in spite of all this wealth Mexico is the land of the poor, for its land and its other great resources are in the hands of the few. It is to remedy this condition and to redistribute this wealth, especially the land, more equitably and so as to give the average man a chance, that the recent revolution had its inception. And it is to carry out this and other ideals first enunciated by Juaraz in 1851 that President Calles is inaugurating his present plans, of which I hope to tell something in later notes. Meanwhile let us get a picture of the present condition of the Mexican peon or Indian farmer.

Here in Mexico, especially in the country but also in the smaller towns and in

(*Continued on page* 6)

Above:
In Mexico the crooked stick is still used as a plow just as it was in the Holy Land before the time of Christ.

Left:
A typical Mexican peon farmer and his family.

Shall We Drop Apple Grading Laws?

Further Suggestions for Solving the Apple Marketing Problem

By B. D. VAN BUREN

Assistant Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

AFTER reading the article in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST by George Snyder of Orleans County, I wrote down a few notes that I believe have considerable bearing on the situation. These are written from the standpoint of a commercial grower as well as from the viewpoint of one who has had some experience in enforcing the present New York State apple grading law. I hope Mr. Snyder's article will bring forth a full and free discussion of the present apple situation. Personally I believe that it may be several years before another similar and as serious situation will occur. This apparently is the year which we have been fearful might arrive at some time, when practically all the large apple growing states come across with a big crop of apples.

Graft Or Cut Poor Varieties

The hazard of over production may be reduced by cutting out or grafting over trees of poor and practically worthless varieties. Furthermore, it may be practical to cut down old unprofitable trees or even whole orchards where both the spraying and harvesting is a costly and difficult operation, and the possibility of the orchard showing a profit is exceedingly small. Further, thin out all orchards now becoming crowded. This will reduce spraying and harvesting costs and also result in apples of higher color and quality. This may result in *not* reducing the yield of high grade fruit but will reduce costs materially.

I believe Mr. Snyder's suggestions concerning marketing by-products are to the point. However, we must remember that one fruit product is supplemented or substituted for another. Many so-called fruit products are largely adulterated or diluted with non-fruit material of little or no food value. This is practically true of many so-called fruit drinks, jams, jellies, etc. The stamping out of this practice would increase demands for all kinds of fruit. The general use of so-called "pie fillers" is a glaring example of this adulteration.

Use of Sweet Cider Increasing

The use of sweet cider is certainly increasing and many grocers are handling this by quarts and gallons. The demand is for sweet cider with no preservative and they require weekly deliveries of fresh juice. Cider mills for the manufacturing of fresh juice are either likely to be operated over a much longer period and part of time on stored apples or it may be that fresh cider will be immediately stored under low temperatures for the purpose of keeping sweet until used. It is also likely that the demand will increase for high grade juice made from clean worm and rot free apples.

Mr. Snyder's suggestion as to regulating the grade of apples that can be sold each year for other than by-product use, by regulation or agreement, sounds good but I have my doubts as to its being workable.

As to the question of State and Federal grades, I agree as to the advisability of having only one line of standard grades for the State. However, the point that the reputation of Federal Grades is better than that of New York grades is debatable. Both are equally good, bad and indifferent, and serious complaints have been made against both. All grades established minimum requirements with tolerances.

The minimum requirements for U. S. No. 1, are slightly less than for the comparable grade which is New York Standard A-Grade. However, the fact that minimum requirements are made in all grades either Federal or State does not mean that different packs of the same grade will be of uniform quality although many growers as well as dealers and purchasers evidently think so.

I have studied this question for years and have about come to the conclusion that it is impossible to compel uniformity of pack under any practical grading law. To illustrate, grades specify minimum requirements. A pack of poorly grown apples, U. S. No. 1 or N. Y. Standard A-Grade, may contain practically 100% of apples that will just pass the minimum requirements. Another pack of U. S. No. 1 or N. Y. Standard A-Grade, of well grown apples may contain practically no apples that will just pass the minimum, but fifty per cent might be nearly good enough for "Fancy" and forty per cent might be Fancy quality. Now both packs are properly branded, yet there would be a difference even in this poor price year of $1.00 per barrel in market value, which in a high price year would easily go to $2.00.

Penalize Packers for Misbranding

The United States Department of Agriculture might help out considerably in influencing better grading if penalties were collected from the packer in all instances where misbranded apples were shipped in inter-state trade. This could be done under the pure food laws.

A good grade, covered by a brand, might be drawn up and its use licensed to growers and dealers and if rules and regulations were not complied with the license be cancelled.

The question as to whether grading laws should be mandatory or permissive is one also open to discussion.

(Continued on page 7)

A Square Deal For Dirt Road Farmers

Emphatic Letters From Farmers and Road Superintendents

YOUR request of recent date for my experience as town superintendent of highways came duly to hand. Now in answering I cannot but feel that I have a selfish motive as I am certain that there are other town superintendents who will have better methods than I and will come forward with them which no doubt will be a help to me as well as the town of Bath.

Our town has 207 miles of dirt road which gives me an opportunity to put in about all the daylight there is in a day in the working season to keep everything working to good advantage. The town in Steuben County gets from $25 to $50 per mile to maintain their dirt roads. From all the information I can gather the state uses $500 per mile each year on our hard surfaced roads. Also, the state of Pennsylvania maintains a portion of their dirt roads at an expense of $360 per mile, and I have heard so many remark what good dirt roads the state of Pennsylvania has.

Now I want to ask, do the people living on the dirt roads get a square deal? There are so many places on our dirt roads that if we could have the money to put stone and gravel on them and make permanent repairs it would be a lasting help. I would prefer to have one-half of our county aid money to do this work with and build less county aid road, and think it would give more and better service to the public.

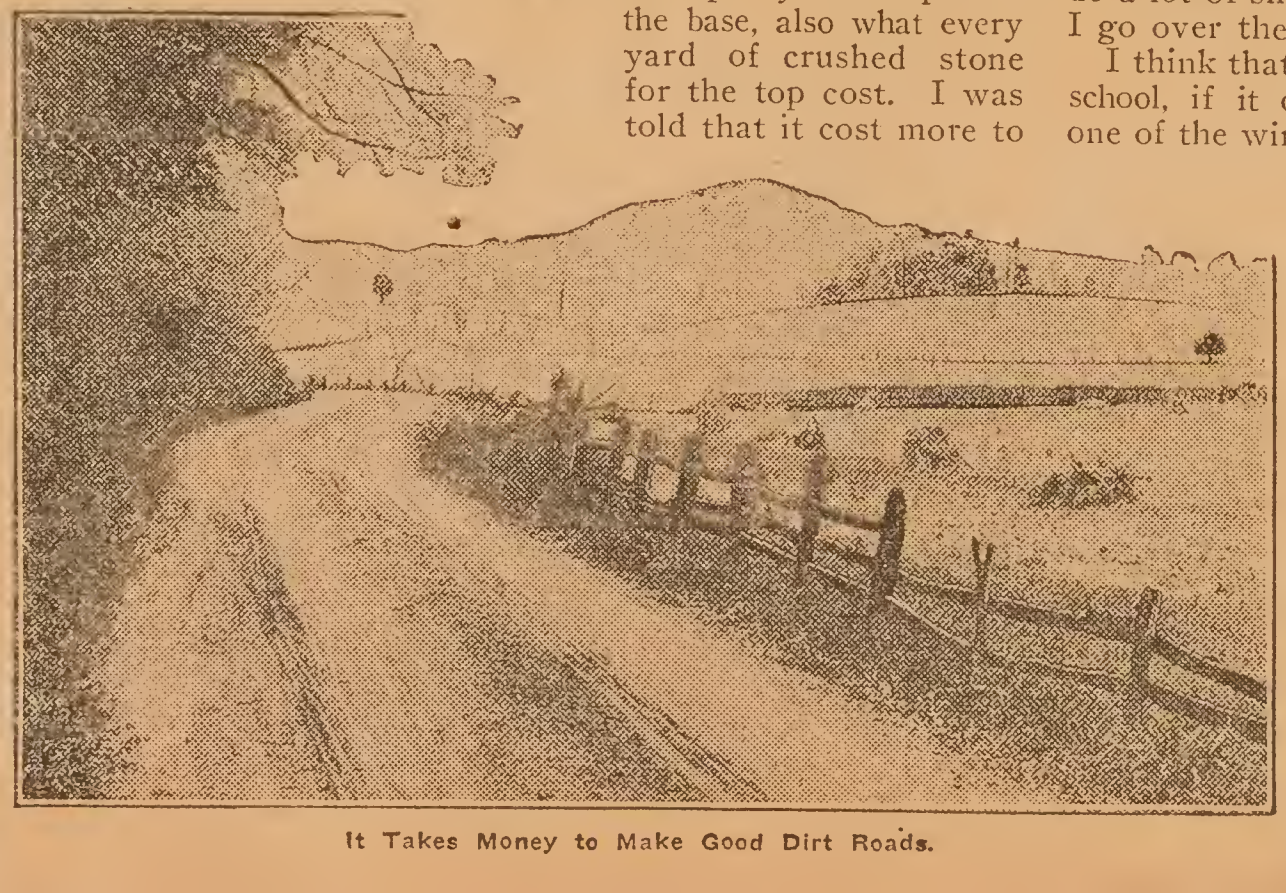
When I took charge of our roads I was determined to give most of my time to the dirt roads as I am only a hired man for the people that live on them. I hired a man that had twelve years' experience in building roads to take charge of building the county aid roads. I asked him to make out a work slip every night so we could know each day how much had been done and what it had cost as I think when you keep the cost as you progress in your work you not only stimulate an interest but you get better results.

However, from the road that we started and finished we had a nice sum left from the appropriation made for it. We knew what it cost per yard to put in the base, also what every yard of crushed stone for the top cost. I was told that it cost more to crush the stone than to buy it ready crushed and I found that on the first road we finished we saved $1800 by crushing the stone ourselves. I also got a lot of good advice and help from the people that live on the roads and I thoroughly enjoy working and advising with them. Also, they can tell a town superintendent conditions that exist when he is not there to see them.

I shall try this year to keep a record of the work done so that I can report what the money has done. I keep the cost of every bridge we build which helps me to estimate the cost of the next one. I drive a light Ford truck and carry with me tools so that I can do a lot of small jobs which count for a lot as I go over the roads.

I think that if our county would have a road school, if it only lasted two or three days, in one of the winter months so that we could get together and exchange ideas and methods, it would be a lot of help. After I was elected town superintendent I spent a lot of time during the winter visiting other town superintendents getting their experience and methods.

Also, I wish to say that our county superintendent and good roads committee as well as our town board have all done their best to help me, and in closing I want to say that I do not know of any work by which an individual can do more for the public than the road work.—D. M. White.



It Takes Money to Make Good Dirt Roads.

(Continued on page 24)

Is There Money in Beef Cattle in the East?

Experiences and Suggestions from Successful Growers

EDITORS NOTE:—*The business of growing beef cattle for the market is increasing in the East and there seems to be a turning from other lines of farming, particularly in some sections, toward beef production. In order to get the facts from first hand experience, we have written to several prominent Eastern beef producers and have some fine letters from these men which may answer some of the questions in your mind as to the future possibilities of beef cattle for Eastern farmers.*

Good Pastures and Low Costs Will Do the Trick

Frank S. Hayden, Wyoming, N. Y.

I WAS pleased to receive your inquiry regarding my experience with beef cattle and to note what you say about the increasing interest of Eastern farmers in beef production. From 1914 to 1919 I purchased steers to utilize pasture and feed. The quality was usually so irregular that a few would lose what the others gained. I conceived the idea of raising my own feeders and finally concluded to add the pleasure and profit by using purebreds.

From my experience with steers of various breeds, and after careful study of the breeds in the show-ring and on the farm and market, I chose the Angus as best adapted to our Eastern conditions and present market demands for early finished beef of fine quality. My seven years with the "Doddies" has confirmed my choice.

Anyone familiar with the beef business will draw their own conclusions about the profits in purebreds since 1920. I started about midway between the top and the bottom. I have had room and have solved the depression problem by letting the herd increase from 6 to 90, so that my profit or loss is largely a matter of bookkeeping. What I have fatted have paid their way and the breeders sold have made a reasonable profit. I feel that I am facing an upward swing in the business, with a well bred herd. I am more optimistic about the future than ever.

During seven years with a purebred herd, following six with steers on pasture and in the feed lot, I have, naturally, given considerable thought to the general phase of the business for the Eastern farmer.

The need of an alternative for dairying is quite obvious to a casual observer. It is quite definitely brought out by cost accounts kept by our New York State College of Agriculture on eighteen farms for the last twelve years. These farms are, admittedly, above the average, and yet, the records show the net income per hour of man labor spent on dairy cows to average 27c with fluctuations of from 10c to 35c per hour in different years. During these twelve years on these good farms, after adding current wages to the other expenses, the average net loss per cow was $11.50, with variations of $1.91 in 1925 to $37.48 in 1921. If these are facts for these farms, what of the average or marginal farms? Certainly it is a worth-while problem for the state and for all individuals interested in agriculture to find some ready substitute for dairying.

But I do not feel that the beef animal has its place only on the margin of the dairy industry. Agriculture is a matter of living. Human temperment and physical ability are often *dominant* factors. There are good farmers with good farms who wish to keep their home and make a living without the intensive labor of a dairy. These farms are fenced and barns are equipped for cattle. Then too, there is that considerable group of men and women who have spent an active and successful life in other business, who are able to retire and go back to some farm, if not their home farm. Many of these desire some cattle without the burden of a dairy. In general, I have come to feel that beef has great possibilities both as a balance for dairying and as a business for those who do not wish to produce milk.

Practically, I see three phases of the beef industry in the East: first,

(*Continued on page* 8)

Good Pasture and good Silage make good Beef Cattle

Whither Are Our Abandoned Farms Going?

How Two Kinds of Destroyers Are Eating into Our Country

By CHARLES A. BALDWIN

I HAVE been wondering if the demand for "abandoned" farms is not increasing. This line of thought is promoted by two recent interviews with parties searching for such farms, and for purposes that would not increase agricultural production. Generally speaking, when new uses are found for any given commodity, business booms and prices advance. I wonder if this is going to be the case with "abandoned" farms.

The first searcher was a hustling business man, who stated that he was in the market for any number of deserted farms. The condition of the land or proximity to market did not matter; neither did the condition of the buildings. It was, however, important that there should be some timber on the farm. This man's method of doing business is as follows:

He has several of the most modern portable sawmills, and is equipped to make any kind of timber, even very small trees, into the most profitable and marketable form. The finished lumber he trucks to the nearest shipping point, and from the sale of timber so marketed he aims to make a satisfactory profit over the cost of operation and the purchase price of the farm. He soon leaves the farm, stripped of every semblance of a tree.

Sometimes he finds a market for the robbed farm and sells it for what he can get, but in many cases he holds it, as he figures that he has nothing invested in it and that in time it may be worth considerable money for farm purposes. This man related several instances where he had made a profit of more than double the purchase price, and had the land and buildings left. His contentions indicate that with the present price of lumber and with modern machinery and business methods, a comparatively small piece of timber will net a satisfactory profit above the present market price of abandoned farms.

Up to this time he has not been operating in New York State, but he was searching for information as to the location of sections where abandoned farms might be found, and also for maps showing the present distribution of timber land. I shall be surprised if before many months this man does not own many New York State farms. And soon his mills will be robbing the abandoned farm of its one crop, which should not be harvested for many years, and which should never be harvested in this manner.

The second searcher for abandoned farms was a man of foreign birth, and no doubt an unnaturalized citizen of this country. His first statement was to the effect that he wanted to buy or rent an abandoned farm in a rather deserted section of the country. Upon inquiry he stated that he had never lived on a farm, that he was a tinsmith by trade, and that he had very little money to invest, but wanted to find such a farm for a home. I tried to tell him that he could make more money by continuing his trade, and asked him what he intended to do with such a farm. His answer was that he wanted to do a little experimental work.

When tinsmiths who never have had any experience in farming wish to give up their trade and do experimental work on abandoned farms, there must be a great need for experimental work.

It is evident that this man is, or wants to be, a modern bootlegger, or wants a quiet place where he can do a little experimental work with a still and equipment for the manufacture of bootleg liquor. There is a law against this man's proposed business, and certainly no one would like to see the former homes of our pioneer forefathers, who had such respect for law, used for such a purpose.

The first man's business, according to present laws, is legal; and it is due to this man's keen business sense that he can be considered as conducting a profitable business. As men are judged today, he is a successful business man. However, he is engaged in a very selfish and reactional business, working against the progressive element of this country who are endeavoring to do all in their power to re-establish forests on barren waste land and are teaching how to care for the forests and harvest the crop when it is ripe without destroying the smaller trees, which will double and treble in value if allowed to grow for a few more years. To my mind, while one business is legitimate and the other is not, there is not a great deal of difference in the value of these men to the community. The pity, however, is that one is a product of America, having had the advantage of American schools and institutions. Both are working for the same selfish purpose, that of ac-

(*Continued on page* 9)

Prospector—Gosh! I've never been so dern lonesome in me life!—Judge.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

He that planteth a tree is the servant of God,
He provideth a kindness for many generations,
And faces that he hath not seen shall bless him.

—HENRY VAN DYKE,
"The Friendly Trees"

* * *

WE once knew a farmer who always looked forward to the coming of dandelion greens because they marked the passing of a long hard winter. There was pretty good sense in this for the coming of the dandelion indicates that the sun is shining on the right side of the fence again, and that the pasture will soon be ready for the cows, relieving the strain on the almost empty hay mow and grain bin. And the dandelion greens are a welcome addition to the heavy and sometimes monotonous diet of the farm family. Few of us appreciate the health value of green food of all kinds in the diet.

* * *

More than 124,600 farms, or 62 per cent of all the farms in Pennsylvania have telephones.

* * *

AUTOMOBILE engines consume only 10 to 20 per cent of the gas energy that is put into them. The best locomotive usually uses only 10 per cent of the coal that it burns. A good dairy cow will, however, convert from 50 to 55 per cent of her food into milk. It would seem, therefore, that the time is quite a long distance ahead when any machine can make "synthetic milk and butter" as efficiently as the old cow makes the real article.

* * *

THE American Chemical Society, an association of the leading chemists of America, meeting April 11, stated that the common cold is responsible for causing more deaths and economic waste than any other disease. If you just stop to review the trouble that this one disease causes in your own neighborhood, you will most certainly agree with the chemists. What a boon to mankind a sure cure for colds would be! So far the only preventative and the only cure is careful eating, plenty of fresh air and exercise and at least eight hours' sleep.

* * *

WE suggest again that this is the year to buy acid phosphate. It is not likely that fertilizer will be as cheap again as it is now in many years so it is a good time to buy for heavy applications.

* * *

THE United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics will cooperate with over thirty states in making a survey of the apple industry in this country. This is splendid work. Growers work a great deal in the dark when it comes to planning their future orchards and plantings, both as to the possible future supply of apples and the varieties that markets will demand. The study will include the marketing of apples, competition between different areas and varieties, what the market wants in varieties, the present status of the apple business, and possible future developments in the commercial apple producing areas.

* * *

We think everything of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Always read your editorials first of all. All your contributors are good, but we know no other editor whose *vision* and *version* are sounder or better than yours, nor whose efforts more genuine, helpful for each and all.—Mrs. C. P. T.

EDITING is like farming. There are many discouraging days. So little notes like the above help to smooth the rough places.

* * *

BUYING feed in small quantities is costly. Buy in large quantities when the market is lowest usually between May and October. Buying for future delivery and paying cash is good business practice. If you need credit, if possible get it at the bank instead of at the feed dealer's. The feed dealer will serve you if he can, but his business is selling feed and not loaning money.

* * *

THE city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has announced a new Board of Health ruling which requires that all milk sold in the city must come from tuberculin tested cows. A total of 874 cities and towns in the United States now have ordinances requiring the tuberculin test of cattle furnishing milk for consumption. Some of the larger cities having this requirement are Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Louisville.

* * *

Best Apple Varieties in Pennsylvania

A SURVEY of 291 retail stores in 10 cities made by the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets during February and March show that the best sellers among apples produced in Pennsylvania are the Stayman, Jonathan, Delicious, Baldwin and Rome. These five varieties were handled by more than three-fourths of the stores. The barrel pack is rapidly losing favor among dealers. Many of these stated that this was due to bruising, difficulty in handling and greater danger of misrepresentation. Dealers buy Western box apples because they can depend upon a uniform and high quality pack from top to bottom. The survey shows that the grower who sticks to a few varieties of apples that the consumer wants and packs them right need not worry about the future of his markets.

"Forgive Us Our Debts"

IT is estimated that the farmers of America have an indebtedness of approximately $16,000,000,000. This includes farm mortgages, loans through banks and bills owed to feed dealers and other merchants. Someone has made the suggestion that before America talks seriously of forgiving their foreign loans, Federal government might well consider extending real substantial aid to agriculture by forgiving some of this great load of farm debt.

Putting it another way, why not pay the debt of the American farmers, or a part of it, with money collected from foreign debtors? At least the states in the nation could go as far as to take some of this foreign money to remit the farmers' ruinous taxes for a couple of years until they have had a chance to catch up with some of their other obligations.

Every Farm Fire Is a Tragedy

WHAT is going to happen to farm property if the number of country fires continues to increase? In one community that we know of, there have been four fires within a year. In practically every rural neighborhood there has been at least one fire within a short time. The result is that insurance companies are obliged to raise their rates and what is more tragic still, good farm buildings are disappearing one by one that can never be replaced. To put any buildings, even as good as the old ones, on these farms, will cost more at present prices than the whole farm will sell for. When the time comes when farming will pay better than it does now—and that time is bound to come sooner or later—it will be impossible to work much good land now idle because the buildings have disappeared and cannot be replaced.

Many of these fires are of incendiary origin. Farms have been purchased by men who have been unable to meet their payments during the hard times, some of whom have burned their buildings to get the insurance. Other buildings are vacant and without protection and are burned by those criminally inclined, just for pure mischief or for revenge. Then, too, a large number of fires are caused by carelessness. How many manufacturers, do you suppose, would allow their employees to smoke within their buildings where there is inflammable material? Yet we have seen dozens of farmers smoking in barns with the sparks from their pipe or cigarette actually flying out into the hay or straw litter. With such carelessness it is only by grace of good luck that a fire does not occur.

If we are to save the farm buildings, we must tighten up. Rigid fire prevention rules must be followed and there should be close cooperation between farmers and officers to catch criminals who set fires and furnish evidence that will put them where they cannot set any more.

Mails Flooded with Cheap Ties

WE want to emphasize the exposure given in our Service Bureau of those individuals and concerns who are sending merchandise, particularly neckties, through the mails unsolicited. The country is flooded with this stuff and it should be always borne in mind that the price asked is usually from one to three times more than it is worth. For instance, we have seen several samples of these neckties selling for three for one dollar. In almost any ten-cent store ties of the same or better quality can be bought for ten cents a piece.

Most of the stuff is sold on pleas of sympathy. One or two of the men selling them claim to be blind, but an investigation usually shows that these men are not blind at all but simply using this as an excuse to prey on the subject. Even if they are blind, it is well to remember the chances are that they are rich or at least have a good deal more money than those to whom they are trying to sell their ties.

Our advice is never to buy unsolicited merchandise under any circumstances. When it comes to you, put it away without using it and proceed to forget it.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THE older ones among my readers who like good humor will remember well the writings of Bill Nye (Edgar Wilson Nye). We do not run across his stuff very often these days, but some of it is real humor which is hard to beat. When your "better half" is not using you just the way you think she should, read this selection from Nye's "The Model Wife" out loud to her:

"It is high time that this course of disgraceful misrepresentation on the part of young women should be exposed. I once knew a young man with the most gentle and trustful nature. He had never known care or sorrow. But an adventuress with winsome smile and loving voice crossed his path and allowed him to think that she could maintain a husband like other women, and in his blind adoration for her he bade goodby to his home and its joys and madly walked out with her into the great, untried future. She told him that he should never know the cruel sting of poverty, and other romantic trash, and look at him today. He is a broken-hearted man. His wife does not take him into society; does not keep him clothed as other men are clothed, and grudgingly gives him the little pittance from week to week which she earns by washing.

"Is it strange that his pillow is wet with tears, and in his agony he cries out upon the still air of night, 'O mother, why did I leave thy kindly protection and overshadowing love and marry a total stranger?'"

News From the Publisher's Farm

I HAVE just paid my last visit to the farm before I sail for "Sunny Spain". Fred Ohm was with me and we spent a very busy day going over things together, as he will look after the farm for me during my two months' absence from this country. I have never had a better group of men working for me on the farm than I have right now, and I feel that I can go away knowing that they will carry on during my absence with as much interest as though I was on the spot.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Ed Eastman has asked me to send home several articles about things I see while abroad, and I will try and comply with his request.

* * *

THE seven cows that were on test have completed their records and have done quite well. You may remember that in the issue of April 9th, I said that, "if luck stayed with us", FISHILL AAGGIE INKA would make over 30 pounds of butter for the week. Well, she did. Her exact record for this period was 620.6 pounds of milk and 31.35 pounds of butter at the age of 6 years 2 months and 18 days. Her best day's milk was 95.2 pounds. This makes her the 18th 30-pound daughter of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA.

FISHKILL DOLLY COLANTHA INKA, the second Dutch daughter on test, made 548.3 pounds of milk and 20.28 pounds of butter at the age of 4 years, 2 months and 12 days. Her best day's milk was 80.8 pounds.

The five "Hengerveld" heifers continue to prove that their sire was one of the great prepotent herd sires of the Holstein breed. As his daughters continue on yearly test, I believe that the Holstein Fraternity will begin to appreciate "Hengerveld".

FISHKILL GLORY INKA DEKOL, completed her 7 days at the age of 2 years, 6 months and 1 day with a record of 363.3 pounds of milk and 15.79 pounds butter. Her best day's milk was 52.6 pounds.

FISHKILL FAYNE JOHANNA DEKOL, completed her 7 days at the age of 2 years, 10 months and 21 days with a record of 438.5 pounds of milk and 19.35 pounds of butter. Her best days milk was 66.1 pounds.

FISHKILL TRIUMPH INKA DEKOL, completed her 7 days at the age of 2 years, 11 months and 11 days with a record of 330.0 pounds of milk and 14.86 pounds butter. Her best day's milk was 49.5 pounds.

FISHKILL HARTOG DEKOL completed her 7 days at the age of 3 years, I month and 13 days with a record of 455.1 pounds milk and 19.47 pounds butter. Her best day's milk was 67.0 pounds.

FISHKILL INKA DICHTER DEKOL completed her 7 days at the age of 2 years, 6 months and 0 days with a record of 373 pounds milk and 18.16 pounds butter. Her best day's milk was 55.9 pounds.

* * *

WE attempted to dynamite the old apple tree stumps out of the ground after we had cut the apple trees down. Evidently the trees were cut off too close to the ground, for we found that the stumps would split from the explosion. It was very difficult to make a clean job in this way. Now that all of the trees have been sawed down, I have been told that it would have been much better if we would have dynamited the trees out while they were still standing and then sawed them up as they were lying on the ground. Of course, it is too late to do this now. Therefore, we are going to leave the stumps in the ground and let them rot out and plant the trees in this old orchard just as we had planned. Having the dynamite on hand, we will use this to blast the holes for planting our Cortland and McIntosh. If one's hind sight was only as good as one's foresight, how few mistakes we all would make.

* * *

ONE of the problems that I have been working on before leaving for Europe is the planning of a new laying house. We are going to build a house 220 feet long and 20 feet deep with a feed room in the center of 20x30. We expect that this will house 1200 white leghorn pullets. We believe that we can build this house complete for $3,000, or at a cost of $2.50 per head. The total cost of the lumber, roofing, nails and windows, delivered on the job, will be $1,300. The cost of erecting this house exclusive of *nests, roosts and dropping boards* will be $450—making a total of $1,750 above the foundation. We received bids on the foundation from a general contractor, but they were so high that we have decided to dig the foundation and do our own concrete work, and once this is done, we will let you know just what it costs. The poultry men all tell me that if I can keep my overhead down to $2.50 per bird, I will start on a basis where I ought to make money.

* * *

HERDSMAN Hoose was overwhelmed with the number of calves on hand and lack of space, so we had to put four calves in every box stall. To prevent the calves from injuring one another, he bought a chain and dog collar for each calf. Before feeding the calves, they are chained up in their corner and are kept there for about one hour night and morning. I think that this is an excellent plan, where you have to put as many as four calves in one box stall.

* * *

THE apple orchard looks fine and shows promise of a big crop this year. I was interested in walking through, that you could still recognize the remains of the application of liquid lime sulphur which we gave this orchard a year ago. Bailey is going to give the orchard another thorough soaking of lime sulphur just as soon as the danger of freezing is past. After this delayed dormant application, we are going to use dust.

* * *

OUR herd sire, FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DEKOL, has just been on a two months' visit to the Carey Farm where we keep all of our dry stock and young heifers, and he is coming back this week to the main cowbarn to look after his large family located there.

* * *

IT so happens that my farms do not lie in the district which is planned for the New York Water Shed, but I can realize how I would feel if New York City had condemned my property for a water reservoir, after I had spent the last thirteen years in building up this farm. How could they compensate me for the time, energy and money that I have put into building up the fertility of this farm.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Visits With the Editor

A SHORT time ago I put a little piece in the A. A. about finding it hard to get any real old-fashioned pop corn in the city. Since then I have had many letters about pop corn and several fine samples of real corn that popped into great flakes like it used to when I was on the farm. You should see my boys go after it! A dishpan full lasts about as long as so much snow on a hot fire. The editorial was not a bid for corn but the response again proves the generosity of farm folks.

E. R. Eastman

Someone was recently trying to tell me that modern conditions and the automobile were taking the old time generosity and hospitality out of country life. I do not believe it. Let any friend or neighbor be in trouble or in need, and sympathy and help are never lacking in any farm neighborhood.

* * *

SPEAKING of pop corn, yesterday when I was out of the office getting something to eat at noon, I went into three different hardware stores to make a little investigation. I just wanted to know for sure whether or not city people really have stopped eating pop corn. In not one of the stores was there a popper of any kind for sale. One dealer did remember that he had sold one about two years ago. I said to him:

"Don't city people eat pop corn any more?"

"Yes," he said, "BUT THEY BUY IT ALREADY POPPED!"

Thinking of that remark since then, I have wondered if that is not the theme on which life by most of us is lived today. We no longer do many things for ourselves, but "buy them already popped". We have become a nation of specialists and are dependent upon others in thousands of ways. You may say, "That may be true of city folks but not of us". But are you right? Is it not true that except for a very few things farmers are just about as much dependent upon the markets as anyone else? What a distance we have traveled in this day of delicatessens, butcher shops and grocery stores from the independent ways of our father pioneers who grew nearly everything the family needed on the home farm and crudely manufactured it in the good old farm kitchen, ready for use.

No one of course advocates going back to all of the customs of our fathers, but have we not swung too far to the other extreme?

* * *

BOBBY, my seven-year-old, got an unabridged edition of Robinson Crusoe for Christmas. In reading again this best story of adventure ever written, I wondered how many persons of these modern days would be able to live by his own efforts as Robinson Crusoe did. Probably not many, for we have learned to demand that our bread shall be baked, our clothes ready-made, and EVEN OUR POP CORN POPPED!

* * *

GENERAL Grant said that Sherman's army after the march to the sea was the best fighting unit that the world had ever seen because every man in it was a thinking and acting individual and could depend upon himself in an emergency. In this complicated;

(*Continued on page* 19)

Keep A-Goin'

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-goin'!
If it hails or if it snows,
Keep a-goin'!
'Tain't no use to sit an' whine
When the fish ain't on your line;
Bait your hook an' keep a-tryin'—
Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills your crop,
Keep a-goin'!
Though 'tis work to reach the top,
Keep a-goin'!
S'pose you're out o' ev'ry dime,
Gittin' broke aint any crime;
Tell the world you're feelin' prime—
Keep a-goin'!

When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-goin'!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a-goin'!
See the wild birds on the wing,
Hear the bells that sweetly ring,
When you feel like singin', sing—
Keep a-goin'!

—Frank L. Stanton.

DOES YOUR SPRAY *defy* THE WEATHER?

What happens when a rainstorm comes up just as you have finished spraying? Or when, night after night, your orchards are drenched with dew?

Does your spray run off, and go to waste on the ground?

But that's not the worst of it! The loss of the spray materials and your labor isn't nearly so important as the danger to your fruit and vegetables? With the spray gone, the trees and plants are no longer protected against insect pests and fungous diseases.

Kayso saves the spray and the fruit

Adding Kayso to your spray is like taking out weather-insurance.

Kayso is a calcium caseinate preparation which increases the efficiency of spraying in at least three important ways:

1—By keeping the spray mixture in uniform suspension it overcomes settling and clogging in the tank. The last gallon is as strong as the first. As a result the mixture covers more trees and plants than the same mixture without Kayso.

2—A mixture containing Kayso covers completely with an even, all-over coating. This assures better protection than a spray that dries in spots, leaving much of the surface unprotected.

3—Kayso makes the spray *stick*. It overcomes much of the run-off in liquid spraying, and safeguards the spray against rain and dew.

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How Would You Like to Farm in Mexico?

(*Continued from page* 1)

the poorer quarters of the big cities, I am constantly reminded of the Bible stories and pictures of Palestine. Huts of adobe thatched with straw, one or two pieces of garments, barefoot people, the burro, universal beast of burden, the crooked stick for a plow, the simplest of food and everywhere poverty and the most meager existance—this is the worst of the picture— but the worst obtains in the greater part of the land. Yet here is a pleasant, patient, uncomplaining people, though sad of face and hardened by the life, ready to accept and to utilize opportunities for better things. These better things are surely coming, in spite of centuries of oppression and custom, in spite of feudal landlordism in its worst form, even in spite of the church.

The typical peon leads a very simple life. His home is usually a hut with walls of stone or sticks and mud hard-

Farm Folks and their burro leaving Amecameca for home.

ened, thatched with bamboo and the dried leaves of tropical plants. The thick stone walls are usually without windows and a single doorway often with no door. They are cooler this way but lack of ventilation breeds tuberculosis in spite of the outdoor life. The floor is usually of dirt. This simple house is usually small and its furniture meager. For cooking a fire is built on the floor. A flat piece of iron on legs over the fire provides a place for cooking the tortillas (corn cake)) and frijoles (black beans mashed and fried) which constitute the chief food of peon families. Goat meat, milk and cheese are sometimes added.

How the Peons Dress

The peon dresses much like our Italian laborers, only not so well, except that he always wears a broad straw hat or sombrero to protect from the sun, and that he usually goes barefoot or wears sandals of hide tied on with thongs or string. A blanket is usually thrown over the shoulder. The wife wears a simple two-piece calico waist and skirt of the old fashioned full type. The children are dressed much like the parents except that they often wear little or nothing and are always barefoot and usually bareheaded. The women often wear a long shawl over the head and shoulders in which they carry their babies in front if very young and behind if old enough to hang on a bit.

The universal beast of burden is the patient strong little burro. He carries the peon to town. On his back is strapped the firewood. Over his saddle pack is slung the baskets in which the little grain or beans and chickens or eggs and goats, cheese or skins are carried to market. He brings back the supplies. He pulls the wooden one-handled plow and the little two wheeled cart if there is one. Sometimes oxen are used and in some cases there are cows instead of goats. The Machite or knife to cut the brush or the crop and the hoe to work over the land, complete the equipment of the average peon. Where he is a tenant of a landed proprietor more and better equipment is furnished.

Such are the majority of the Indian peasants who must become the future farmers of Mexico, if its agriculture is to be developed. Mexico is land poor. So are many of its great landholders. The peons need the land and will use it. But they must have capital to buy, equip a farm and to raise the crop. This the government is supplying through Land Banks similar to ours. He must have education and guidance. This too, the Mexican government is endeavoring to supply through agricultural schools and extension work. More of this at a later time.

I wish that time and space permitted to tell of this great capital city, its building and plazas, its wealth and its poverty, its romantic and thrilling history, its Aztec ruins hundreds of years old and land tilled for centuries, its wonderful scenery, especially old Popocatepetl, 17,782 feet high and its sleeping sister Ixtaccihuatl (pronounce it if you can) seen in the distance. But you can read about this. We are sightseeing, but incidentally what we are most interested in is Mexico's agrarian problem. This problem of the land, and of education of its farming people is *the* problem of Mexico.

Machine vs. Hand Cutting Seed Potatoes

THE North Dakota Experiment station found that potatoes carefully cut by hand yielded 41.24 bushels per acre more than machine cut seed and that seed cut by hand without special care outyielded machine cut seed by 28.57 bushels.

There is a common opinion that the seed end of the potato makes a better plant than a piece nearer the stem end. The Maryland Station found that pieces of equal size cut from different portions of the tuber produced equally as good.

The eye at the stem end starts first and stops the growth of the other eyes. However when the seed end is cut off then the other eyes start growth.

Grass Seed Mixture for Lawns

I would like your suggestions as to a good mixture for seeding a lawn.—J. L., New York.

THE following mixture is recommended by the New Jersey State College: Kentucky bluegrass—4 parts by weight; Redtop, recleaned—1 part by weight. No white clover need be included, unless a person is desirous of having white clover in his lawn. It is well, however, to include white clover if the soil is poor. It may be added to the foregoing mixture at the rate of one-quarter part by weight. If one wishes a fast growing plant it is well to include one part of Italian or English rye-grass in the mixture. Seed should be scattered evenly and sown at the rate of 4 pounds to 1,000 square feet, or about 170 pounds to the acre."

Cultivate the Orchard Early

How many cultivations are necessary in an orchard.—J. K., New York.

NO doubt the more cultivation the better are the results up to the time the cover crop is planted or until the last of June. However, experiments have shown that the first plowing and fitting, done as early as possible, is the most valuable of any one operation and that another cultivation, as soon as the weeds begin to start, is also helpful. With apples low in price, it may pay to cut down the tillage to these two operations.

Keeping the Asparagus Coming

WHEN we begin to cut the asparagus it should be strong enough to stand being cut close for a long season, so it is best to go easy with the knife until the roots are well established. When we cut the young shoots as fast as they come on strong clumps the roots have suffered but

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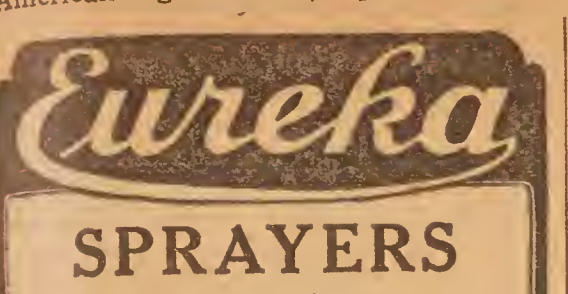

FIGHTING THE CORN BORER

Authorities have agreed that when disc harrows are used to fight the corn borer the discs should be sharp. A suggested method for efficiently fighting the corn borer is (1) cut stalks within 2 inches of the ground (2) burn stalks or shred and feed them (3) disc with SHARP discs (4) plow stubble under cleanly.

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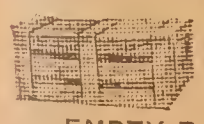

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little from the production of those removed and will continue to produce new shoots to take their place and when we have cut until we no longer wish to use it we may stop and the canes then produced will readily restore the roots to their old vigor. If we do not cut all as it comes we will soon find fewer new sprouts appearing and soon none at all, for the old sprouts that are growing are calling for the strength of the roots. The roots can furnish only so much nutriment, and it is better to keep that for the use of edible sprouts until we no longer desire them before letting tops grow.—L. H. C.

Buy Domestic Clover Seed

The price of Domestic clover seed in Albany County is $29.50 while the price of French seed is $20.50. I would like to know from some one who has had experience with the French seed as to whether it will stand the climate here.

OUR understanding of the clover seed situation is that French seed, while more hardy than Italian, is not hardy enough to stand the climate in New York State. Some winters it might come through fine and the next winter it might all winterkill.

After all the difference in acre cost between the two clovers will not be so heavy, especially if a mixture of clover and timothy is used. In that case you would not use over eight or ten pounds of clover seed per acre. We feel sure that the extra cost of the domestic seed will be a good investment.

It is well to remember that much clover seed held over from last year will not be subject to the seed staining law.—H.L.C.

Remove Rhubarb Seed Stalks

Should the seed stalks that grow on rhubarb be removed or allowed to grow? Can rhubarb be started from seed? How often should the roots be divided?

IF seed stalks are allowed to grow the vitality of the plant that would otherwise be used to grow stalks will be used up. They should be cut off as soon as they start. Rhubarb can be started from seed but it takes a year longer to get a crop and it does not come true as to variety. The older the roots get the smaller the stalks will be and it is advisable to dig up the roots and divide them about every four years.

Shall We Drop Apple Grading Laws?

(Continued from page 2)

Little apples are not in very great demand in this country, and it is possible that both quality can be improved and better net profit attained if thinning is more largely practiced. Also poor apples would be largely eliminated.

Students of the proposition can see no prospect for any noticeable increase in per capita consumption. Slight increases may come from putting better quality fruit on the market but will also result in lessening the use of some competitive fruit.

Apples have severe competition today during their entire season of use. This was not so twenty or forty years ago and time can not be turned back. The successful apple grower of the future will have to grow the best and most attractive varieties for the purpose intended. They will have to be bright and well colored and of good size for the variety. They will have to be delivered to the retailer and consumer as free from bruises as the western box pack.

Further and most important, an honest pack. It is doubtful if many of the apples now put in barrels would ever be so packed if the packer was required to put a fair sample on the face end. Barreled apples have a bad reputation in this respect, but one that could quickly be changed if this practice was abolished. How long would western box apples sell under the present system of overfacing followed by practically all barrel packers. Retailers generally want uniformity of size in the package and we must remember that ultimately the retailer handles the goods and only a small percentage are bought by the customer in original packages.

"The crows went over and pulled up my neighbor's corn"

writes J. B. Meyers, of West Salem, Ohio. And from that day on Mr. Meyer's crow troubles were over, "for," he said further, "I tested your Crow Repellent and found it to be just as you recommended."

"Will never try to plant corn without it," is what C. C. Mulchmore, Pike, N. H., says about its value.

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"Crows give my corn-field a wide berth," says H. Van Onlen, Catskill, N. Y.

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is the one sure cure for crow troubles. Not only crows, but moles, squirrels and all pests will leave your corn-field severely alone, if you coat your seed-corn in it, just before planting. You don't have to wait for it to dry, and it positively will not clog the planter. It is not poisonous, and therefore, will not kill birds or animals, but, it WILL keep your cornfields free from damage that runs into money and time, if you have to keep re-planting all the time.

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. Read our "Money Back" guarantee. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500M New Britain, Conn.

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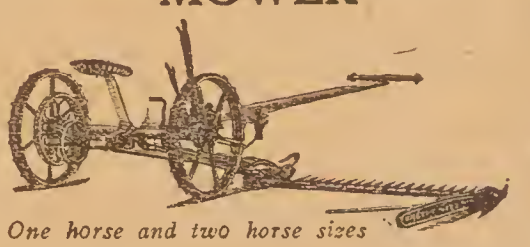

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With Banner Steel Posts the fence line can be burned off every year, thus getting rid of weeds, insects and rubbish. The clean farm grows the best and biggest crops and with the least labor and expense. See our dealer in your community.

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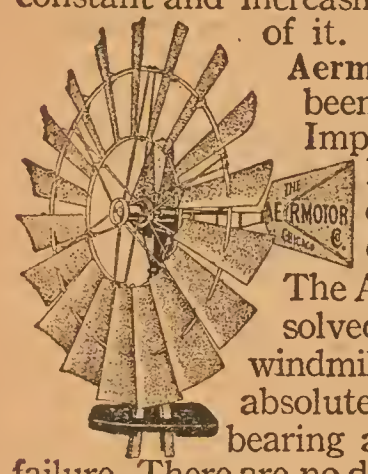

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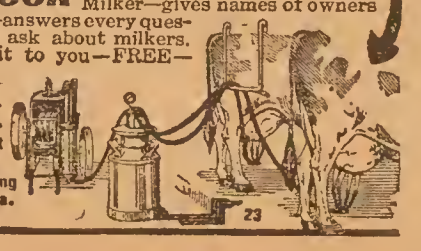

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Is There Money in Beef Cattle in the East?

(*Continued from page* 3)

commercial beef production; second, the use of a beef bull in grade dairies for getting veal calves, or possibly, baby beef; and, third, purebred herds.

The first, commercial beef, depends on three fundamental factors—good pasture, cheap roughage and not too expensive equipment. With these and a few pigs to utilize the waste, and a little thoughtful care, a good baby beef or yearling steer and a pig can be marketed each year with a good chance of reasonable returns for such produce and labor. Expenses may and should be kept down.

Baby Beef on Dairy Farms

Second, the use of a beef bull on dairy cows, where the raising of high class dairy heifers is not practiced, has several advantages. The veals are of high quality, in some cases commanding a premium. If milk prices are low or labor scarce, a calf may be allowed to run with the cow, producing a reasonably good baby beef. If the calf develops a beef conformation, it may be kept for a yearling feeder. One really important advantage of a beef bull is that the calves come small, particularly their heads, reducing the difficulty of calving and the veterinary expense. Of ninety calves dropped in our herd, only one has received any assistance. To many the gentle disposition of a beef bull is worth his cost. They can be used much longer than dairy bulls. Finally, when he is ready for the butcher, he can be credited with a good salvage value for he will fat easily and top the market. When a beef bull can be bought for from $125.00 to $200.00, which will produce good calves for five or six years, with safe disposition, and then sell for $75.00 to $125.00 for beef, why use a dairy bull, except on high class dairy cows?

Third, the establishment of purebred herds depends primarily on the extent of commercial herds, though at present values they may be used commercially themselves. Whatever value breeding may have, there is always a background of beef value. With the present rapid development of the beef idea in the East, the founding of purebred herds seems a very feasible investment, particularly at present prices. It is time for the upward swing in the beef cycle and markets show that it is beginning. This branch of the beef business offers both pleasure and profit.

With most cash crops in such a position that leading authorities are cautioning against increase in acreage if not actually advising a decrease I am quite pleased that I am well established in this one of the few promising lines of agriculture.

* * *

A Bright Future for Eastern Grower

W. A. McGregor, Pine Plains, N. Y.

THE future for beef cattle in the east seems very bright. The fruit and tobacco men are taking a keen interest. They need manure and need something to use up the roughages of the farm. It is getting harder each year to secure help and beef cattle can be handled with a minimum of labor.

All the qualifications needed to succeed with a herd of beef cattle is good pasture, corn silage, hay and cow sense. The beef herd will go to pasture about the first of May and will get their entire living on grass without labor of any kind until late in the fall. Walk out on Sunday mornings and give them salt and spend a pleasant hour or two getting to know them and give them a chance to know you. Fill the silo with corn and this together with the rough hay and straw of the farm will keep the breeding herd in excellent condition through the winter. If you have grain of your own growing it will pay to feed the steer calves out as baby beef. If you have no grain it might pay to winter the calves through on silage and hay with a little alfalfa or clover and fatten them on grass the following summer.

Here in the east we have large centers of population and the demand for beef is unlimited. We have the people here who can afford to buy the best of everything and who are only too willing to pay a good price for choice beef. Choice beef can only be produced from well bred cattle of one of the beef breeds. Choice beef can only be produced from grain fed animals and corn, barley and oats are the best and cheapest feeds we can grow. Choice baby beef will always bring a premium and there is good money to be made by producing well bred calves and feeding them out on home grown grains. The breeding herd will look after the roughages and the calves will make a good market for the grain.

Beef Cattle and Hogs Good Combination

The Aberdeen Angus breed is eminently suited to our eastern conditions. They are remarkable good feeders and will dress out very high percentage of the best meat. They have no horns and a greater number can be kept in the same space as would be required for a horned breed. In the show yards they almost invariably win when in competition with the other breeds. For instance at the great Chicago International Live Stock Show with all breeds competing they have won 23 out of 24 championships in the carcass competition, 20 out of 24 championships in the car lot competition, 16 out of 22 for groups of steers and have averaged $1.61 higher than any other breed in the auction sale of fat steers. They make splendid use of the pastures and when put on feed they make rapid gains and kill out with a minimum of waste.

Beef cattle and hogs make a good combination and there is a splendid market for pork and beef in this country. The hogs will follow the cattle and turn any waste into good pork.

Beef cattle require very little labor and this labor all comes in the winter time when other work is slack. They can be kept in open sheds and the feed racks arranged so that a large number can be handled and fed by one man. They will make a lot of manure through the winter which can be hauled and spread before the spring work on the land or orchard opens up.

Holstein Makes New Butterfat Record

PANSJE Prilly Abbekerk, a purebred Holstein belonging to Mrs. Fred Stenzel of San Lorenzo, California, has just finished a test which breaks the 7-day record for butterfat production. Her production showed a total of 40,392 pounds of fat (50.49 pounds butter) from 567.1 pounds of milk. This record was made under rigid supervision and is a strictly official test.

This new record holder freshened at the age of five years and three days. Her sire is King Segis Alcartra Abbekerk and her dam is Pansje Nig Alcartra Prilly. She was bred by Bridgford Holstein Company of Patterson, California. During her last test period she was fed the following mixture:

Oats	100 lbs.
Bran	100 lbs.
Linseed Oil Meal	100 lbs.
Soya Bean Meal	25 lbs.
Cottonseed Meal	25 lbs.
Dried Molasses and Beet Pulp	125 lbs.
Salt	5 lbs.
Murphy's Mineral	3 lbs.

Delegates Will Be Chosen to Attend Holstein Meeting

NEW YORK is entitled to twenty-five delegates to the 38th Annual Convention of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America which is held this year at Springfield, Massachusetts, May 27 to June 2, based on the number of members of the organization in this State. State breeders will in a short time elect from

The Proven Silo

Year after year the Unadilla has been piling up silo satisfaction for its purchasers.

Year after year Unadilla owners have found that they have perfect silage, made and kept at the *lowest possible cost*—

that the air tight doors conserve *all* the valuable juices—

that the silo itself is *strong, durable, well built*—

that *above all* the Unadilla is *SAFE* and convenient to use. The permanent safety ladder, formed by the door fasteners, is *secure*.

The hoops are easily adjusted from this ladder—doing away with risk of adjusting from dangerously slipping ladders.

These features and the long life and storm-defying character of the Unadilla are some of the reasons *why* so many thousands of dairy owners in the East buy the Unadilla.

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Some New Books

THE CARE AND HANDLING OF MILK

By Harold E. Ross

(*Professor of Dairy Industry, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.*)

The increased markets for fluid milk in the east and the added interest in furnishing this market with a superior quality of milk, is turning the attention of dairymen and all interested in the handling of the milk to details by which milk quality may be improved. Professor Ross has had a wide experience in the handling of milk and milk products and is particularly well fitted to handle the subject. The preface states, "This book is intended as a text for dairy students, as a guide for all who are interested in the care and handling of milk and in its use as a food. In preparing this book references have been made into the latest investigations along the lines discussed." The book is fully illustrated and discusses the subject in a very thorough manner. It is published by the Orange Judd Publishing Co., 15 E. 26th St., New York. The list price is $3.00.

* * *

THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF FARMERS' ELEVATORS

By Gerald M. Francis

This little book was awarded the second price for research relating to the financing of business enterprises. This was offered by the Chicago Trust Co. in 1925. While this book is of special interest to mid-western grain growing farmers, yet the general principles of financing may well be applied to any farmers' cooperative movement. The book is published by A. W. Shaw Company, of Chicago, Ill. The list price is $2.50.

Whither Are Our Abandoned Farms Going?

(*Continued from page 3*)

cumulating money, no matter how it is secured. Law is necessary for those who have no respect for the rights of others. We cannot so much blame the farmer who sells his farm to the best financial advantage possible, especially if his business is being run at a loss. Neither, in some ways, can we blame the keen business man who uses the farm to get the most possible profit from it. Knowing farmers as I do, and their respect for law and progressive measures, I am confident that few of them would knowingly sell their farms for the purpose above mentioned. Both of these searchers, I believe, recognize this fact and are not making known the purpose for which the farms are desired.

The question arises, however, as to whether or not some measure should be provided whereby owners of farms that are not at present required for agricultural purposes and on which forests are growing can afford to keep this land and allow the forests to develop. And should not some way be worked out, by law if necessary, so that those who do come into possession of such forest land cannot destroy it wantonly for their own selfish personal gain?

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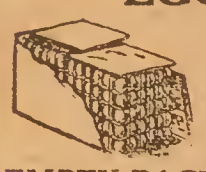

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the April prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.35	2.15
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

Sheffield April prices were not available up to time of going to press. They will be announced next week.

The Class 1 League price for April, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers–Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2 54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The Feb-

March Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announce the following March prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.66
Expenses	.06
Net Pool Price	2.60
Certificate of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	$2.50

The net cash price to farmers in March 1926 was for 3% $2.12 ($2.32 for 3.5%). The March 1925 net cash price to farmers was $2 26 (3%).

The March 1927 net price is the best on record.

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for March 1927 is $2.49 per hundred. This is equivalent to $2.69 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for March a year ago was $2.41½ for 3% milk. The March 1925 Sheffield price was $2.57½.

BUTTER DOWN AND UP AGAIN

CREAMERY SALTED	Apr. 12	Apr. 5	Apr. 12, 1926
Higher than extra	.53 -53½	52½-53	39¼-40
Extra (92 sc)	52½-	52 -	-39
84-91 score	.50½-52	48 -51¾	36½-38¾
Lower G'ds	47 -48½	46 -47½	36 -36¼

We have had another see-saw butter market since our last report. Last week we stated that a large quantity of butter was expected from Chicago as well as small lots from various foreign parts including New Zealand, the Argentine and Europe. The nervousness in the market which we mentioned in last week's report is still very much in evidence and when these additional supplies of butter arrived, prices reacted almost immediately. Receivers are particularly anxious to keep their floors clean now to avoid being caught with heavy supplies of high priced butter when cheaper goods come on from the west following the natural seasonal increase. At the same time buyers are reluctant to take on more than the actual trade needs. Consequently these spasmodic arrivals of supplies are responsible for the sudden changes. On the 6th prices suffered a sharp drop from 52c down to 50c, following the posting of heavy receipts. This brought out more of the buying interest and response was more in a degree of firmness than in price.

On the 12th supplies were insufficient to meet the demand when a wave of free buying prevailed and consumptive requirements were absorbing stock as rapidly as it arrived. Some houses were unable to meet their buyer's requirements and "piecing out" was resorted to.

On April 1, according to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, butter in cold storage warehouses in New York State totalled 837,904 pounds compared to 4 679.657 pounds on April 1, 1926. The holdings on April 1 were approximately a million pounds less than on March 1, 1927. It can be appreciated therefore why it is that the current market is about 12c above that of a year ago.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Apr. 12	Apr. 5	Apr. 13, 1926
Fresh Fancy	—.—	—.—	—.—
Fresh Av'ge	—.—	—.—	—.—
Held Fancy	.27-28	27-28	27½-28
Held Av'ge	.26-26½	26-26½	26 -27

There has been no change in the cheese market since last week's report. Held cheese, which is in very strong hands, is trending toward greater firmness and it would not be surprising to see a slight upward revision of prices. The market on fresh cheese is also very quiet. Little or no stock is arriving. A few New York State flats are selling at 24c but the kind of stock changing hands is very very light. The make both in New York and the West is said to be considerably under last year although Wisconsin is beginning to increase slightly.

FANCY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Apr. 12	Apr. 5	Apr. 13, 1926
Selected Extras	.34-36	33-34	35½-37
Extra Firsts	.31-33	30-32	34 -35
Av'ge Extras	.29-30	28-29	32 -33½
Firsts	.27-28	27-	31 -31½
Gathered	.26-30	25-29	30 -33½
Pullets	.23-25	25-	31 -
BROWNS			
Fancy	.29-34	29-32	34 -36

Fancy large nearby eggs, well graded, have not only continued in very strong position but have actually gone higher since our last report. Our nearby white eggs on the 12th were clearing closely with a very active demand that actually exceeded the supplies of the very choicest marks. Intermediate grades on the 12th were also selling better than they were during the week previous when the demand was less active than on the fancy grades.

Lower grades showed no improvement. Nearby brown eggs also partook of the strong market and fancy classifications advanced 2c.

Something of the heavy increase in the egg supplies can be gathered from reports from the 10 largest cities which show that on April 8 (A. M.) there were 1,385,086 cases of eggs in storage compared to 498,605 cases at the same time a year ago. Furthermore the into-storage movement from April 1 to April 8 was about two and a half times as rapid as it was in 1926. In greater New York the cold storage holdings on April 1, 1927, totaled 175,472 cases compared with 30,284 cases on April 1, 1926. These figures are taken from the April 1 report of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

HOLIDAY POULTRY MARKET FIRM

FOWLS	Apr. 12	Apr. 5	Apr. 13, 1926
Colored	.33-35	32-33	-36
Leghorns	-30	-32	-36
BROILERS			
Colored	.45-55	45-50	50-55
Leghorn	.35-45	35-45	40-45
CAPONS	-50	-45	-45
TURKEYS	.45-50	-40	—.—
DUCKS, Nearby	.26-30	26-30	31-36

All indications are that the Easter and Passover poultry market is going to be a good one. On the 12th indications were according to the listings that we would have a total of 315 freight cars of live poultry to supply the demand to say nothing of the express receipts. The fowl market was firm on the 12th with the freight market at 32c on colored stock while colored fowls via express brought from 33 to 35c. Leghorn fowls on the other hand were rather dragging at 30c. Express broilers have been in rather full supply but apparently the Easter trade is going to absorb them at about the same range of prices as a year ago as far as fancy stock is concerned. There are some colored broilers that are arriving that are very poor, being small. Capons were selling on par with the average broiler market.

Long Island spring ducks brought 30c while other nearbys sold from 26 to 28c. Turkeys showed up much better than was expected. There was a good demand for turkeys and apparently few to be had. Prices ruled very strong at 45 to 50c. Rabbits were generally selling at 33c to 35c per pound.

MORE HAY ARRIVING

Receipts of hay have been freer of late and prices have trended a little easier since last week's report. However they still hover around the same price that has prevailed through the last season: $26 for No. 1, $24 to $25 for No. 2 and $22 to $23 for No. 3 with some samples running down to $17. Light clover mixed grade No. 1, $24 to $25, No. 2, $23 to $24 and No. 3 $21 to $22. Rye straw is now selling from $22 to $23.

POTATO MARKET UNCHANGED

STATE	Apr. 12	Apr. 5	Apr. 13, 1926
150 lb. sack	$3.10-3.35	3.10-3.35	8.75- 9.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	10.50-10.75
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.85	3.50-3.85	9.50- 9.85
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.35-4.65	4.35-4.65	11.50-12.00
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	5.25- —	5.25- —	9.75-10.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	6.10-6.25	6.00-6.25	11.75-12.00
JERSEY			
Rd. Bliss, bsk.	1.00-1.25	1.00-1.50	—.—

There has been no change in the potato market since last week. As far as old potatoes are concerned they still hold the same quotations and trade is about on the same order. There has been no improvement. In fact Long Islands have slipped a little, as far as inquiry is concerned, although prices hold just as strong as ever. Most of these Long Islands are in the hands of the dealers. The farmers are busy planting. In fact Long Island's are practically done.

New potatoes continue easy and prices of Florida Spaulding Rose on the 12th failed to exceed $7 which is quite a drop from last week's quotations. Even at that price, trade is very slow and the market has not been cleaning up from day to day. These new potatoes are not showing particularly good quality. If this keeps up old potatoes are going to ride it out on a good level.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Apr. 12	Apr. 5	Last Year
Wheat	1.32½	1.34	1.63¾
Corn	.70¾	.72⅝	.73⅝
Oats	.43	.44⅛	.42
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.44½	1.46¼	1.93¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.87⅜	.88⅜	.90⅜
Oats, No. 2	.53	.53	.53

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Apr. 9	Apr. 2	Apr. 10, 1926
Gr'd Oats	32.50	32.50	29.50
Sp'g Bran	31.00	30.00	28.50
H'd Bran	33.00	32.00	30.30
Stand'd Mids	31.50	31.00	28.50
Soft W. Mids	37.00	36.00	34.50
Flour Mids	35.00	34.50	31.50
Red Dog	37.00	37.50	34.50
Wh. Hominy	30.25	29.50	28.25
Yel. Hominy	29.75	29.50	28.25
Corn Meal	32.50	30.50	30.00
Gluten Feed	33.50	36.75	35.50
Gluten Meal	43.50	46.75	45.50
36% C. S. Meal	34.00	33.50	35.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.00	36.50	37.50
43% C. S. Meal	38.50	38.50	39.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.00	46.00	48.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves were selling fairly well during the Easter market, some marks reaching as high as $16. However, most of the arrivals sold anywhere from $13 to $15.50. Common stock light weights and culls, selling from $11 down to $5 per hundred.

The steer market has been steady to firm, prime few stock selling up to $12.25 with good to choice marks bringing anywhere from $11 up to $11.60, other medium and common stuff down to $8.

The bull market has been slow and prices have slipped slightly. Heavy states $7 to $7.10, medium and light weights from $5.50 to $6.50. Other common stock down as low as $4.

The market on cows has been slow. Heavy fat states from $5.50 with a few extreme choice marks up to $6.25, medium fats $4.50 to $5, heavy canners $3 to $3.35, light and common $2.50 to $2.75, reactor yearlings and cows from $4 to $6.

The live lamb market holds up very well. Prime yearlings brought $16 per hundred on the 12th with other marks selling down to $12.50 for common stock. Some spring lambs are arriving and these are selling at the rate of $22 a hundred, weighing from 55 to 60 pounds. Live hogs have been meeting a fairly steady market although it is a little below past performances. 100 to 150 pound Yorkers selling from $12.50 to $13 with heavier weights to $11.50.

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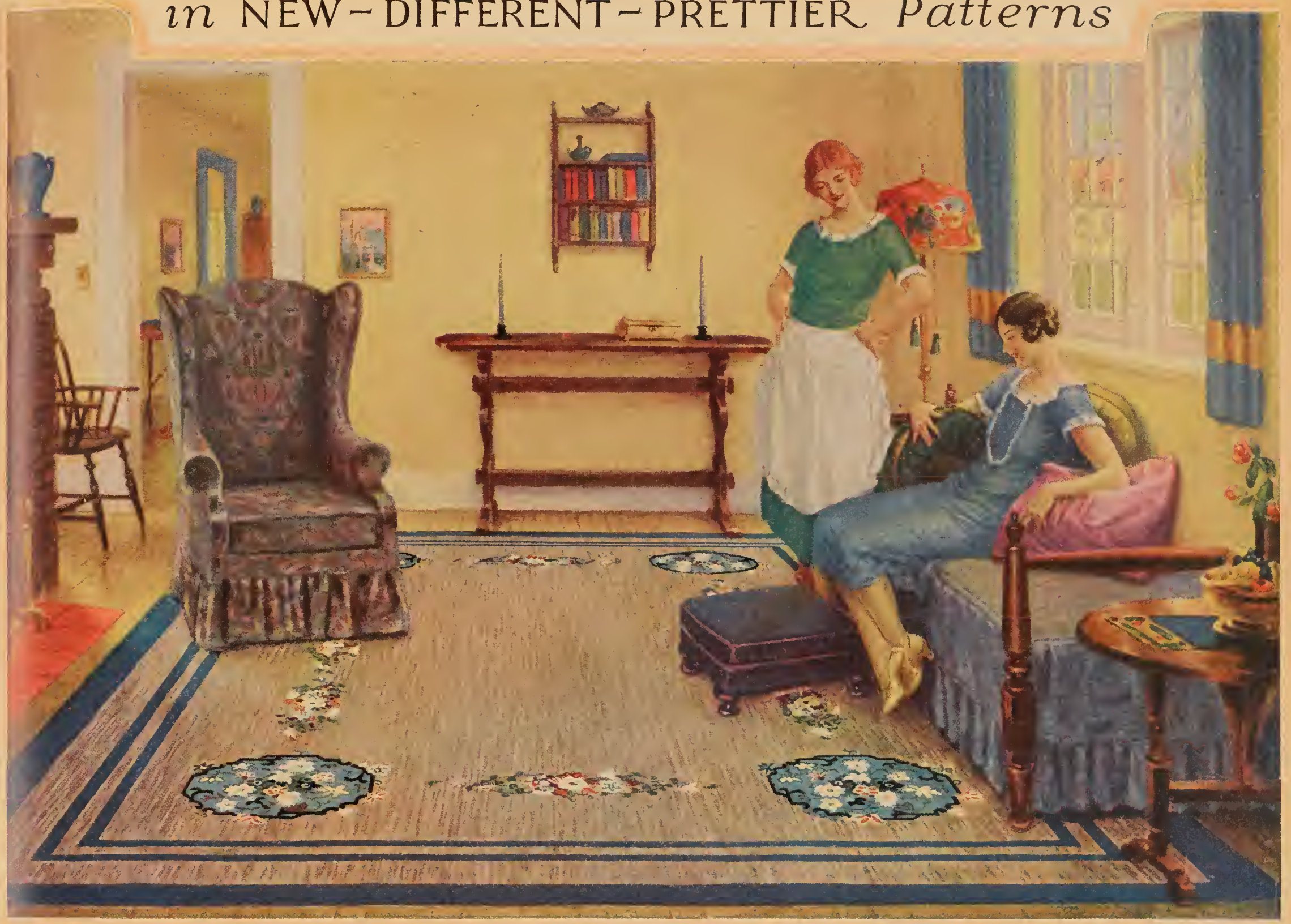

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Indeed, they suggest endless ways of brightening up the house, from kitchen to bedroom. One of these delightfully different and original patterns on the floor of each room will give an air of cleanliness and freshness to the house which will not soon disappear. The newness of an Armstrong Rug lasts a long, long time because each mopping restores its original brightness.

There is no way you can fully realize the attractiveness of these new patterns except to see them yourself in the stores. Be sure to ask for the new Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs by name. You will find they are made of the same long-wearing genuine cork linoleum with the burlap back . . . flexible, quiet, resilient, soft to the tread. Surprisingly low in cost, too—less than they ever have been! Yet they will constantly give you greater satisfaction and far longer wear than rugs made of less desirable material and in less original designs. Look for the Circle A trade-mark, too. You will find it printed on the burlap back of every genuine Armstrong Rug.

In the main illustration: *Jaspé Rug, Pattern No. 725.* Above: *Inlaid Rug, Pattern No. 1011.* Right: *Pattern No. 808.*

An Armstrong's Linoleum Rug on the floor means relief from scrubbing and drudgery. Its bright, smooth surface is so easy to clean—just a quick mopping with a damp cloth. You will always "bless the day" you bought an Armstrong Rug for the floor.

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"Cheap" paint isn't cheap at all!

WHEN you buy paint to dress up and protect your house, don't let a "low price" blind your good sense. Thousands of home owners are bewailing a "cheap" paint job this very minute and are paying a heavy penalty in hard cash and regrets.

"Cheap" paint is made of cheap or skimpy materials. How else could it be sold at a low price in our highly competitive markets?

Cheap or skimpy materials make a poor, weak grade of paint. That's only sense. It may *look* like paint and *smell* like paint *in the can.* But on the brush and on your house—the poor quality shrieks so all can hear it.

If you are tempted to use a "low price" house paint—one that is claimed, even guaranteed and warranted, to be "just as good as SWP," —*GO SLOW!!* Remember that *low price* and *low quality* go hand in hand. You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear.

Compare the "cheap" formula with SWP!

Make the formula test! Insist upon seeing the formula of the "cheap" paint, either on the label or in the literature of the company.

Compare the materials used in making the "cheap" paint with the ingredients of fine old SWP House Paint—as shown in the formula which is plainly printed on every SWP can. Take Outside Gloss White for example.

Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White. White lead should be the basic ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of

THE ACCEPTED STANDARD THE WORLD OVER . . .

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS HOUSE PAINT

white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of S W P Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

More than 90 per cent of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint is made up of these two important ingredients —white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will find only 50 per cent *and in some instances even less.*

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives it such remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "*balanced formula*" of SWP House Paint is even more important. Naturally, these dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors. That is why SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' linseed oil plant.

360 square feet per gallon or only 250—which?

Some people think that SWP House Paint is an expensive paint because it costs more per gallon. That is not so.

Ask your painter to use SWP—for best results.

As a matter of fact, SWP is the least expensive house paint *on the wall*—on the market. And here is why:

A gallon of SWP will properly beautify and protect three hundred and sixty square feet of your house—two coats.

Will a "cheap," low price, inferior quality of house paint do that? No!

The best you can get from a gallon of the average "cheap" paint is two hundred and fifty square feet!—two coats.

Right there, in that *forty-four per cent greater coverage*—in the fewer gallons of SWP needed—the difference in price per gallon is nullified.

On the wall—in actual gallons needed to paint your house—Sherwin-Williams House Paint costs no more and often *less* than the cheap, low price kind.

And remember this: It costs no more to put on a good house paint than to put on a "*cheap*" paint. Which would you rather have?

Once your house has been painted with SWP House Paint *your saving has only begun.* A beautiful SWP job outlasts the average "cheap" paint by several years. This is widely known.

You get more years of protective service

It dries to a firm, elastic, glossy surface. It weathers slowly. There's no cracking or chipping or peeling —if properly applied.

Long after a "cheap" paint job has taken on the appearance of a pair of faded overalls, you can wash the dust off an SWP job with plain soap and water, and the colors will come up like new.

You save repainting expense

And when repainting is needed it can be done easily, quickly and with much less paint, *because the SWP surface is in perfect condition.*

Compare that with a "*cheap*" paint job that fades out and wears out quickly—that cracks and chips and peels—that has to be repainted often—and that costs more to repaint because it has to be burnt off, or scraped off, at every repainting.

* * *

SWP House Paint is sold by leading paint merchants everywhere. And each of these dealers is "Paint Headquarters" in his district. One of them is located near you.

See "Paint Headquarters" and save money

Before you let "cheap" paint blind you to real economy—see your local SWP dealer. He will estimate your requirements in SWP.

Compare the SWP estimate with what a "cheap" paint will cost. Then remember the greater durability of SWP—the exquisite colors that do not fade. Then specify the paint you think will serve you best.

If you do not recall "Paint Headquarters" in your locality, write us for the dealer's name. If you want expert help on a color scheme, our literature, color cards, or the famous Sherwin-Williams Household Painting Guide—just write. There is no obligation.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO

SWP GUARANTY *of Satisfaction*

SWP House Paint, when thoroughly stirred and applied according to directions, is hereby guaranteed to cover more surface, to look better, to last longer and cost less per job and per year than any house paint on the market.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO

COSTS LESS PER SQ. FOOT. . . LESS PER JOB . . . LESS PER YEAR

I usually pick a winner

SOME fellows are like that. Maybe it's long practice. Maybe it's instinct. It doesn't matter. I know I picked a winner when I wrote "Prince Albert" in my personal smoke-column. I have never had occasion to cross it out. It's there in indelible ink—to stay!

I knew I was on the right track the minute I got that first whiff of P. A. in the tidy red tin. It was fragrant and refreshing as mountain air. The first fire-up confirmed my belief that here was the one tobacco for me. It was cool and consoling. It tasted great!

Prince Albert is so mild that you can go to it, load upon load, morning to midnight. Yet it has the full tobacco body that lets you know you're smoking. It is so considerate of your tongue and throat. It's just a winner any way you look at it. It will win you too.

That's my guess, anyhow. I suggest that you get squared away immediately on this important matter. Your pipe can be either a cheer or a chore, depending on the tobacco you pack it with. There's no other tobacco anywhere like good old Prince Albert for *real* pipe-joy.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

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The Farm News

Dairymen's League Protests Against Extending Metropolitan Milk Area

ALARM at possible destruction of the dairy industry of the east and jeopardizing of allied lines of business as a result of proposal to extend the territory supplying New York City's fluid milk was expressed by G. W. Slocum, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., in a communication to Commissioner of Health Louis I. Harris in New York, Thursday.

Recommendation that the price of milk be increased one cent a quart next fall to make production profitable to the farmers, and that such price increase be announced now to stimulate autumn production, was made by Mr. Slocum in his plea for protection of the dairy industry of this territory. He declared the present New York Milk Shed is capable of supplying the city's needs, and that farmers are now producing milk at the cost of their capital investment. Mr. Slocum said he was apprehensive as to the effect an announcement that New York is going west for milk will have on eastern dairymen, and declared he feared production might decrease as a result.

Sound Business to Produce Milk Nearby

"To confine production of milk for New York to the present area, as long as there are enough farms, dairymen and facilities to meet the growing needs is for the best interests of producers and consumers alike" said Mr. Slocum. "It is sound business and sanitary practice to produce the milk from the fewest possible farms because it works toward greater effiiciency in production and makes possible more complete control of quality standards. It is equally good policy to process the milk in the smallest number of country plants, to ship from the shortest distances and distribute through the fewest agencies.

"Nothing can be gained by duplication of this work in the west. If such a start as is contemplated is made, the attitude the eastern producer will take toward further sacrifices to make more improvements to meet ever increasing standards in problematical. He can expect little reward.

"Evidence that the price of milk has not been sufficient to meet expenses and that the condition must be met immediately is contained in census reports showing increased abandonment of farms. Depreciation in farm buildings with practically no replacements or repairs is further proof.

Price Raise Would Increase Supply

"It would be to the best interest of all concerned, especially the consumers, that the price of milk be increased to meet this situation and thereby prevent further abandonment of our dairy territory. An increase of a cent a quart, announced well in advance of the contemplated shortage period, would increase the supply for those months amply to meet requirements.

"The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association believes tthat a policy should be adopted and unitedly supported by every milk producer within this milk shed and all allied invested interests to protect and develop the industry within its present boundaries. We believe such a policy economically sound and that it will result in greater returns to the farmers and savings to the consumers with protection for the present enormous capital investments."

North Country News Notes

By W. I. Roe

WITH robins, bluebirds and other feathered friends all around and firmly entrenched for another season, most of the snow gone from the hills, and plowing together with a beginning of fitting going on, it begins to look as though winter had just about played it's last role.

* * *

The sugar bushes are still turning out some product as a result of the nightly freezes that have been coming with great regularity for the past week or more. In March the warm weather just about finished the hopes for any run of consequence—many of the makers having to discontinue operations because of the sap and buckets "going sour". With only a few gallons of syrup and but little sugar to their credit, it looked like a losing proposition for the bush owners who had tapped.

But the latter part of March and the first of April have developed a different story, and many are now reporting that they will have a fairly satisfactory season after all. The quality of much of the product is not quite as good as it is many times, but the careful makers are showing some very excellent syrup and sugar. A successful season is certainly a boon. Although there is a lot of hard work and usually some labor must be hired, the cash income from the sugar bush is usually looked forward to as the means toward securing some necessary things that otherwise would have to be deferred to the future.

* * *

The discussion being carried on in the papers by G. W. Slocum, president of the Cooperative Dairymen's League and Dr. L. I. Harris, Commissioner of Health of New York City, has aroused intense interest in the milk question again. Frank B. Taylor of East Hounsfield, chairman of the North Counties Producers Committee, has called a meeting of his committee on Wednesday next, April 13th. This committee consisting of members from poolers, non-poolers, independents, and Sheffield Farms producers, accomplished much in stirring up dairy farmers of the east after it's formation over a year ago.

Just what line of action will be planned is of course a question, but anything that will lessen the threatened invasion of western milk in the New York markets will be a benefit to the New York farming region as a whole.

* * *

Spring's work is getting under way, despite the cold nights and the north wind that has been sticking to it's job for over two weeks with almost no cessation. A number of farmers will start sowing this week, and indications point to there being about the same acreage of crops as has been the average for the past few years. Judging from the number of calls for spring wheat, there will be quite a bit of that sowed this year too.

* * *

The low prices prevailing on hay has about stopped shipments out of the North Country. $13.00 seems to be the prevailing top for good quality, and at that figure, there is little money in it for the grower, after taking out the costs of pressing and hauling. Indications thus far are for only an average hay crop this year, and that is depending on the weather that we get through April.

Dairymen's League Wins Contract Violation Suit

JUSTICE Jerome Cheney in the supreme court at Utica, New York, dismissed on March 30th the action brought by David G. Parker of Mt. Upton, Chenango County, New York, against the Dairymen's League. The League withheld pay for milk delivered by Mr. Parker during July 1926 because Mr. Parker violated his contract. Mr. Parker brought suit to enforce payment. The judge ruled that the action had been improperly brought and that Mr. Parker, being a member of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, should be bound by its by-laws.

Local Men to Fight Corn Borer

MEN have been hired in many counties in the states infested with the corn borer for educational campaigns to inform the people of the best and easiest ways of destroying the borer. In New York State Mr. E. Victor Underwood at Ithaca will supervise the work. H. M. Bowen will be in charge of the local work in Niagara County, Milo Thompson in Cattaraugus County, W. T. Crandall in Erie County, F. O. Underwood in Chautauqua County and Phillip D. Ruppert in Orleans County.

American Forest Week April 24-30

IN a recent proclamation President Coolidge called attention to the importance of the forestry problem and designated the week of April 24-30 as American Forest week. President Coolidge, in his proclamation, says:

"One-fourth of our soil is better suited to timber-growing than anything else. I can not escape the conviction that our industrial and agricultural stability will be strengthened by bringing into full productive use this great empire of land. Although much progress has been made in public forestry and hopeful beginnings in private forestry, we still have a vast aggregate of idle or semi-idle forest land, and another large aggregate of poor farm land that might more profitably grow timber instead of adding to the problem of agricultural overproduction."

County Notes

Schenectady County — Work on the land is starting slowly on account of the cold weather and freezing nights. Quite a few auctions are being held and cows are high in price. Eggs are low in price. A number of folks are building hen houses. Some are setting out Christmas trees in the back hills and expect a crop in three or four years Dirt roads are badly rutted this spring.

Tioga County—Some plowing was begun March 14, but not to any great extent. On April 1 and 2, several inches of snow and two days later another storm of sleet, snow and rain made the dirt roads all but impassable. Much labor has been put on the state roads to get them in good condition, in places where the bottom has fallen out.

The Farm and Home Bureaus are putting in good work and much of it, as are the State and County Nurses. The Child Welfare work is being well taken care of by the efficient head, Miss Lafler. Many physicians refuse to go to the outlying hill districts so the hill farmers are practically exempt from doctor's bills, at any rate.

The old Owego wagon works which has operated for many years was sold recently at auction. The greater part of the many buildings were purchased by farmers who are taking them down and moving the lumber to their farms. The E.-J. Corporation purchased the land.

The sugar season is about over. Many gathered in their equipment on April 4, but some in the northern part of the county are still making.

Potatoes have been a big slump bringing only 70 to 80 cents at the car. Some truckmen from Binghamton are paying a dollar and coming for them. Eggs, too are low, 22 cents a dozen.

The High School Graduating class are to go to Washington again this year to spend Easter.—C. A. A. B.

Chautauqua County — Sugaring is about over with most farmers, though a few are still making though the quality is poor. Most of this class of syrup goes into tanks and it is sold to a firm in Vermont at a price slightly under that received for canned syrup. The sugar season has been very unsatisfactory and little good quality syrup was made. The few hot days the second week in March when most farmers tapped their sugar bushes "spoiled the broth".

At the same time dairying looks like the best guess. Milk and milk products are relatively high and grain prices low, but good dairy cows are scarce and high. They bring from $100 to $125 each. Hay is plentiful and dealers are paying from $8 to $10 at the farm. Considerable hay is sold at that price and is being shipped. Many farmers started plowing in March which is unusual for this section.—A. J. N.

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a more pleasant
more healthful
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*CHICAGO and DETROIT	$60
*MACKINAC ISLAND and CHICAGO or DETROIT	$30
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	One Way	Round Trip
†CLEVELAND and DETROIT	$3.50	$ 6.00
†BUFFALO and DETROIT	$6.00	$11.00

*Berth and meals included. †Berth and meals extra

On the Detroit and Chicago Division boats there is music, dancing, with hostess in charge, bridge, afternoon tea, golf, horseshoe pitching, radio, moving pictures, and other entertainments. Passengers limited to sleeping accommodations. Radio and moving pictures also on Buffalo Division. Yachting, golf, horseback riding, fishing, etc., at Mackinac Island. Liberal stopover privileges at all ports.

For Reservations or further information, address E. H. McCracken, Gen. Pass. Agt. at Detroit, Mich.

Dry Skim Milk

Controls Coccidiosis
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Good for { *Baby Chicks* / *Growing Calves*

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Please send free bulletin and prices on Dry Skim Milk without charge or obligation to me.

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20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU in 1927. Flocks AMERICAN CERT-O-COLD.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Barron White Leghorns, mated with Impt. Males	$10.50	$20.00	$95.00	$180.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorca	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandot, Parks Ped Barred Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

White and Buff Minorcas, 100, $20. Light Mixed, 50, $5; 100, $9.50. Heavy Mixed, 50, $6.50; 100, $12. If you have never purchased 20TH CENTURY CHICKS give them a trial in 1927 and be convinced of the High Quality we produce. Get our 1927 Catalog sure or order direct from this ad Member A. B. C. P. A. Ref —Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Pure Bred Chicks at Reduced Prices. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.

Prepaid prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120 00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.

LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$58.00	$110.00
S.C.R.I.Reds, Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140.00
Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115.00
Assorted (odds & ends) mixed chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

EMPIRE CHICKS will make you money because they are hatched from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled for healthy type and egg production and contains the blood of such leading strains as Fishels, Thompsons, Tancred, Barron and Wyckoff.

100% live arrival, postpaid. Prices:	50	100	500
White Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds. B. Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.50
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, W. & S. L. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	62.50

Order direct from this ad or send for free illustrated circular. Ref.—Peoples Bank.

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BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK
40,000 Weekly. Postpaid. 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$50.00	$72.00	$120.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
White Wyndots, Reds, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00	90.00	150.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	11.50	22.00	84.00		
Anconas (HEAVY MIXED)	7.00	13.00	50.00	75.00	125.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 58 BUCYRUS, OHIO

CHICKS NO. 1 SELECTED AND UTILITY CHICKS for May Delivery, hatches due May 3-10-17 and 24.

UTILITY FULL OF VITALITY—PRICES:

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 12c each, $110.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 11c each; $130.00 per 1000. H. B. Mixed 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Light Breeds Mixed 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. None better.

Our 17th year in business. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Member I. B. C. A. Catalogue free. $1.00 will book your order.

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D. W. Goodling, Mgr. Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Properly Hatched — Safe delivery. Barred Rocks $14.00 per hundred. White Leghorns $12.00 per hundred.

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THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks.

Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now

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BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at 10c each.

We guarantee pure bred chicks and 100% live delivery.

SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM,
Milford, Del.

Turkey Troubles

Blackhead Blamed for Too Many Losses

I HAVE been asked to tell my experience with blackhead of turkeys and I will be perfectly frank and say "I know nothing about it." If I ever had a case, I didn't know it and I will also say that I haven't much fear of it either.

While no doubt there is such a disease, there are so many other ailments for turkeys to have that have turned my attention to those. Nine out of ten people who are raising turkeys are so sure that every turkey that gets dumpy has blackhead, that they just throw up their hands, so to speak, and say, "It's blackhead and they will all die." Usually they do if nothing is done.

Here is our rule. If a bird gets sick, and all breeders will tell you they do, get busy right away and look for the cause. See if the crop is full at a time of day when it shouldn't be. If they come out of the coop dumpy in the morning, or one is dead that was all right the night before, look to the ventilation. Turkeys need lots of air and it must be fresh air. Look the birds over carefully for lice, especially on the wing quills. See if all feed dishes, boards or hoppers or whatever you use to feed them in is perfectly clean and sweet. The water dishes, too. Are they as clean as the dishes you eat from yourself?

Be Sure Feed Is Not Musty

What kind of feed are you using? Is it always mixed the same and never the least bit stale or musty? Have you a good clean sod, not used for many years for chickens or turkeys? If you find all these conditions in perfect order you will have to look for trouble somewhere else.

Here is what we do for most of these ills which are so often called blackhead. Give a dose of castor oil with three drops of turpentine. If we don't get results in twelve hours we give another dose of oil without the turpentine. We keep the turkey warm but give all the fresh air possible. We give ½ teaspoonful of castor oil for turkeys up to two months old.

Prevention Better Than Cure

It is difficult to doctor turkeys and we prefer prevention to remedies, so here are some of our rules for prevention. Once a week the young turkeys are given a dose of epsom salts in their drinking water, say every Monday. Then about Thursday some turpentine is given in their drinking water. Only a small amount is fixed so it will be used quickly and all the turkeys will get some. We use a teaspoonful of epsom salts for each quart of water. And one teaspoonful of turpentine to four quarts of water.

When they began to shoot the red is a hard time for turkeys and they need special care and at this time we give some tincture of iron once a week in the drinking water. This makes blood. We use just a few drops of tincture of iron in a quart of water, enough to color the water slightly.

Feed good clean feed. We prefer steam cooked feeds as they are easily digested. Many turkey ailments can be traced to worms or indigestion. That is why we use epsom salts to keep the intestines cleaned out and turpentine for worms. A little baking soda in the water is good for indigestion. In conclusion let me say, "Give your turkeys good care. Keep everything clean and forget about blackhead."

—Mrs. C. J. Doxtater.

How To Prevent Crowding in the Brooder House

THE Ohio Experiment Station makes the following recommendations about preventing crowding among chicks.

Crowding is responsible for many losses. Once started it develops easily into a habit which is very difficult to break. Use precautions and do not let it get to the habit stage.

Crowding is caused by one of the following factors:

1. **Chilling.**—If the brooder house is not warm enough, chicks will naturally huddle together to keep as warm as possible. If it is cold, many may be tramped to death.

2. **Overheating.**—If the chicks are too hot they will naturally crowd in the corners trying to get away from the heat.

3. **Fright.**—Sudden noises, running around the brooder houses, slamming doors, dogs running around, etc., all cause fright and the chicks naturally huddle together for protection. After a few times of being frightened at night the crowding habit is established.

Suggestions for Prevention

1. Be sure the brooder house is not overcrowded. Be sure that there is sufficient heating capacity to handle the number being brooded together. There is only a limited area around a stove where the chicks will be comfortable. They all want to get in this area, and if the space is not large enough trouble will result.

2. Don't shake the fire too much just before going to bed. See that there is a good bed of coals. Don't start a fresh fire at night and then go away and leave it. Burn only good grades of coal or oil. The fuel bills are small items. It is a good idea to have a check in the stove pipe to hold the fire in check in windy weather.

3. If early chicks are reared, it might be desirable, especially if the weather were cold and windy, to confine the chicks near the source of heat by placing a piece of fine mesh wire or roofing paper around the outside of the hover. This should be at least 2 feet from the edge of the hover. Remove this or enlarge the circle as the chicks get older or as the weather moderates.

4. Keep all corners filled or blocked with straw, boards, wire, etc.

5. If the birds crowd at dusk it may be necessary to be on hand until it is

BABY CHICKS

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds

Send for low price list and booklet describing farm, stock, etc. When ordering Brookside chicks you get the advantage of seventeen years' hatching experience. If you want good chicks at moderate prices write us before ordering.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

SUMMER CHICKS

A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each, H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. $1.00 books your order.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.

CTS. **10 Peep-O-Day Chicks** 10 CTS.

After May 10th our production bred S. C. White Leghorn Baby Chicks will be reduced to $10.00 per 100.

Quality, Service and Safe Delivery guaranteed. Send for booklet.

PEEP-O-DAY POULTRY FARM,
Stockton, N. J.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black	$14 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas	16 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandotts	18 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs	10 per 100

Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

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335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks. Tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.

A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

Hardy, productive strains that put the extra dollars in your bank book—that's why hard-headed, experienced poultrymen keep coming back season after season with bigger orders. ACT NOW—and begin taking off YOUR extra profits this year.

Full Count Safe Delivery Guaranteed. Send for my big new 1927 Chick Book, FREE.

Leghorns Rocks Reds Wyandottes

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BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class ored-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100: Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS..... LOWEST PRICES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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For Future Poultry Profits Buy Phillips Baby Chicks

Quality Chicks—
From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for
Quality Is High—Price Is Low
100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.
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CHICKS: OUR 11th YEAR
$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
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May prices effective May 2nd. Place your order now
Every breeding flock Ohio Accredited. Quality guaranteed. White Leghorns $11, Barred Rock, White Rock, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas $13; White Wyandottes $14.00, Heavy Mixed $10.00. White Pekin Ducklings $25.00 per hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Catalog free.
If it is quality that you are after place your order with—
SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, Ohio.

CHICKS FOR MAY POSTPAID

S. C. White Leghorns	Per 100 $10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	Per 100 $12.00
Mixed Most Light	Per 100 $8.00

500, ½c less each chick. 1000, 1c less each chick.
Order direct. Free circular.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks

May Prices	25	50	100
S. C. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS
LARGE SIZE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred for extra heavy egg production from trap-nested, pure bred hens mated to vigorous cockerels. $13.00 per 100, $38 per 300, $62.00 per 500, $120 per 1000. Circular.
EDGAR A. ZELLER,
Box A, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Penn'a.

S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks by Barron Males Imported by us. Dams records 282 to 265 eggs, mated two year old hens. $15, $20 and $25 per hundred. Circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y.

BIG C. O. D. CHICK OFFER!
You pay for your chicks when you see them. Pure-bred stock of high quality Carefully selected breeding birds. Our big illustrated catalog tells all the story.
Write for it today
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, 20 Main St., Ottawa, Ohio

Egg Bred Leghorns & Reds LEGHORNS headed by Hollywood 250 to 272 egg males. REDS by Daniels 227 to 277 egg males. We offer chicks, eggs, pullets from above at right prices.
RED-W-FARM, BOX S, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

dark and they are spread out for the night. In some cases the windows may have to be covered in order to darken the house and in order to prevent shadows on the floor caused by moving branches or trees. Some people leave a 10-watt electric light bulb burning all night to help prevent crowding.

6. Never run suddenly up to the brooder house while the chicks are in and make any sudden noises. Do not allow the children or pets, such as cats and dogs, to unnecessarily frighten the chicks.

7. Late in the spring, after fires have been allowed to go out, it may be necessary to start a fire during cold nights.

8. Get the chicks roosting at the earliest possible moment. After chicks once get to roosting there is little danger from crowding. Place the roosts close to the floor at first and as the chicks get older gradually raise them. It may be necessary to use wire netting under the roosts to prevent crowding in the corners under the roosts.

Are the Hens Eating Enough?

A MATURE hen will eat from 75 to 100 pounds of feed in a year. This means that 100 hens will eat from 20 to 27 pounds of feed a day. Frequently poor production is traced to a lack of enough feed although in other cases the hens are overfed on grain but do not get enough mash. It pays to check up on them, both to see how much total feed they are eating and to see what proportion of mash and grain they are getting. They should eat at least half as much mash as whole grain and high producing flocks may eat as much mash as they do grain.

Many flocks of hens do not get enough mash as soon as they get out doors in the spring. Some poultrymen seem to feel that the hens will get enough grass and bugs to balance the ration in the summer. While the hens may not eat as much mash as they do in the winter, it pays to keep it before them all the time.

Results of the Twenty-Third Week At Farmingdale

DURING the twenty-third week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 pullets laid 4,823 eggs or at the rate of 68.9 per cent. This is an increase of 10 eggs over last week's production and represents an increase of 244 eggs over the production during the same week a year ago. The total production to date is 68,330; this is 3,486 more eggs than were laid during the first twenty-three weeks of the previous contest.

High Pens for the Week

Pinecrest Orchards, R. I. R.	61
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, R.I.R.	60
H. W. VanWinkle, Bar. Ply. R.	60
Meadow Lawn P'ltry Farm, S.C.W.L.	57
Pussy Willow Egg Farm, S.C.W.L.	57
C. R. Misner, S. C. W. L.	57
Gen. Purpose Poultry Yards, R. I. R.	57
Springdale Farm, W. Ply. Rocks	57

High Pens for the Contest

The highest pens to date in each variety are as follows:

White Leghorns

W. R. Dewsnap	1012
Dr. L. E. Heasley	961
Sunnyside Farm	953
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	927
Meadow Lawn Poultry	912
Five Point Leghorn Farm	911

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	989
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	908
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	908
Fristegarth Farm	964

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	738
A. C. Jones	633
Lewis Farms	633

White Plymouth Rocks

Ellen Day Ranken	653

Buy C·M·L·Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314. SPECIAL MAY REDUCED PRICES. Full Live Delivery Guar. Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron Wh. Leghorns. Pen 1,	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Pen 2,	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandots,	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5; 50, $10; 100, $20. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June Prices 2c per Chick Less.
C. M. LONGENECKER, BOX 40 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

1,000,000 Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks. Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns,	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas,	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks' Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks,	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk Minorcas,	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks. Col. Wyandottes,	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andelusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We batch every chick we sell.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES BOX 214 GRAMPIAN, PA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"
They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
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STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS. BEST BLOOD. 9½c UP. WRITE TODAY.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY, LINESVILLE, PA., BOX 6
QUALITY CHICKS. Heavy Layers. Culled Flocks. Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

Baby Chicks MAY PRICES

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots.
100% live delivery guaranteed. We pay postage.
Order direct or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks May Delivery
Free range Wyckoff & Tancred White Leghorns $10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Leghorns $12 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds .... $13 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons ..... $14.00 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.
For a safe place to buy from write—
SEIDELTON FARMS, - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTAGE PREPAID

	50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	4.75	9.00	42.50
Anconas	5.25	10.00	47.50
SC and RC Reds	5.75	11.50	54.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	5.75	11.50	54.00
Buff and Wh. Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.
JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLEN'S LEGHORN CHICKS
Finished the 15th. Del. Egg Laying Contest with a total score of 1023 eggs. High bird laid 256. From heavy producing hens and pedigreed males from 229 to 321 egg hens. Also BARRED ROCKS and REDS. Officially White Diarrhea tested. Catalogue.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Dept. A. SEAFORD, DELAWARE.

CHICKS Barred, Columbian & White Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns & R. I. Reds. Hatched from free range, healthy flocks. Incubator building equipped with the latest improved ventilating system, which is very essential for strong vigorous chicks. Write for free circular and May Prices. J. H. SNOOK, MIDDLEBURG, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs. low Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS
$12 to $25 per 100
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
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ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS

For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Brollers. Flocks culled by authorized inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.
LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY,
Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks
From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.
THE BOS HATCHERY, R-2A, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	12.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	8.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

NEW CHICK PRICES

Breeders and lovers of chickens are requested to write immediately for COOLEY'S SPECIAL Low Price List showing special discounts on 6 breeds also NEW 1927 CHICKEN BOOK. 40 NEW PICTURES, a guide to HIGHER home flock EGG YIELD and GREATER PROFITS. I have 29 years' practical experience back of what I write and am oldest, largest owner-managed chick hatchery in America.
NO CHARGE for booklet. WRITE FOR IT TODAY.
ELDEN E. COOLEY, 62 Success St., Frenchtown, N. J.

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

Fifteen Leading Breeds of Day Old Chicks
8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Write
H.C. Houseworth Farms & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM, - PORT TREVORTON, PA.

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AIR-O-GAS
PRESSURE STOVES

Make Their Own Gas

COLEMAN AIR-O-GAS STOVES bring gas service for cooking right into your kitchen — no matter where you live. They are complete cooking units that *make their own gas!* No pipes, no wiring, no installation cost. They are made to meet today's demand for modern, clean, quick-cooking stoves.

Hot — Clean — Safe

Air-O-Gas Stoves are easy, safe and economical to operate—on the same gas-pressure principle as Coleman Lamps and Lanterns. Use any good grade of regular motor car fuel. Generate quickly to full cooking heat. Produce a cleaner cooking fire—no dirt, no smoke, no soot on utensils. Give you quicker cooking action — boils half a gallon of water in 4½ minutes. You have a steadier cooking blaze—instantly regulated.

Moderately Priced

Air-O-Gas Stoves are built in a variety of practical models to meet every cooking need. Moderately priced from $22 to $85 in the United States.

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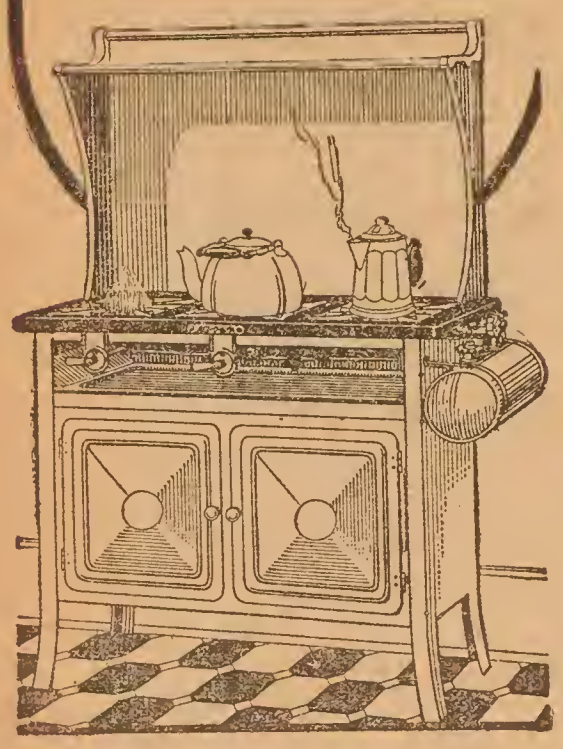


THE TROUBLE MAKER
By
E. R. EASTMAN

Send $1.00 and we will mail you a copy of this great story of farm life.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461, 4th Ave. New York City.

Develop Him Mentally

Like Other Good Tools, The Mind Improves With Use

IT is not sufficient to keep a child physically healthy—that is a feature of motherhood which people are expecting as a matter of course. And, fortunately, mothers are beginning to live up to that expectation, perhaps as never before. But an aspect of child development which has often been left to chance, more or less, is the mental side.

Children in institutions have sometimes seemed in perfect health but did not appear as "bright" as others having a mother's care. After being transferred to homes these same little folks have been known to respond and awaken amazingly. That is an interesting thing about children. They may have the most intelligent care, but if the little individual for any reason feels the lack of personal love and understanding, something happens to his mental and emotional insides that is not good for him.

To One Gone

LOIS ANNE REYNOLDS

So vast a debt I owe to you,
Who spent for me so joyously.
The highest tribute I can pay
To you—whose love will ever be
A shrine within a crowded street,
An altar God sent down to me—

The perfect tribute, heart of mine,
Will be to print my pattern plain;
To shape my soul so nobly true,
'Twill bind us as a golden chain.
I'll HAVE to do this, oh, my dear,
SO YOU WILL NOT HAVE LIVED IN VAIN!

An excess of care which does not allow him to develop self-reliance is just as bad for him. Helping him up and down stairs every time makes him think he must always have help. Dr. Nellie Perkins of the New York State College of Home Economics says it is far wiser to teach a child to go up and down alone. She also says that a child kept in a play pen too much can not develop his muscles to the fullest extent. A pen is all right part of the time, but the mother should not interfere too much with the toys, even though they *are* thrown out of the pen.

Getting in and out of chairs, beds and bath tubs unaided, dressing, care of toys, using table utensils without assistance not only help a busy mother but develop self-reliance which is necessary if the child is able to get on well in later life. When a child accomplishes these little tasks alone, it should be treated as quite an achievement.

A place where children can handle things and make noise if they want to adds greatly to the comfort of the entire family. Play clothes should be made to stand wear and tear of healthy play, then there won't be the need for so much trouble on that score.

Quarreling among children presents a very real problem. Not long ago I heard a specialist ask a mother of six what she did when a quarrel developed among her boys. The mother said, "I try not to interfere. If possible without attracting attention I manage to get into another room and reappear if it seems that somebody will be hurt". This bit of wisdom is in line with Dr. F. H. Richardson's advice as given in "Children, the Magazine for Parents". He cites Roosevelt's recommendation, "Fear God and take your own part!" This prevents one child bullying another. Dr. Richardson says that no child quarrels for the fun of the thing: it is only evidence of the human tendency to fight for something to which others dispute his right. Some of our most successful citizens have gained their eminence by knowing just what they wanted and by a determination to go and get it. His suggestion for avoiding quarrelsomeness—he does not advocate it as a pastime, you see!—is that a busy child is a happy one. Plenty of interesting equipment for play will usually answer this purpose.

The A. A. is soon to run a series of short articles on what one rural mother has done to keep her little folks busy. Then too, in the next woman's issue, the last one in April, look for a list of books for children. It would also be wise to subscribe to some of the magazines dealing especially with child problems. Often the little habit or trait in your child which worries you most has a most logical reason for its existence. But one has to know what to look for and it takes the specialists to point them out. The home bureau often has the specialists on child training come to your county—never fail to hear them for they can be of great help.

Suitable Spring Styles

3022

Those who must look to their lines are favored by pattern 3022 *because its stairght up-and-down-ness is decidedly slenderizing in effect. It is especially suited for making up in crepe satin, using the reverse side for trimming bands and collar. It cuts in sizes* 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 *and* 48 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 2½ *yards of* 36-*inch with* ⅞ *yard of* 27-*inch contrasting material.* Price 13c.

2352

Pattern 2352 *is always popular for little boys as it allows of such* good combinations *of material and color. It cuts in sizes* 2, 4 *and* 6 *years. The* 4-*year sizes requires* 1 *yard of* 36-*inch material for the blouse and* 1 *yard of* 40-*inch for the trousers.* Price 13c.

3003

Pattern 3003 *is right up to the minute in styling with its suggestion of blouse front, its plaited skirt and straight back. Nothing could be simpler or more effective for the ever-ready sports dress which is worn on most every occasion nowadays. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3½ *yards of* 36-*inch material with* 2¼ *yards of* 5 *inch ribbon.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name and address clearly and correctly and enclose with the correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Spring and Summer Catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

To Sterilize Infected Clothing

Clothing and linen used by a person suffering with any contagious disease and handkerchiefs used during a cold need special treatment, and should not be kept or washed with other clothes. Separate bags or other containers that can be sterilized or destroyed should be provided. Infected clothing may spread the disease directly to the persons who handle it or indirectly through contact with other articles. Boiling is the simplest method of sterilizing infected clothing, but the heat is likely to injure some fibers and set stains and dirt; therefore other methods are sometimes preferable. The United States Public Health Service gives the following directions for handling infected clothing:

Clothes worn by a person suffering from or exposed to a contagious disease, or bed linen, may be disinfected previous to washing by immersion in one of the following solutions for one hour:

A 5 per cent dilution of the commercial solution of formaldehyde (formalin).

A 1 per cent solution of phenol (pure carbolic acid).

A ¼ per cent solution of liquor cresolis compositus.

Infected clothing may also be readily sterilized by immersing in boiling water for ten minutes.

Woolen goods may be disinfected by immersing in water maintained at a temperature of 165° F. for 20 minutes. If the goods are then carefully washed and dried, no undue shrinkage of the garments should result, and the infectious agents of the disease except those due to spore-forming bacteria, such as anthrax or gas gangrene, will have been destroyed.

The person who handles the infected garments should wear some form of apron to protect the clothing, and the apron should be disinfected immediately after the soiled clothes are handled. Also the hands and fore-arms should be thoroughly scrubbed with soap, water and a nail brush for 10 minutes by the clock, and thoroughly rinsed in either the phenol solution or the cresolis solution mentioned above, or in a 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury.

These precautions are necessary in order to prevent the germs on the clothes being carried to the mouth of one handling the clothes or indirectly to the mouths of others.

—U. S. D. A. Bulletin 1497.

A Convenient Shoe Bag

A NEAT and very useful shoe bag may be made with a piece of burlap or cretonne, 2 feet long by 18 inches wide. Hem material all around. With brass headed tacks fasten it to the bedroom closet door (crosswise), leaving the top open. With tacks make three partitions in bag. This not only keeps shoes in better condition but does away with the necessity of scrambling around in a dark closet corner after an elusive shoe.—Mrs. R. C. K., Ariz.

Aunt Janet's "Success" Contest

EDITOR Eastman gives as his definition of a successful person "one who brings the most happiness to others and to himself". According to this definition are you a successful person? If you are successful why do you consider yourself so and if you are not, to what causes do you attribute your failure?

Letters should not be over 250 words in length and should be sent before May 15th to Aunt Janet in care of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461-4th Avenue, New York City. Names will be kept confidential. For first prize letters $3.00 will be offered, for the second letter $2.00 and for all other letters which we print we shall pay $1.00.

To Dry Rubber Boots

WHEN rubber boots are damp try placing crumpled sheets of paper in the feet when setting your boots away for the night. In the morning when you remove the paper you will find it damp and the boots dry. If the boots are very damp, it is well to change the paper during the evening.—B. E. B., New York.

The New Kitchen Contest

Will Be Even Bigger and Better Than the One Held Last Year

LAST year's Kitchen Improvement Contest, New York State Federation of Home Bureaus and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST co-operating, was eminently successful. So successful, in fact, that it is to be repeated this year with a few minor alterations.

The story-and-sketch contest is scheduled to start May 1st as a feature of Better Homes Week and will end July 1st. The county home bureaus are providing suitable prizes for county winners while the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers $100 in prizes for the winners of the State Contest. The prize money is to be divided as follows: 1st prize, $50; 2nd prize, $25; 3rd prize, $15; 4th prize, $10. These prizes will be awarded when the state winners are announced at the Federation's annual meeting next November. Last year 22 counties enrolled for the contest and the response was most gratifying. This year the preparations for the contest got under way much earlier and with the increased understanding of last year's contest, we expect a large increase of enrollments. In next week's A. A., which is the Woman's Issue, will appear the rules and regulations of the Kitchen Improvement Contest. Be sure to read them carefully and if there is any point about the contest which you do not understand, the Household Editor of A. A. will be glad to be of assistanee in answering questions.

Watch for Full Details

The 1927 Kitchen Improvement Contest rules and regulations will be published in full in our Woman's Issue of April 30th. Read them carefully and get ready to take part in the contest.

Egg Dishes

Eggs are such fine food and have so many interesting possibilities that it is a shame not to serve them in a great many different ways. Try these reeipes which have been tested in the A. A. Testing Kitchen and approved for your use.

Delicious Egg Soup

In eaeh serving dish break one egg and beat until very light. Add 1/3 cup boiling water, stirring eonstantly. Season with 1 teaspoon butter, salt and pepper to suit the taste, add 1/3 cup cream and serve with bread or crackers.—L. A. C.

This recipe is especially suited for the invalid or for a small family, since making several individual servings might take more time than a busy housewife will have. It is safe to have the cream hot so as not to chill the mixture too much. A dash of nutmeg for those who like it improves the flavor.

Eggs With Codfish

Put into a saucepan 1 pint raw sliced potatoes and 1 pint of salt eodfish which has been freshened and picked into pieces. Cover with eold water and cook until the potatoes are tender. Mash well, add 1 pint milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 beaten egg yolks and salt and pepper. Beat all together, then fold in the two stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a buttered frying pan, fry until brown on the bottom then set in hot oven for a few minutes to brown on top and serve at once.—L. A. C., New York.

Scant the measure of liquid; otherwise you have a too thin mixture.

Creamed Eggs

Make a white sauce from 2 tablespoons each of butter and flour and 1 cup of milk and season with salt and pepper. Stir in 2 beaten egg yolks, then fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, cook until firm and serve on slices of toast.—L. A. C., New York.

The good old value of avoiding too high heat in cooking eggs applies forcibly here. If the temperature is too high the mixture curdles.

Browned Eggs

Stir 4 tablespoons flour, and 1 teaspoon baking powder smooth in a little milk. Add 4 well beaten eggs and one pint milk. Pour into well greased frying pan and brown on both sides, turning with a cake turned.—L. A. C., New York.

Where eggs are scarce and an "extender" is needed this mixture is useful. Furthermore it offers a variation from the usual way of cooking eggs.

Nutty Eggs

Beat three eggs, add 3 tablespoons milk and one eup finely grated nut meats. Season with salt and pepper and pour into a frying pan eontaining 1 tablespoon butter. Cook until it thiekens stirring eonstantly. Serve on toast.—L. A. C., New York.

Nuts are available on most farms and can well be incorporated into far more foods than salads and desserts. This recipe for nutty eggs is a fine substitute for meat.

Eggs au Gratin

Butter a baking dish, cover the bottom with eream, break in as many eggs as desired, sprinkle eaeh with salt, pepper and dots of butter. Pour three tablespoons cream over all and cover with grated cheese. Bake until the whites become firm.—L. A. C., New York.

This attractive "baked dish" is also a good meat substitute and very attractive besides. White sauce may be used instead of the cream.

Whipped Cream Substitute

WHEN you have no eream to whip for dessert or fruit salad use a ripe apple finely grated and three tablespoonfuls of sugar put in an egg white and beat hard and fast until very light and fluffy. A drop or two of vanilla may be added if preferred. This is delicious on gelatine desserts.—L. T. B., Ill.

Maple Sugar Cake

One cup shaved maple sugar, ¼ cup of butter, 1 beaten egg. Cream together and add alternately 1¾ cups of flour in which 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder has been sifted and 2/3 cup of milk. Bake in layers and put together with maple filling.—Mrs. G. G.

Maple Filling

Cook together one cup of shaved maple sugar and one cupful of sweet cream until it forms a ball in cold water. Then pour slowly over stiffly beaten egg white, beating all the time. Flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla and beat until stiff enough to spread.—Mrs. G. G.

Built-in Cabinets

BUILT-IN eupboards in the kitchen ean be as convenient and useful as kitehen eabinets. If made in two parts, the lower part wider than the upper, the top of the lower part becomes a working shelf. If the lower section of a built-in cupboard is twenty-seven inches deep, it allows plenty of room for preparing food. If the upper seetion is twelve inehes deep, it is quite wide enough to hold dishes, utensils, and supplies without making the worker feel erowded. Fourteen inches is a good space to allow between the upper and lower seetions. Most people find it convenient if the lower part is divided into draws or bins for supplies and a cupboard for pans and kettles; the upper cupboards should have shelves for more supplies and dishes. Egg beaters, measuring cups, and the like are handy if hung from hooks under the upper seetion. Waxed and varnished linoleum eemented to the working shelf gives a good surface for all kinds of food preparation.

Somebody Will Want It

WE live on the road direct to the Country Club. The former owners had lived there all their lives and had hoarded everything probably considering it an economy. In the attie I found several hundred bottles, a variety of sizes and kinds. The junk dealer refused to buy or even haul them away. I did not want to have them dumped on the rubbish pile as the place was nearly covered with horseradish I put up several bottles and put out my sign. They all sold Saturday afternoon. Three or four people inquired for beans. The following Saturday I had the radish again along with beans and brown bread. I used all the bottles at an advantage taking in a good bit of pin-money.—Wilma E. Hicks, Maine.

Visits with the Editor

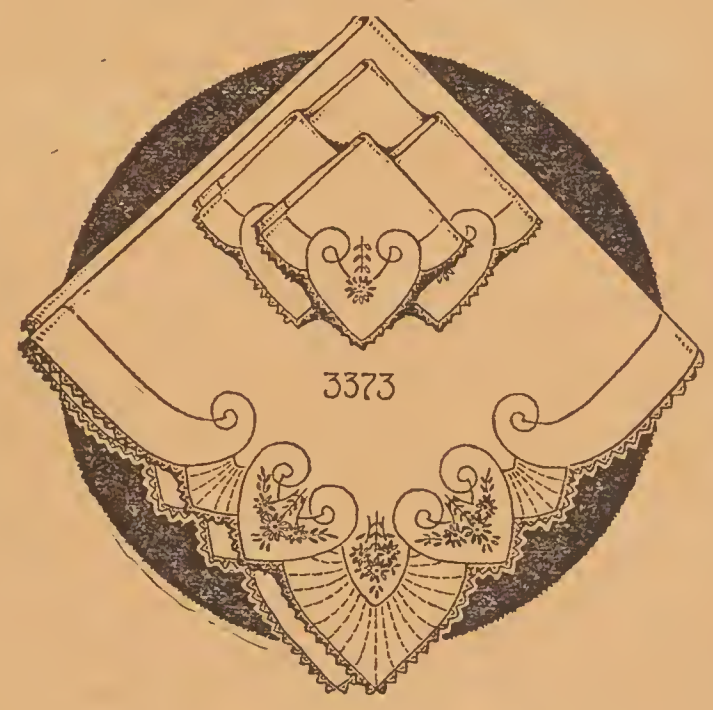
(*Continued from page* 5)

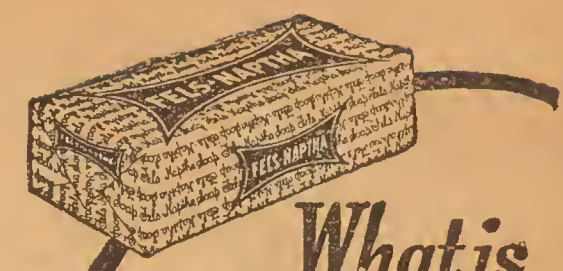
modern civilization of ours, it is more necessary than ever to have unit action and work with our fellows in government, in great business organizations, and in farm cooperatives. It is necessary, too, to depend more or less upon others for the things we eat and wear. Yet there is a limit to this. Neither government nor organization can take the place of a group of thinking individuals who have learned to do things for themselves and that the best help is self help.

We must still pop at least some of our own corn.

Beautiful Coral Luncheon Set

We have produced this very special five piece luncheon set No. 3373 on high quality guaranteed fast color fabric in coral that will give real wear. It consists of one cloth 44x44 inches, and four 14x14 inches napkins. The embroidery design is most attractive, and every woman will undoubtedly be most pleased to own such a colored luncheon set. A detailed working chart is furnished showing the exact color scheme, and where each color is used. Price of this set sent postpaid to any address only one dollar and seventy-five cents. $1.75.





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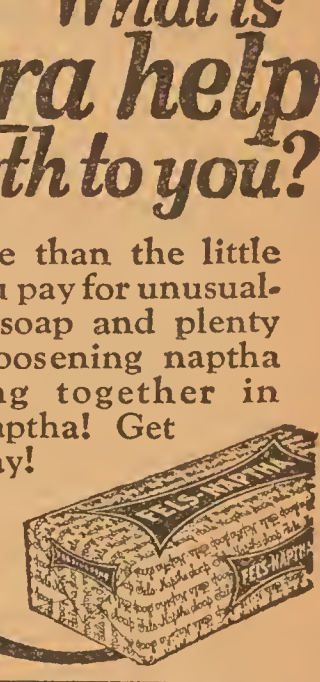

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful.

CHAPTER IV

The Desert

WE left the depôt of Sidi-bel-Abbés in the spirit in which boys leave school at the end of the half. The thought of escape from that deadly crushing monotony and weariness, to active service, change, and adventure, was inexpressibly delightful. The bitterness in my cup of joy was the knowledge that I was going before Isobel could visit Algeria, and that if we were sent to the far south, and were constantly on the move, I could only hear from her at long and irregular intervals.

I poured out my heart to her in a long letter, the night before we marched; told her I was absolutely certain I should see her again; and begged her not to waste her youth in thinking of me if a year passed without news, as I should be dead.

Having had my hour of self-pity, and having waxed magnificently sentimental, I became severely practical, made all preparations, tallowed my feet, and, laden like a beast of burden, fell in, for the last time, on the parade-ground of the Legion's barracks at Sidi-bel-Abbés.

With a hundred rounds of ammunition in our pouches, joy in our hearts, and a terriffic load upon our backs, we swung out of the gates to the music of our magnificent band, playing the March of the Legion, never heard save when the Legion goes on active service.

Merrily we sang as we tramped, passing gaily from *"Violà du Boudin"* to *"La casquette de Père Bougeaud," "Pan, pan l'Arbi," "Des marches d'Afrique," "Père Brabancon,"* and *"Soldats de la Légion,"* and other old favourites of the march.

Michael, Digby, and I were in one "four" with Maris, and behind us were Hank, Buddy, St. André, and Schwartz. At night, we shared the little tent, which we could build in a minute and a quarter, with the canvas and jointed tent-poles that we carried. We slept on our overcoats with out knapsacks for pillows, our rifles chained together and the chain handcuffed to a man's wrist.

We were keen, we were picked men, and nobody went sick or fell out. Had he done so, he would have died an unpleasant death, in which thirst, Arabs, and hyenas would have been involved.

We cheerfully did our utmost like men, cheerfully grumbled like fiends, cheerfully dropped like logs at the end of a forty-kilometre march, and cheerfully arose like automata, at the sound of the 2 a. m. reveillé bugle.

And, in time, we reached Ain-Sefra and rested to recoup and refit, the *fourrier-sergents* having a busy time, chiefly in the matter of boots.

Here we learnt that the whole of the Sahara was fermenting in one of its periodic states of unrest, simply asking for peaceful penetration, what with Touareg raids on protected villages, Senussi propaganda, tribal revolts, and sporadic outbursts of mutiny and murder.

There was also much talk of a serious concentration in the south-east, engineered from Kufra, and a "sympathetic strike" on the part of the numerous and warlike tribes along the Moroccan border.

This we gathered by talking to Arab *goumiers,* marabouts, camel-drivers, and villagers, in their own tonguc; as well as from orderlies and officers' servants who overheard the conversation of their masters at mess....

From Ain-Sefra we marched to Douargala, where a large force of all arms was concentrating, and from this place we proceeded south, either to trail the French coat in the sight of the Arab, or as a reconnaissance in force and a protective screen behind which the brigade could make its preparations at leisure and in security.

And, in the fullness of time, after endless desert marching, the batallion found itself strung out along a chain of oases between which communication was maintained by camel-patrols, which met halfway and exchanged reports, orders, information, cigarettes, and bad language.

It was at El Rasa, the last of this chain of oases (which must have marked the course of one of those subterranean rivers which are common in Northern Africa) that our half-company came in contact with the Arabs and we had our first taste of desert warfare.

Arab *goumiers* came in at dawn one day, riding in haste, with the news that they had seen the camp-fires of a big Touareg *harka* about twenty miles to the south, where an ancient well marked the "cross-roads" of two caravan routes, as old as civilization; routes charted by the bones of countless thousands of camels and of men who had trodden them until they died of thirst, starvation, heat, disease, or murder at the hands of Bedouin and Touareg nomads.

* * *

We were in touch with the enemy at last. At any moment we might be fighting for our lives. We were delirious with excitement.

At once our little force in the oasis and this Arab *harka* became a miscrocosm of the whole war, and our Lieutenant Debussy sent out a small reconnoitring force under Sergeant-Major Lejaune, which should be to the strung-out battalion what the battalion was to the brigade at Douargala.

It was the good luck of our *escouade* to be selected for this duty, and within half an hour of the arrival of the *goumiers,* we were advancing *en tirailleur* in the direction from which they had come. Over the loose, hot sand we plodded, our scouts far in advance and our flankers far out to left and right.

I would not have been elsewhere for worlds, but at the same time I wondered what the smack of a bullet felt like, and how much chance a bayonet stood against the heavy sword or the lance of a charging Arab....

There was no doubt about it that Sergeant-Major Lejaune knew his job, and I found myself wishing that he were not such a wholly hateful person.

To watch him conducting operations that day, was to watch a highly skilled artisan using his tools with the deftness and certainty of genius.

On a low, flat-topped rocky hill, we halted and rested, all except Lejaune himself and the scouts whom he sent to various distant sand-hills and low rocky eminences which, while visible from the detachment, gave a wide range of vision in the supposed direction of the enemy.

Among others set to similar tasks, I was ordered to watch one particular man and to report any movement on his part. I watched the tiny distant figure through the shimmering heat haze, which danced over the sand and stones, until my eyes ached and I was forced, from time to time, to close them and cover them with my hand.

Upon opening them after one of these brief rests, which were absolutely necessary. I saw that he was crawling back from his position. When below the skyline, he rose and ran, stooping, for a short distance. He then halted and signalled "Enemy in sight!"

The moment that I had pointed him out to Corporal Boldini, Lejaune was notified, and he sent a man named Rastignac running to an eminence, well to our left rear, and a minute later we were lining the edge of our plateau on the side to which this man had disappeared.

Here we lay concealed, and waited.

A few minutes later, the man who had been sent off, fired a shot and exposed himself on the highest point of his rocky hillock.

To my surprise, I saw our scouts retiring and running— not back to us, but to him; and a minute or two later, I saw a flutter of white on a distant sand-hill.

Rallying on the man who was firing from the top of the rock, the scouts opened fire at distant camel-mounted figures who began to appear over the sand-hills. We received no orders, save to the effect that we should lie as flat and still as the hot stones that concealed us.

Between two of these I watched the scattered fringe of Arabs increase to lines, and the lines to masses of swiftly-moving camel-riders, and soon their deep menacing cry of *"Ul-ul-ul-ul-ul-ulah Akbar,"* came to our ears like the growing roar of an advancing sea.

On swept the Arab *harka* at the top pace of their swift camels, the men in front firing from the saddle, the others brandishing their long, straight swords and waving their lances aloft.

Rapidly and steadily the little band of scouts fired into the brown of them, and, by now, every bullet was hitting man or beast in the closely-packed irregular ranks of the swiftly-advancing horde.

It was thrilling. I felt I must get a grip upon myself, or I should be shaking with excitement, and unable to shoot steadily when our turn came to take part in the fight.

And then, to my amazement, I saw that our scouts were retreating. One by one, they sprang up from behind rocks and fled to their right rear, each man dropping and firing as his neighbour rose to retreat in his turn. Before long, the little band was again in position, nearer to us and still further behind us. Increased yells, the Arabs swerved to their left and bore down upon them, men and camels falling beneath the magazine-fire of their rifles.

I could scarcely keep still. How long was this unequal fight to continue? None of the scouts had been hit by the wild fire of the camel riders, but in a couple of minutes they would be overwhelmed by this wave of mounted men, and, out-numbered by fifty to one, would have as much chance as has a fox beneath a pack of hounds.

And as I held my breath, the tiny handful again rose to their feet, turned their backs upon the Arabs, and fled as one man toward a sand-hill in our rear. With a simultaneous yell of mingled execration and triumph, the Arab *harka* swerved again, seemed to redouble their speed, and bore down upon their prey.

And then, Sergeant-Major Lejaune stood up on a rock, gave a crisp order, coolly as on parade, and, at less than fifty yards, the Arab masses received the withering blast of our magazine-fire.

Swiftly as our hands could move the bolts of our rifles and our fingers press the trigger, we fired and fired again into the surging, shrieking, struggling mob, that halted, charged, retired, and fled, leaving quite half their number behind.

But of those who were left behind, by no means all were killed or even wounded, and our orgy of slaughter rapidly turned to a desperate hand-to-hand fight with dismounted and unwounded Arabs, who, knowing they must die, had but the one idea of gaining paradise and the remission of sins, in the slaying of an infidel.

With a shout of *"Bayonette au canon,"* Lejaune had us to our feet, and launched us in a fierce bayonet-charge down the slope of our plateau upon the Arab swordsmen, who were rallying to the attack, on foot. Our disciplined rush swept them back, they broke and fled, and, still keeping us in hand, Lejaune quickly had a double rank of kneeling and standing men shooting down the fleeing or still defiant footmen, and making practice at the remains of the mounted *harka* disappearing over the skyline.

Within half an hour of the first signalling of the approach of the enemy, the only Arabs in sight were those that lay singly and in little bloodstained heaps, in the shallow valley into which they had been decoyed by our scouts.

It was a neat little action, reflecting the highest credit on Lejaune and on the man who was the senior in charge of the scouts. The latter, one Gontran, was promoted corporal, in orders next day, and Sergeant-Major Lejaune made *adjudant.*

The Arabs must have lost over a hundred men in this fight, as against our three killed and five wounded.

Such was my first experience of war, my first "smelling of powder" and my blooding. I had killed a man with cold steel and I think at least three with my rifle.

Reflecting on this I was glad to remember that these Touaregs are human wolves, professional murderers, whose livelihood is robbery with violence, which commonly takes the form of indescribable and unmentionable tortures.

Nor is the *Roumi,* the infidel dog, the favorite object of their treacherous attack, save in so far as he is more rewarding object of attention. They are as much the scourge and terror of the Arab villager, the nomad herdsman, or the defenceless negro, as they are of the wealthy caravan or their peaceful co-religionists of the town, the *douar,* and the oasis.

I found afterwards that Digby had had his coat torn under the armpit by a spear, which, as he remarked, was not fair wear, but tear, on a good coat. He had shot his assailant at a range which he estimated as being a good half-inch, and he was troubled with doubts as to whether this would be considered quite sporting in the best Arab circles.

"Of course," he said, "the bird wasn't actually 'sitting'—though he's sitting now....."

Michael, being particularly good with the bayonet, and a noted winner of bayonet v. bayonet competitions, had used the butt of his rifle in the mêlée, and seemed to think it unfair of the Arab to wear a turban, that diminishes the neat effectiveness of this form of fighting! However, neither of them was hurt, nor were any of our immediate friends.

Having buried our dead and obliterated their graves, we retired slowly toward El Rasa, weary to death and thoroughly pleased with ourselves, to make our report.....

* * *

The pitched battle of El Rasa was fought next day, our battalion holding the oasis against tremendous odds until supports came from the brigade, and the Arabs learnt what quick-firing little mule-guns can do, when given such a target as a huge mob of horse and camel-men advancing *en masse* over a level plain.

As my part in this battle was confined to lying behind the bole of a palm tree and shooting whenever I had something to shoot at, I have no adventures to relate. I might as well have spent the day on a rifle-range.

But I saw a magnificent charge of a couple of squadrons of Spahis upon a vastly superior number of Arab cavalry which, shaken by artillery fire, appeared to be hanging in doubt as to whether to make one of their fierce rushes, overwhelming and desperate, upon the infantry lining the edge of the oasis. It was a thrilling and unforgettable sight.....

After the single victory of El Rasa, the brigade moved on southward and we pre-

(*Continued on page 24*)

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ROGERS WHITE LEGHORN quality chicks are guaranteed. The hatching eggs are all graded to the N. Y. State certified standard. 80% hatches make it possible to reduce over standard grade price after Apr. 15th. Send for our feeding suggestions and prices. C. A. ROGERS, Bergen, N. Y.

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TANCRED-CORNELL STRAIN — Single Comb White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds at $16 per 100, Postage paid. Hatching eggs $2 per setting, postage paid; $5 per 100, shipped Express Collect. WHITE BLOOM POULTRY FARM, Williamson, N. Y.

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1000—10 WEEK OLD S. C. White Leghorn pullets. hatched Feb. 1, Wyckoff strain, $1.00 each. N. Y. State certified Eggs and Chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. L. STEWART, Perry, N. Y.

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LEGHORN CHICKS—Giant Heavyweight Large Type, Standard-bred breeders you have always wanted. Get big healthy chicks from these two and three year old heavy winter laying birds. Hatch only large-sized pure white eggs. Give you either Hollywood, Tancred or Barron separate strains. Extra discount offer. Free price list. Telegraph for price and quick shipping date. FARM SERVICE, Route A-2, Tyrone, Pa.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Vermont Bred, Grown, Supervised, and Accredited Baby Chicks, from vigorous dark high production stock, same as produced our 200 layers. Buy Vermont Chicks. Circular with prices. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, $14 per 100; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, $16 per 100; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, $18 per 100. Left-overs, $10 per 100. Lower prices in larger quantities. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily with plenty on hand for sale. Custom hatching. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

MAY PRICES.—White Leghorn Chix. Our own production bred flock. 100 chix $10.00; 500—$47.50; 1000—$90.00. 100% live chix delivered free. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS—Single Comb White Leghorns exclusively. My 26th year breeding the large productive kind. Flock average 50% egg yield all through the winter months. One breed, One quality, One price—$15.00 per 100. GRANT MOYER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, the world's best layers. Circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN White Leghorn chicks. Leaders in egg production and show winners. May Prices: 100—$11.00; 500—$52.50; 1000—$100.00. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

HIGHEST 10-BIRD Barred Rock Contest Pen in United States 1926. Record 2347 eggs. Hatching eggs. Sold on chicks till May 15th, 20% discount thereafter. H. VAN WINKLE, Box A, Camden, New York.

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Hatching eggs $6.00 per 12 postpaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Stock for sale. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville. Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys—Original Gold Coin strain, yearlings and young toms, bred from first-prize winners. Write MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, Ohio.

EXCEPTIONALLY Fine Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Hardy, vigorous, free range stock with massive frames and finest markings. Eggs 75c, 10-$6. Book order now. MAPLE DRIVE FARM, Dansville, N. Y.

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POULTRY—DUCK—TURKEY EGGS

TURKEY EGGS—From our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Don't fail to write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TEN BOURBON Red Turkey Eggs $5.00; Fifteen Black Giant hen eggs $1.75. GEO. LEHMAN, Amaranth, Penna.

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PUREBRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkey eggs $6 for 12, 60c each for less, postpaid. MRS. D. J. WASHBURN, Adams, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE Gold Bank Strain turkey eggs for hatching, 50 cents each. MRS. A. M. ANSTED, Rodman, N. Y.

PUREBRED INDIAN RUNNER Hatching Eggs $1.75—15; $9—hundred. MRS. J. CARLSON, Clintonville, Conn.

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EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

COD LIVER OIL for poultry, tested light yellow Vitamin potency guaranteed, 5 Gal. $8; 10 gal. $15 at N. Y. Sample gallon $2.25 postpaid. JACONE PRODUCT CO., 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUY Cod Liver Oil and Brewers' Yeast for poultry and Live Stock. Used by Experiment Stations and the U. S. Government. NORWEGIAN OIL—Tested, Finest Vitamine Content Guaranteed. 30 gal. Freight collect—$32.00, 5 gal. Express collect—$16.00, 1 gal. Postpaid $2.50. BREWERS' YEAST—Tested, 100 lbs. Freight collect—$30.00, 50 lbs. Express collect—$16.00, 25 lbs. Express collect—$9.00, 5 lbs. Postpaid—$2.00. Cash with order or C. O. D. THE HARRIS LABORATORIES, Tuckahoe, New York.

DAIRY—BARN EQUIPMENT

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

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DELCO PLANT and Batteries $125. 2 Empire double units, pump engine and pipe $125. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerfield, Pa.

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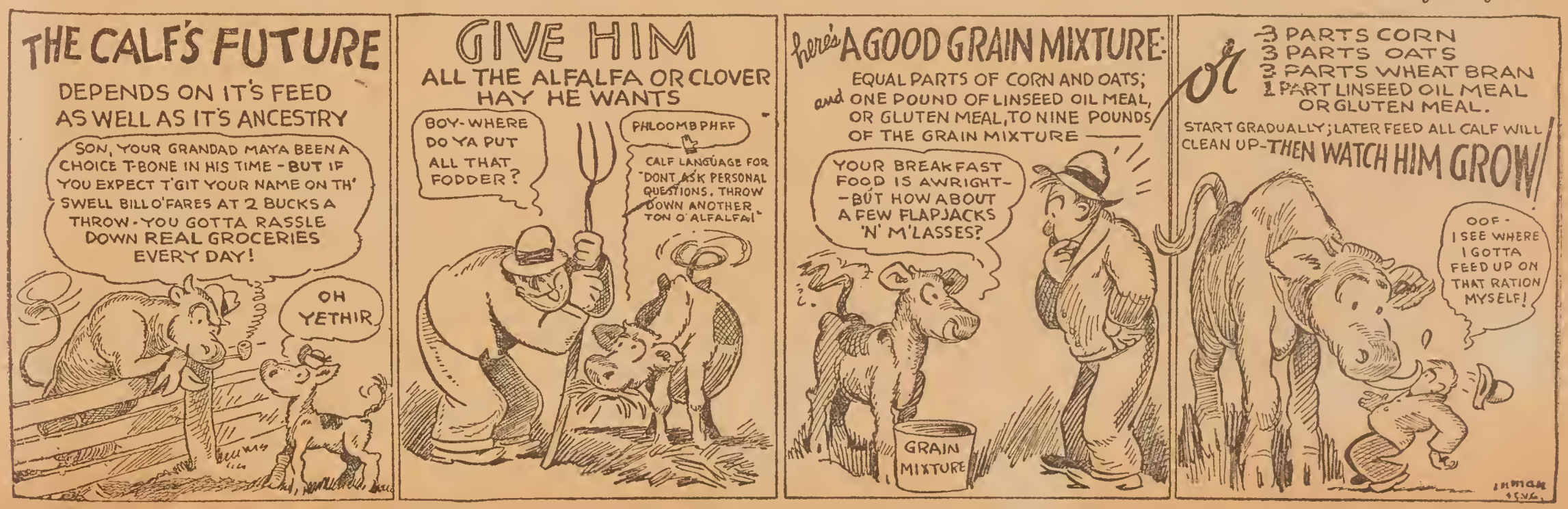
WANT TO RENT FARM—Small rent, on shares, or in partnership with owner. BOX 416, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get—our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Raise Calves* — By Ray Inman



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240 ACRES, two houses, 30 registered Jerseys accredited; electricity, tools. Near school, concrete, town. $15,000. BOX 73, Troy, Pa.

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WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; we furnish bank reference; lots held separate when requested. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City

AMERICAN WIDOW with boy 14 desires housekeeping position in motherless family. BOX 417, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED—Young man nineteen, experienced worker, wants job on farm July and August. State full particulars and wages when writing. Address BOX E, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Married poultryman and milker. Also married herdsman for purebred herd. $80 to start and privileges. Can use extra milker and single man at $60. BOX 415, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

REAL OPPORTUNITY for dirt farmer; best agricultural county in Michigan; 60 miles from Detroit, near St. Clair River; 80 acres under cultivation; barn, fences, implements. Married man willing to work on percentage basis preferred. BOX 411, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10—$2.00. Buckwheat, $1.00, $1.75, postpaid 3rd zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup $2.50 a gal. N. F. PUTNAM, So. Ryegate, Vt.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX INCH White Pine Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—$25.00 per thousand—five thousand feet $100.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price. One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices. Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

SUPERIOR GRAFTING WAX for successful grafting. 1 lb. 45c; 3 lbs. $1.20. Postpaid. VICTOR MFG. CO., So. Weymouth, Mass.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

FOR SALE—1 nine ft. Deen Fly Shuttle Loom and 1 cutting machine. ARTHUR W. COX, Yorktown Heights, New York.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Promptly! Inexpensively! FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed, postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Mary, Martha Washington. Rust Proof, $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand, prepaid. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

SEND $1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth $3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut.

DOUBLE PETUNIA SEEDS. Mixed colors, Sturdy New England seeds. Packet 30 cents. Large single, 20 cents. PETUNIA GARDENS, South Easton, Mass.

RHUBARB ROOTS $1.00 per Dozen; $4.00 per 100. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Delaware.

DAHLIAS, Gladiolus, Roses, Shrubs, Hedges, Fruit Trees, etc. Ask for catalog. PLEASANT VIEW GARDEN, Dansville, N. Y.

CERTIFIED RASPBERRY, Blackberry, Strawberry Plants, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Japanese Barberry, Spireas, Hydrangeas, etc. Everything guaranteed. Lowest prices. List free. BAKER'S NURSERY, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

5 MADERIA VINES, a beautiful climbing vine, 5 single tuberose and 12 choice gladiolus bulbs for $1.00. Postpaid. RALPH BENJAMIN, Calverton, Long Island.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE—Certified Black Cap Columbian and Cuthbert Raspberry sets, prices right. C. F. WHEELER, Mannsville, N. Y.

DAHLIAS: Beautiful assorted colors, $1 dozen, postpaid. STUART BRIGGS, Clifton Springs, R. No. 1, New York.

Barley—Clover—Oats

FOR SALE—Alpha Barley, Victory Oats, Alsike Clover, Marquis Spring Wheat. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Kendaia, Seneca Co., N. Y.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY and Ithacan Oats—the new, white, high-yielding, Cornell variety: College inspected. Canada Field Peas. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

Fruit Trees

FRUIT TREES and plants direct from grower. Reliable stock. Reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. EDW. ROWAN NURSERY, 5 Maple St., Dansville, N. Y.

Gladiolus Bulbs

GLADIOLUS BULBS—The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection: Thirty, ALL DIFFERENT, including lavender, salmon, blotched, Holland Giant, etc., blooming size, with planting directions, $1, postpaid. Easily grown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send for 36-page Gladiolus Book describing 175 magnificent varieties. Has special offers. Tells how to grow. Contains 40 illustrations. It's free! HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

DAHLIA AND GLADIOLUS Bulbs, select collection, 500 varieties. Send for a catalog—it's free! Get a trial order, 12 dahlia tubers, mixed varieties, labeled, no two alike, $1.25. THE MOOSE DAHLIA FARM, Wayland, N. Y.

25 CHOICE GLADIOLUS for $1.10, postpaid, value $2.50. All colors, selected from finest named varieties. L. DEGLER, Gladiolus Grower, 1128 Green St., Reading, Pa.

Plants

CABBAGE PLANTS. My frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities $1.00 per 1000. By mail postpaid: 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25. Tomato plants leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.50, 1000 for $2.50. By express, 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY, Black, Purple and Red Raspberry plants. Why take a chance? We are willing to take it for you. We guarantee to deliver you plants, true to name, freshly dug from new fields, that will be sure to please you. F. G MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

DISEASE-FREE Cuthbert, Columbian raspberry plants, clean healthy. Satisfaction or money returned. Ask for list. M. CULVER, 238 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

30 MILLION "Frostproof" Cabbage plants—If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail prepaid 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. Earliest of All and Golden Acre, $2.00 thousand. Prompt Shipments, delivered good condition or money back. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants leading varieties, Earliana, Stone, Acme and Greater Baltimore Tomato Plants 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Portorican Yam Potato Plants 500, $1.75; 1000, $2.50 all prepaid. Packed damp moss, satisfaction guaranteed. JEFFERSON FARMS, Albany, Ga.

"FROSTPROOF" Cabbage Plants Ready—Copenhagen, Succession, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Mail prepaid 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. Tomato Plants, Prepaid 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50; Expressed 10,000. $15.00. Well packed, good delivery guaranteed. WHOLESALE PLANT CO., Thomasville, Ga.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Ready for field. Transplanted Golden acre cabbage and Big Boston Lettuce $8.00 per 1000. Ready for transplanting or potting in cold frame or hot-bed. Tomatoes—Earliana, Bonny Best, Jewel, Stone, Matchless, $3.00 per 1000. Peppers—Ruby King, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant $3.00 per 1000. Egg Plant—Black Beauty and New York Improved $5.00 per 1000. Salvia and Aster Seedlings $5.00 per 1000. All plants prepaid by parcel post. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

FROSTPROOF PLANTS—Bermuda Onion, Large type early Wakefield Cabbage, 500—75c; 1000—$1.25; 5000—$5.00. Now Shipping. Satisfaction guaranteed. Other plants. Catalog, valuabel information free. PROGRESS PLANT-CO., Ashburn, Georgia.

Seed Corn

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes—90% or better February test. State College bred. 500 bushels for sale. $3 per bushel; 50 bushels or more $2.75. F. O. B. Montoursville. Cash or sent C. O. D. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Penna.

FOR SALE—Seed corn, 1925 crop, Lancaster sure crop, tested by Farm Bureau. 100 p. c. germination. O. P. TITUS, Neshaminy, Pa.

SEEDS—Sweet Potatoes

Seed Potatoes

SEED POTATOES: Green Mountains, Sir Walter Raleigh and Irish Cobblers. All northern grown from heavy yielding strain. Price $5.50 per 150 lb. sack. Order at once, stock limited. Cash or check with order. Prompt shipments. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Moravia, N. Y.

An Interesting Trip

How We Went to the National Dairy Show

By CHARLES GOODWIN and WARD WINSOR

(EDITORS NOTE: *These two boys traveled in the box car with the New York State Boys and Girls Club Cattle*).

WE long worked for and looked forward to the trip to the 1926 National Dairy Show which was held at Detroit. We started from Guilford with nine head of 4-H Club calves in the car. We went to Syracuse where our car was put on a siding. At this point eleven more 4-H Club calves were loaded.

We left Syracuse Friday night and arrived in Niagara Falls the next morning. We were very fortunate by having to lay over on the siding, for we were able to visit the Falls and the Rapids. It is a wonderful sight. On Sunday morning we arrived at Windsor, just across the river from Detroit. We had no trouble keeping awake for there were too many sights to be seen. Traveling in a box-car on a ferry was new to us and besides we were fortunate enough to see some real boats, the Great Lakes Steamers. They were far too large for our lakes at home. After being ferried across we were taken seven miles through the city to the State fair grounds where our leader was waiting for us. In a short time we were unloaded and all settled in the cattle barn.

Ward Winsor and Charles Goodwin who went to the Dairy Show in a box car.

Fitting the Calves

After feeding and watering ourselves as well as the calves we hit the "hay", as they say, for a full night's sleep. The next morning we began our routine of fitting the stock. The next day some of the boys arrived to help us. After clipping the heads and tails of most of the calves we cleaned all of them with an electric vacuum groomer. A system of grooming and feeding was followed each day. Within the next day or two all of the N. Y. State boys and girls had arrived.

The boys spent most of their time during the next few days feeding and grooming their animals. Whenever the boys had some spare time they would go through the cattle barns. They were always on the watch to see if they could pick up new ideas. Their time was not wasted.

We Visit the Ford Plant

One afternoon during the week we visited Henry Ford's plant where we saw a "fliver" put together every 15 minutes. On Sunday we all went into the city for the big banquet. At the banquet the winners of the dairy judging and demonstration contests were announced. After the banquet we returned to the fair grounds to give our animals the final finishing touches, for the next day was show day.

It would have filled anyone with joy to have seen how much interest the boys had in the exhibit. Everyone tried to do his best. Six boys kept an all night watch the night before the show. The night was split up into three shifts or watches. A different pair of boys took each shift. These two boys would keep watch to see that the animals did not get dirty, while the other four boys were sleeping.

Early Monday morning everyone was on the job. We worked out a system by which everyone knew just exactly what he was to do, so there was no confusion. Just before the calves were to go into the arena they were given extra feed, rubbed, and their horns and hoofs polished. They certainly looked good. We won five first, two second and two third prizes on our cattle. We entered three boys in the showmanship contest and won Champion general showman, third prize general showman, Champion Holstein showman and third prize Holstein showman. There was plenty of competition which made it more interesting. It was a day that the boys will never forget. That $560 in premium money and the gold medals looked good to those who had been paying the bills.

On Tuesday we took care of the stock and then watched the show in the open classes and tried to learn something that would be of benefit to us. Some of the boys and their leaders started for home. On Wednesday we "spotted" our car and had our hay and other equipment put in it so that when the car was placed about 10 o'clock that night we were already to load the stock. We had help enough so that it took us just thirty minutes to lead the twenty head down to the car and put them in. Everything was planned ahead so everyone knew what was expected of him.

Glad to Get Home

We left Detroit Thursday morning and after traveling continually arrived in Syracuse early Friday night. We saw many things of interest while on our return from the show. We were fortunate enough to see a boat go through the locks at Lockport, N. Y. When evening overtook us we would crawl up on our deck and prepare ourselves for a sleep. The weather was getting very cold. The pounding of the car on the rails and the chilly night air together made it hard for us to get much rest. We will never forget the last two nights on the road.

We left the eleven head in Syracuse Saturday morning and Sunday morning we were back in good old Guilford. It looked good to us after having been gone almost three weeks. We could write a whole book on this trip but will close our story by saying that the trip to the National Dairy Show, where one can see some of the finest dairy cattle in the world as well as the sights while going to and from the Show, is certainly well worth working for even if it did take us three years. We hope that more boys and girls can make such a trip.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Long, bright Burley for cigarette or pipe, 5 lb. $1.75, ten $3.00. Cigarette case free with 10 lb. Burley. Best grade chewing, 5 lb. $1.25. Smoking, 5 lb. $1.00. Pipe free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay postmaster. FARMERS UNION, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BUY DIRECT FROM MAUFACTURER—One barrel or case packed with dishes. SECONDS. Not less than 100 pieces. Contains cups, saucers, various sized plates, oatmeals, sauce dishes, platters, sugars, creamers, etc. Price $5.50 per barrel. Same conditions on decorated ware $9.00 per barrel.

Attractful 100 piece gold band dinner set, service for twelve people. Guaranteed, $12.00. Send $5.50, $9.00 or $12.00 check or money order. If freight is over $1.00 we pay difference. Barrels unlimited. Shpped from our warehouses, Boston or New York. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Dept. D., 541 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL OF Slightly Imperfected crockery containing over 100 useful dishes, $6.00 prepaid. Circular on request. WINIKER BROTHERS, Dept. 110, Millis, Mass.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Poultry and Egg Company Fails to Make Returns

Enclosed please find egg case tag of the Farmers' Poultry and Egg Company. I shipped this firm five cases of white eggs on February 28, also two cases on March 5. I have not received any check for same and cannot get any reply to my letters concerning same. As a reader and member of your service bureau I ask you to look this up.

THIS is not the only complaint we have received against the Farmers' Poultry and Egg Company. The Service Bureau has several others of a similar character. We are informed by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets that it also holds a number of complaints as well as protested checks. In addition, the *New York Packer* reports that that publication has received complaints.

Recalls A. Paul, Jr., Failure

The Farmers' Poultry and Egg Company is said to be under proprietorship of a Mr. Lieberman. At one time this Mr. Lieberman is said to have been in the employ of the A. Paul Jr. Company which went through a rather sensational failure about a year and a half ago, failing for about $16,000. The farmers received something like 23c on the dollar. The A. Paul Jr. Company was under the proprietorship of the Fassburg Brothers. It is said that the Fassburg Bros. have been in the employ of the Farmers' Poultry and Egg Company from its inception a little over a year ago, up to very recently, at least.

Licensed and bonded dealers are, on the average, a high grade class of dealers. Once in a while one will slip in, who causes trouble. However, the Department of Agriculture and Markets is quick to call a halt. Naturally, before shipping to any one with whom you are not acquainted, write to the Service Bureau for credit ratings.

Just as we go to press, we are informed that the store of the Farmers' Poultry and Egg Company has closed and that some of the employees are looking for other jobs around the market. Undoubtedly this marks the final chapter to this frm's career. All those who hold claims against this firm should write the Service Bureau immediately giving all the details.

Chicken Thief Reward Appreciated

Service Bureau Department
Dear Friends:

I hope you will pardon my delay in acknowledging receipt of check of $100 which I and family all appreciated so much. At springtime with a family of seven children to clothe and school it means a lot to me, and I wish you to know how much I thank you for your kindness and promptness and hope the other rewards will do as much good as mine has done.

Yours very thankfully,
RICHARD A. TUTTLE.
Canandaigua, N. Y., R.F.D. No. 5.

Another Grape Buyer Fails to Make Good on Protested Checks

ANOTHER grape buyer, Mr. Louie John, 405 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y., bobs up as being a writer of worthless checks. We hold three protested checks, sent us by growers in the vicinity of Penn Yan, who sold grapes to Mr. John last Fall. Our private investigator reports that from all appearances Mr. John's circumstances undoubtedly warrant the satisfactory settlement of these claims. However, he has never replied to any of our correspondence as well as that of our subscribers.

In view of the fact that the receivers of these protested checks all live within a short distance of each other, is an excellent opportunity for the farmers to get together and do something themselves and to make an example of these writers of "rubber" checks..

Auto Service Company's Manager Under Arrest

I am enclosing a circular of the Cooperative Automobile Service Corporation of Newark, N. J. Will you find out if this is a reliable Company?

THE literature that was attached to our subscriber's question establishes this Corporation as one similar to the great many that have been exposed in the columns of the Service Bureau, promising all kinds of service for a $25.00 fee. This service includes a saving on gasoline, tires, oil, towing and first-aid service, etc. We have never placed any confidence in these kind of service organizations.

In this specific instance, however, we have gone into the matter more deeply than just considering it "another service organization". We have been informed by Captain F. E. Brex of the Detective Bureau of the Newark Police Department that the general manager of the Service Corporation, a Mr. John M. Skala (alias, John Novak, alias, John M. Cabana) was arrested in Newark as a fugitive from East St. Louis, Ill., on an indictment charging him with obtaining money under false pretences, also for jumping bail bond of $2000 in the same case.

General Manager Has Long Police Record

The Department of Public Safety of Newark is also in possession of information from Chief of Police Berry of East St. Louis, stating that there are about 25 additional complaints against Skala. Skala is said to have admitted that he has been arrested in the following cities: New York (twice), St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Chicago, Ill., Hammond, Ind., East St. Louis, Ill., and he is at present awaiting extradition to East St. Louis from Newark.

The police of Newark in giving the above information state that up to the present time they have no knowledge of any local complaints against the Corporation of which Skala was a member. This Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey on January 17, 1927.

Service Bureau Report for March, 1927

W. Smith, Cooperstown, N. Y...	$ 23.83
H. S. Wilcox, Canton, N. Y.	12.74
W. B. Kerst, Sabael, N. Y.	1.96
F. Samanski, Savona, N. Y.	5.00
C. C. Terwilliger, Delanson, N.Y.	25.00
O. S. Glover, Cutchogue, N. Y. ..	16.54
R. B. Jackson, Ticonderoga, N.Y.	100.00
J. S. Mitchell, Pope Mills, N. Y.	41.38
Anthony Banuat, Bloomville, N.Y.	25.00
C. A. Heller, Waterloo, N. Y. ..	11.38
Roy Mealus, Glenfield, N. Y.	13.00
Mrs. J. Bloom, Olanta, Pa.	1.27
C. N. Freer, Kerhonkson, N. Y...	28.55
N. A. Cleveland, Mansfield, Pa...	25.00
R. E. Howe, Ulster, Pa.	71.22
E. I. Hunt, LaGrangeville, N. Y.	50.00
J. Larsen, Franklin, Pa.	11.90
E. L. Earl, Penn Yan, N. Y.	8.42
C. S. Wolford, Port Byron, N. Y.	4.50
N. F. Morenus, Merrickville, N.Y.	35.40
O. Whitbeck, Merrickville, N.Y.	27.60
W. E. DuMond. Merrickville, N.Y.	30.80
Frank White, Merrickville, N. Y.	30.80
W. Charles, Merrickville, N. Y...	23.60
C. McLachian, Merrickville, N.Y.	82.00
R. Steibur, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	21.20
C. Avery, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	14.00
L. C. Wheat, Merrickville, N. Y.	11.60
G. Trinper, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	19.57
C. Baldwin, Merrickville, N. Y...	22.50
S. Bidwell, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	21.20
C. Johnston, Merrickville, N. Y.	27.80
F. Vickers, Merrickville, N. Y...	7.40
A. Thomas, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	16.40
W. Whitbeck, Merrickville, N. Y.	17.77
C. DuMond, Merrickville, N. Y...	16.87
A. DuMond, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	6.80
D. Baldwin, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	6.80
B. Tennant, Merrickville, N. Y...	5.20
F. Drake, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	13.60
S. B. Hoyt, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	15.40
H. Place, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	13.40
W. J. Morenus, Merrickville, N.Y.	6.07
S. Wheat, Merrickville, N. Y. ..	8.40
A. Gharke, Merrickville. N. Y. ..	3.60
J. M. Porter, Merrickville, N. Y.	2.60
H. Lombardi, Merrickville, N. Y.	.80
Mrs. L. Bloom, Olanta, Pa.	5.80
F. M. Kohler, Elkland, Pa.	1.56
C. VanDoeslaar, Williamson, N.Y.	5.49
J. M. Briggs, Deposit, N. Y.	5.00
M. E. Rozell. LaGGrangeville, N.Y.	2.00
L. H. Cornell, Jasper, N. Y.	3.00
	$1,009.53

Cannot Locate Cloth Company

Do you know anything about the Good Wear Cloth Company of Asbury Park, New Jersey? Is this firm reliable?

WE have been unable to establish contact with the Good Wear Cloth Company. We are informed by the Chamber of Commerce of Asbury Park, that this concern is not a member of that body. Furthermore, the Secretary states that as far as their information is concerned, there is no such firm in Asbury Park. We had our private investigation service look up the concern, but they have been unable to make a report due to the fact that they have been unable to establish the whereabouts of the concern. It is believed that the company uses Asbury Park merely as a mailing address.

Produce Dealer Goes Out of Business

IT has been announced by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets that Joseph E. Sorbello, lately doing business as a commission merchant at 355 Washington St., New York City, has discontinued business. Apparently it is not a bankruptcy case or failure of any kind but simply that Sorbello has discontinued doing business. However, it is stated that Sorbello owes a number of firms in the New York trade as well as having a number of outstanding shippers' accounts. It is said that most of the shippers are located around Kennett Square, Pa. Practically all of the outstanding accounts are for mushrooms shipped to Sorbello.

Growers and shippers holding claims against Sorbello should immediately communicate with the Service Bureau or with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany. All claims must be filed before July 6, 1927 in order to derive the protection of the bond which Sorbello furnished when he obtained his license from the State.

"Don't Let Them Bluff You"

A short time ago a doctor removed my daughter's adenoids and tonsils and another doctor gave the anesthetic. The doctor who operated presented an itemized bill which included the other doctor's fee. Between the day of the operation and the time I paid my bill in full I received several bills of $7.50 from the doctor who administered the anesthetic. I did not hear any more from him after I paid the bill to the doctor who operated and took it for granted that this doctor had hired the other doctor and had included his bill with his own and that he had paid him.

"About a month ago I received a letter from a collection agency saying that they had authority to collect $9.50 from me for this other doctor. The previous bills had only asked for $7.50. I wrote to the agency and explained the situation. On November 6, I received a letter from another collection agency saying that the account had been placed in their hands by the first agency, preparatory to issuing a writ of summons against me. They claim that they have secured data about me that they will not use if I settle this claim at once. I do not know of anything that they could find out against me. They stated that they would start court proceedings within seven days if I did not settle the claim.

YOU are not liable to this second doctor. This looks like an ordinary bluff. It is almost a hold-up. The principal is not liable if the agent employs a sub-agent on his own behalf. The fact that the doctor who operated included this other doctor's fee on his bill, the bill that you paid in full, plainly shows that that was the situation in this case and that you did not contract independently with this second doctor. It is hard for us to believe that any lawyer would bring suit for such a small amount upon such a weak proposition. If suit is brought just tell your story to the judge. Don't let them bluff you.

—the hardware your new house needs

ARE you building a new home on your farm this summer? If you are, pay particular attention to the door hinges and locks and the cupboard and window hardware. A good building deserves good hardware, and the difference in cost between poor and good is so little that it is poor economy to buy anything but the best. There is no greater nuisance than a door that doesn't swing free or sags, or locks that won't catch. And you can so easily avoid it by getting well made hardware.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man has been very particular in picking out this class of goods, and from long years of experience, he understands the differences that you would probably not be able to distinguish by merely looking at them. The best way to do is to go to him and let him help you select the things that he knows will give you long, trouble-free service. It will save you a lot of money in the long run and it is always as easy to put on a good lock as a poor one. Go talk to the "Farm Service" Hardware Man nearest you about builders' hardware and have the difference in such things explained to you. You will be under no obligation.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

A Square Deal for Dirt Road Farmers

(*Continued from page 2*)

I WAS much interested in your article "Give Farmers On Dirt Roads a Square Deal". It was full of truth and covers a great deal of ground and still there is much more injustice that was not touched upon.

While they are taxed for building, maintaining and clearing snow from the good main roads, the dirt roads are left neglected with snow piled high until late in season, necessitating traveling with sleighs when the main roads have been scraped of snow and are entirely bare, causing many times long hauls over bare ground or transferring loads to wagons. Again, farmers are compelled to pay for a year's license on cars and trucks when there are several months when they are unable to use them at all. This injustice could be easily remedied by granting a nine months' license fee for this class of farmers beginning April 1st.

And last but not least, when a farmer tries to hire some help they are all getting jobs on the road at wages he can not compete with and where they may merely put in time and draw pay. This is not overdrawn, but is some galling to the farmer sweating from early till late to pay taxes for many of these fellows to loll in the shade and draw wages enough through summer months so they do not have to make a pretense of work in winter.

It would seem that everything possible is being done to make things a little harder for this class of farmers who are mostly past the meridian of life with no help available. Schools are being closed so if there are any children the problem of travel with snow and bare roads has to be met. Milk stations are being closed meaning much longer hauls under the same difficulty. If these conditions continue it will be but a short time before there will be but few farmers except along the good roads.

Conditions Bad for Farmers

I sometimes wonder how many people realize the pitiful situation that exists among a large number of this class of dirt road farmers. People who several years ago bought and paid for small farms, were thrifty and industrious, rearing their families in a good comfortable manner and were considered well-to-do, today in their declining years are left alone unable to till their soil, with cost of living and taxes mounted until it is utterly impossible to even meet the taxes from the farm income. Many are barely eking out an existence and there is actual suffering in sickness for the want of care and the necessities needed, for if they had beside their little farm a sum laid by for a rainy day it has long since vanished to pay high taxes or the exorbitant cost of a short illness. This situation is no fault of theirs; existing conditions have brought them to this pass.

Teachers, railroad employees and others who are assured of a good salary, may after having rendered services a certain number of years draw a pension and I recently saw where they are trying to pension government employees.

Have you ever heard of such a move being started for the man who feeds the world? Who puts in longest hours with uncertain remuneration for all his labor? Now why not? Let us hear from others on this topic, A Square Deal For Dirt Road Farmers.

* * *

Money Must Be Found for Dirt Roads

I AM glad that you are giving space in your paper to discussion of the problem of rural roads. This problem is a serious one and its solution would be a relief to town and county officials. Not enough attention has been given to the rural cross roads and roads leading off from the main highways. The taxpayers living on the state roads and the main roads near the villages and cities have had the lion's share of the benefits of highway improvement. Many of the country roads have had little or nothing in the way of improvement. This condition, however, is not usually due to the indifference or incompetence of town boards or town superintendents but is due to the fact that road building for present needs is expensive, and there is not money enough available to take care of all the country roads. Hence the more important roads are taken care of first and progress in improving the rest is painfully slow.

More Money Needed

Some way should be found to obtain more money for road building without putting any more burden on real estate. There is a general sentiment among rural people that the cars and trucks which wear our roads out so quickly should pay more than they do for the building and maintenance of our highways. The fairest means of bringing this about would seem to be by the imposition of a gasoline tax, the proceeds of which should be used entirely for road building, as is done in most other states, and a fair percentage of the money thus raised should go to the towns for rural road building and maintenance. The town superintendents will show results if they can get the money to spend on the roads.

I have known a great many town highway superintendents, and I humbly take off my hat to them. As a class they are conscientiously striving to do a difficult job well. They are subject to criticism and complaints and receive more kicks than bouquets. The fortunate ones are those who are quite deaf. Yet they carry on the best they can with the limited funds they have to spend.

I cannot see how any better results would be obtained by appointing town superintendents instead of electing them. If they were appointed by town boards, an incompetent man might hold his job through pull. If appointed by the county superintendent, he would be subject to his dictation, and responsible to him instead of to the people of the town. Under the present system of electing town road officials, an incompetent man will not last long. The people will dispose of him either at the caucus or the election. To be sure, some good men may be voted down but as a rule a good man who convinces the people that he is doing his best will be able to hold his job. Our town superintendents, elected by the people as they are at present, will show results if they have the money to use.—G. W. C.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 20*)

ceded it, the weeks that followed being a nightmare of marching that ended in the worse nightmare of garrison duty in the ultimate, furthermost, desert outpost of Zinderneuf, where we had the initial misfortune of losing Digby and many of our friends, including Hank and Buddy.

They departed to the mounted infantry school at Tanout-Azzal, where the gental art of mule handling was taught, and the speed of the swift marching legionary increased by mounting him on a mule. A company of such men was thus rendered as mobile squadron.

It was a cruel blow to Michael and me, this separation from our brother and from those best of friends, Hank and Buddy.

However, we were certain to be reunited sooner or later, and there was nothing to do but to make the best of this and the other drawbacks and miseries of Zinderneuf.

(To Be Continued)

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more MONEY from your cows

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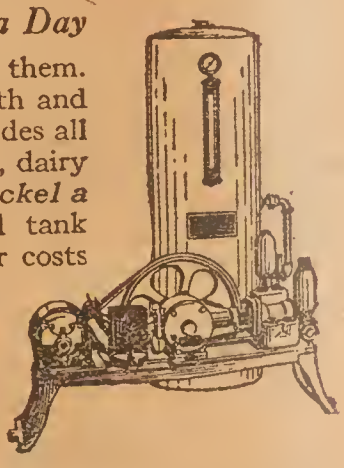

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

APRIL 30, 1927

APR 26 1927

What Does Your Child Read?

What He Reads Now Actually Becomes Part of His Mental Make-Up

By SHARLEY DALE

MATURE people forget how real is the land of books to the normal child. It is a haven of joys and and mysteries, peopled with noble souls and delightful companions. Introduce your daughter to "Eugenia Grandet"; let her pal with "Ramona"; laugh with "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" and confide in "Silas Marner". Rescue your boy occasionally from the meanness of the boy next door and let him romp with "David Copperfield"; explore the Mississippi with "Tom Sawyer"; sail the seven seas with "Gulliver"; dream with "Rip Van Winkle", and ride with "Robin Hood". These playmates will not tease your girl nor bully your boy. From them they will learn to be clean, true and self-reliant. They will point the way to a rich full life. A child who knows and loves these characters, who lives in intimacy with the great—folks of history during the formative period, can but grow into a firm and balanced manhood.

Do not think, in placing literature in your child's hands, that you are opening up an unknown channel of his nature. Every child is a hero-worshipper. If his heroes are not selected for him, he will make his own in his heart. Since the untrained mind cannot discriminate between the real and the artificial, it is only natural to suppose that his self-made heroes will be the bully of his school, the clever cracksman he hears the older folks mention from the newspapers or some character of the sort. The child demands strength, action and excitement, and he gets it in the aggressive brutality of these beings. The peculiar part of this habit lies in the fact that the child does not become satiated but develops a stronger desire for trashy reading matter as time goes on. But once let your boy know King Arthur and his knights and he will have no further use for the idol who plies nefarious trades.

At first thought, to parents who must watch the dollars carefully, it might seem an additional burden to supply the child with worthy books. This is not necessarily so, however. Almost everyone in the United States is within reach of some sort of library where most of the volumes outlined in this article can be obtained. But even those not so situated can work a splendid plan by giving the children one good book on each succeeding birthday and Christmas, which will soon form a delightful library for them at home and which, if supplied with the proper material, will be a source of joy and inspiration throughout their entire lives.

Do not get the mistaken idea that a book once read is finished. The works of the masters can be read many times and should be. Thus, once a child has collected several good volumes, it is not necessary to furnish him with fresh reading constantly.

With the younger child it is usually best to tell the stories. The attention can be held longer and the child will understand more clearly. If the parents run out of material, they can read again the old Greek myths and re-tell them to the child in simple words. However, as soon as it is possible, the child should have the stories read to him instead of recited. Gradually, as he can read for himself, place the books in his own hands and let him browse amongst them to his content. When you find you are reading something to the child which does not interest him, do not determine to force it upon him and finish the story. Lay the work aside and bring out some other story until the one that appeals to him at that time is found. Try the "disagreeable" ones at some other sitting when he will probably find to his astonishment that they are quite absorbing. Every parent must make up his mind before beginning, that his theory as to what the child should like will be blasted many times by the simple fact that he does not like it. But to insist upon ramming such material down his throat is the one certain way of making him dislike all reading henceforth. However, one need not stop reading to a child at any age. Rather should they read together when the child begins to mature. There is nothing more delightful to a parent than sharing the confidential friendship which springs from an association of this nature. Once the association is firmly established, the adult need never fear losing the confidence and trust of the younger one. Quite naturally, the boy or girl in their teens will come, when in doubt or trouble, to the person who has been their companion in childhood, their kindly advisor and staunch supporter and what parent would yield this coveted honor at any cost?

The suggested reading chart has been prepared after careful study of the average school curriculum and extensive research in the libraries as to the popular demand for certain books. Necessarily a long list of works was obtained from both sources which were finally subjected to a rigid investigation and a process of elimination after which the chart giving the most constructive reading for the period between the ages of 4 and 14 years was evolved.

(*Continued on page* 14)

—Courtesy General Electric Company

Nowadays when every interest tends to draw young people out of the home, it will be much easier to keep them there if they have an attractive and comfortable corner for reading good books or magazines.

"Plant your corn, and forget about the crows"

is the message that W. E. Tyler, of Dewittville, N. Y., sends us, and permits us to broadcast to the thousands of corn-growers all over the country. Mr. Tyler, like every other corn-grower, had been losing hill after hill of corn. Scare-crows nor shot-guns could keep his fields clear of the pests. And what the crows didn't spoil, the moles, squirrels and gophers got away with as fast as they could. What to do, what to do, what to do, was Mr. Tyler's daily worry. Every day it became necessary to replant, costing him valuable time and valuable seed-corn. Then he heard of

Stanley's Crow Repellent

Like most other corn-growers, Mr. Tyler didn't believe that anything could stop the awful waste caused by the pesky crows. But he was willing to try almost everything. So he sent for some Stanley's Crow Repellent. He coated his seed-corn with it, and planted it at once, as it is not necessary to wait for it to dry, nor does it clog the planter. And from that day, Mr. Tyler's worries over crows were over for good and all time. If you want to stop your worries too, then do as hundreds of corn-growers are doing. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. "Money Back" guarantee. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500M New Britain, Conn.

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CALCITE BRAND MICHIGAN LIMESTONE OVER 99% PURE

Remember "Michigan" now assures you quick complete solubility, because it is heat-treated in our Rotary Calcinators.

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55 Coal and Iron Exchange Buffalo, N. Y.

STOP this pest!

The corn borer is a national menace. A suggested way of efficiently fighting this pest is (1) cut stalks within 2 inches of the ground (2) burn stalks or shred and feed them (3) disc with SHARP discs (4) plow stubble under cleanly.

Authorities have agreed that when disc harrows are used the discs should be sharp. Only a knife edge cuts stubble and trash properly.

The HARROSHARP will keep a knife edge on your discs. The HARROSHARP is a universal tool fitting any disc harrow. It is easy to attach and operate, is automatic and efficient. A HARROSHARP lasts a lifetime.

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Do your farm work this year with a Centaur—the low cost, dependable, little tractor that will plow a 12 in. furrow and do your harrowing, seeding, cultivating, hauling and belt jobs—at a cost of only a few cents an hour. Seven years successful performance behind it. Sold on easy terms—one year to pay. Write for booklet and low price.

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"SPECIAL"

An Orchard for $1.00

Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.

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Samples and circular free

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Certified and Near-Certified

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If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY ROLLERS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

We Pick Our Own Oranges

Notes From a New York Farmer In Mexico

By M. C. BURRITT

WE entered Mexico by the northeastern gateway of Matamoras. Warning had been given us several times not to judge Mexico by its border towns and it is well that we did not, for they are not at all typical of the country. As soon as we get out of the Rio Grande Valley the country is very rough and barren. It lacks water too. Our first stop was at Monterey. This is mining country and a twenty mile drive out of the city revealed almost no farming. We saw a field or two of barley now ripe and cut with a cradle, a little hay, a cow or two and a few chickens. Some vegetables are grown in small patches for the local market. The peons lead a precarious existence here.

M. C. BURRITT.

Crops Harvested in January

Our next step was at Manuel on the road from Monterey down to the coast at Tampico the great oil port of Mexico. Here are 20,000 acres of beautiful rolling land a few hundred feet above sea level, about 4000 of which are under cultivation. These acres are devoted to tomatoes, potatoes, string beans, peppers, corn and English peas for the early American market. Practically all the crops were harvested in January and February and shipped and the land was being plowed or sown to grain for the rest period which corresponds to our winter. Here I saw the largest fields of tomatoes and peppers I ever expect to see—175 acres of tomatoes and 40 acres of peppers all in one field. There were 1600 acres of tomatoes on this area which is mostly owned and operated by Americans. There is 40 inches of rain here in nine months. March, April and May are dry months.

At Tampico agriculture is overshadowed by oil. We saw several intensive vegetable producing areas for the local market. However, on one 20 acres a German starting penniless had become quite well-to-do. Here we visited an orange grove and picked and ate our first oranges directly from the trees. There are many acres of grape fruit here also but all citrus fruit grown in Mexico is barred from the United States by our quarantine against the Mediterannean fruit fly, a most dangerous pest. Above Tampico too we saw our first plantation of hennequin from which the sisal is obtained and our binding twine and much of our rope is made. The big plantations of this plant are in Yucatan a Mexican state far to the south, however.

A Region of Low Rainfall

Climbing to the plateau again from Tampico to San Luis Potosi we found ourselves at an elevation of between 5000 and 6000 feet on a vast level sandy plain with a scant water supply. During that day we came through thousands of acres of mesquite brush and cactus. We have all heard of the cactus plant of our own Southwest and of Mexico but I never dreamed what a dreary desert this plant makes the land. It is worth little or nothing although I believe it is sometimes fed to cattle. We have also seen young cactus leaves for sale in the markets for greens, after the thorns have been cut out. As we traveled southward we saw considerable grain and some cattle on the plains. This is a region of low rainfall and dry farming is practiced with more or less success. Wherever there is irrigation the desert literally "blossoms like the rose". It is startling to come to an irrigated field. From barren, burned up land with only mesquite and cactus one comes suddenly upon thriving green vegetables of all kinds and luxuriant alfalfa. At Celaya where we visited a government agricultural school about which I shall tell you later, we saw great fields of grain and alfalfa grown under irrigation which illustrate the great possibilities when water is supplied in this tropical land. For example on this farm alfalfa is cut about every twenty-five to thirty days in summer and every 60 days in winter and eight cuttings yearly yield about 10 tons of cured hay!

We Visit the Mexican Capital

There are some most interesting flower and vegetable gardens a few miles to the north of Mexico City and Zochunilco. Readers may remember that the Mexican capital was originally built by the Aztecs on an island in the midst of lakes which occupied a large part of the beautiful valley of Mexico which is surrounded by towering mountains including Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. There is the legend of the Aztecs which are supposed to have wandered here from somewhere to the north that they should locate their capital where they saw an eagle perched with a serpent in its mouth. This they saw on a little island in the Tezcuccan Lake and here they founded their city. To the north stretched another lake known as Xochimilco. Here the Aztec kings created wonderful floating gardens and a paradise of flowers where birds sang and where they and their nobles whiled away many pleasant hours in their floating chiniampas five hundred years ago. These lakes have now been drained by many canals along which, on the rich land thus made flowers and vegetables for the great city market are grown with ease and in great profusion by the direct descendents of the very Indians who built and tended the original gardens. We rode along the canals in large flat bottomed boats pushed by barefooted Indian boatmen with long poles. Such profusion of flowers I have never seen—poppies, calla lilies, pinks, mar-

(*Continued on page 12*)

Maguey, the plant from which the National Drink, "pulque" is made.

The Old Homestead

A Descendant of Pioneers Takes A Peep Into Their Past

By OLIVE WELLS

THE day dawned dark and dreary, heavy grey clouds over-shadowed the sky, and the patter of rain against the window pane was a reminder of fall and dreary, lonely months ahead of us for several months.

Out in the country, winter is long, for we are practically shut in and have to create our own pleasures to help pass the time during the hours not occupied by home duties.

Youth will be happy, even though the weather is depressingly damp and dreary, for they have school, social times and amusements to fill the day, but we older people love now and then to forget the present, for a dream of our youth, go back to our childhood, and wander among the crude hand work and belongings of our forefathers.

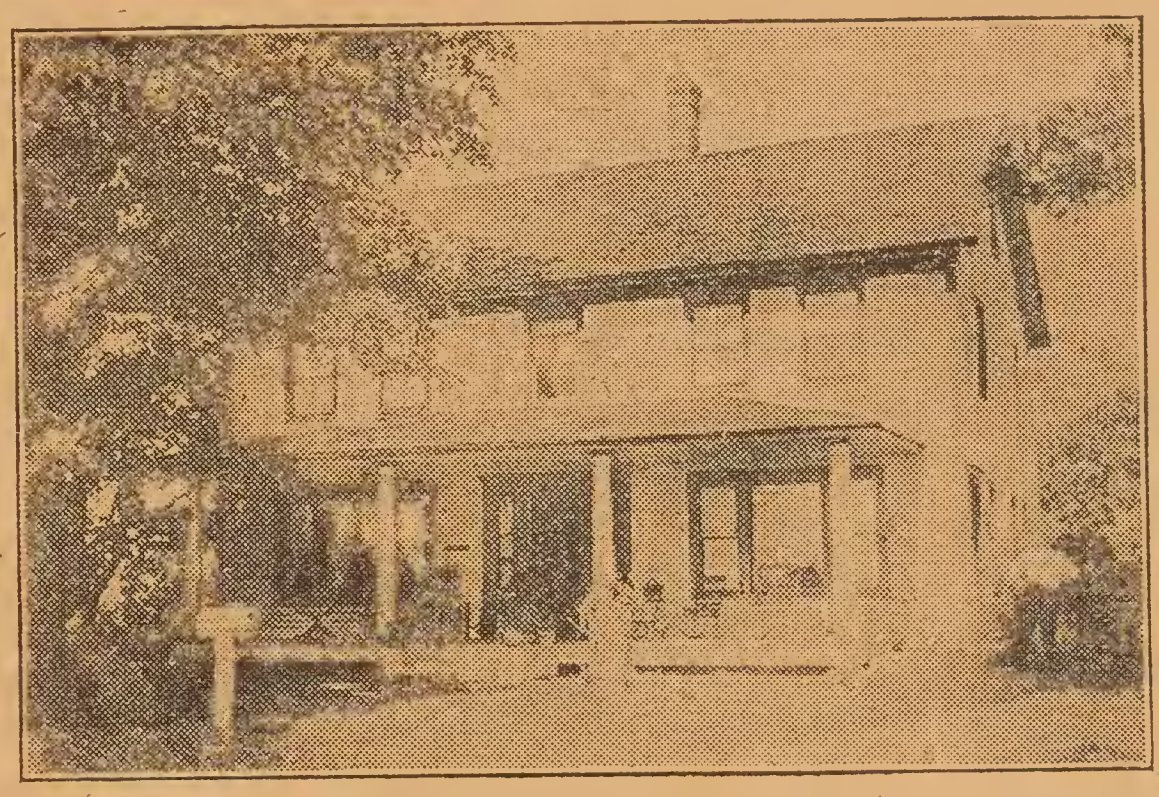
I felt like the day, a little lonely and drab and my longing for something of the past came over me so overwhelmingly, I gave in to its enticement, and with a light I wandered through the garret, where I could see and touch the things over one hundred years old, in a house built ninety-nine years ago as an inn.

I could feel the very presence of the pioneers, who with superhuman strength and courage, had hewn from the forest in which they lived the great timbers to construct this big house, two and one-half stories high.

We wonder how they raised these immense timbers without any derrick, but we do know at these "raisings" the pioneers for miles around gathered as one family, and with their strength and muscle put the timbers in place, and joined them together with wooden pins they had made by hand.

Those were gala days; the wives came to help prepare the dinner, and oh, such a dinner! We would love to go back to those days, if only for a peep at the joy and enthusiasm of those hardy pioneers, but we can still see them and know them by the momentoes we so tenderly cherish.

I fondly caressed the old spinning wheel on which the mother spun the long tedious threads to knit the warm stockings. Near by was the reel on which the yarn was wound into skeins, the candle moulds, into which the hot tallow was poured to make the only lights they possessed. We see the round picture frames out of which looked the beloved faces of the grandparents, and the daguerreotype framing the soldier boy, so handsome in his uniform and cap. I fondly handled the old saber of the honored member of the family, who became a captain, and found the little book out of which he studied his rules for the army.



"The Old Homestead" was cleared In 1820 by Oliver Wells, who with his family, came by ox team from Weathersfield, Conn., and helped to blaze the road between Cleveland, Ohio, and the Pennsylvania line. The old house has been remodeled, but we have retained the old time atmosphere and homlness.

Here hung the square lantern, a replica of the one Paul Revere carried on his memorable ride in 1775, the little sampler, yellow with age and the cardboard motto "home, sweet home," which hung over the door. The old clock stood against the chimney, with its door all decorated with a cluster of fruit in lovely colors. We can hear the old saying, "Grandpa wound the clock and put the cat out."

Then, too, there were the row of iron kettles in which the mother cooked the meals on the hot embers drawn out on the big stone hearth, and the crane which hung just inside the old chimney. On this hung the large iron kettle for the boiled dinner.

My, how every article brought to our mind the long ago and memory of Pilgrims who braved the dangers and hardships of the wilds with their ox teams and covered

(*Continued on page* 18)

The Second Kitchen Improvement Contest

A. A. and N. Y. Home Bureau Federation Aim for Best Farm Kitchens

PEOPLE are interested in kitchens, there's not a doubt of it! Letters which come to us, talk which we hear from women about their own kitchens or from specialists, about hundreds of kitchens, and above all other proofs, the response to last year's Kitchen Improvement Contest, combine to show that the idea of having the kitchen both convenient and attractive has taken firm and deep root. And last year's contest was just the beginning: we predict that this year the contest will reach and interest more than twice the number who enrolled last year. With a better understanding of the plans and a longer time to work out those plans, many obstacles are out of the way.

The following rules of the 1927 Kitchen Improvement Contest conducted by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, state prizes given by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, set forth in detail the plans for this year's contest.

The aim of the contest is better kitchens through a study of kitchens in present state and their possibilities for improvement.

Eligibility to the contest. The State contest is open to winners of first prizes in the county kitchen improvement contests. These county contests are conducted under the direction of the county home bureau executive committees.

Plans of the contest. 1. The contest is to be conducted in the form of an original description telling improvements which the writer would like to make in her own kitchen. The description should not exceed 2000 words.

2. The description should be accompanied by two sketches, one showing the contestants own kitchen as she began with it, and the other as she would like to improve it. These sketches should show location of cupboards, furnishings, equipment, windows and doors, telling where these lead. Dimensions of room and distances should be indicated giving feet between working centers such as stove, table, sink and storage spaces, i.e., cellar, pantry, refrigerator, etc. These should be drawn to scale on block (graph) paper, using one block to represent one foot of measurement. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will provide a uniform block paper to counties requesting it for contest use.

3. The letter should be accompanied by a list of movable equipment.

4. The letters and sketches will receive the following valuations:

I. Description		40
	Appearance	(10)
	Content	(20)
	Clearness	(10)
II. Sketches		15
	Appearance	(5)
	Accuracy	(5)
	Completeness	(5)
III. Proposed improvement in kitchen		45

When judging the improvements in the kitchen the following points will be considered:

a. Arrangement of furniture, supplies and utensils used.
b. Floors, walls, ceiling, woodwork.
c. Light and ventilation.
d. Water system (supply, drain and disposal of water.)
e. Furniture.
f. Equipment.
g. Storage facilities.
h. Sanitation.
i. Attractiveness.

5. Letters should *not* be signed by contestants but should be accompanied by enrollment card furnished by county home bureau office on request. Each county entering the state contest will be assigned a serial number.

Time. The state contest opens May 1st and closes September 1st. Prize winning letters from the counties should be in the hands of the state committee chairman, Mrs. Ethel McIntosh, Churchville, N. Y., not later than September 1st.

Prizes donated by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be awarded at the annual meeting of the State Federation of Home Bureaus in November.

1st Prize—$50.00	3rd Prize—$15.00
2nd Prize—$25.00	4th Prize—$10.00

Publicity. 1. The state plan for publicity involves release of all state plans through County Farm and Home Bureau Newses and county press and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on April 18 as a feature of Better Homes Week.

2. All rights for publication of state prize winners and their letters are reserved by the state committee. Names of county prize winners may be published at the discretion of the county committee. But no letters may be published until after the state prize letters are published.

The Contest in the Counties

Rules and suggestions on the 1927 Kitchen Improvement Contest for New York State from the state committee to the County executive committees.

The responsibility for the conduct of this contest within each county rests on the county executive committee. Therefore, this committee should decide whether or not they wish to enter the contest, and should notify the chairman of the State committee by June 1st as to their intentions of entering and their plans for carrying on the contest.

Eligibility of individuals to the contest shall be decided upon by each county committee, except that winners of county prizes in the 1926 contest are eliminated from the 1927 story contest.

Plans of the contest. The contest in the county should be conducted along the lines as outlined by the state committee under Plans of Contest (1-5). The success of the contest depends on plans carefully worked out and widely disseminated.

To emphasize the educational feature of the contest it is urged that the contest be given a place for discussion at Advisory Council and that it be incorporated into county and community Home Bureau program and the study of convenient kitchen projects for 1927-28.

Publicity. Publicity campaign should be launched in the county news, newspapers and meetings during Better Homes Week, followed up by subject matter pertaining to better kitchens and references to sources of reliable information and to the kitchen project in extension work.

Names of county prize winners may be published at the discretion of the county committee, but no letter may be published until after state prize letters are published.

(*Continued on page* 12)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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VOL. 119 April 30, 1927 No. 18

A Thought For the Week

I BELIEVE that you will find that no nation that did not contemplate this wonderful universe with an awestricken and reverential feeling that there was a great unknown, omnipotent, and all-wise, and all virtuous Being, superintending all men in it, and all interests in it—no nation ever came to very much nor did any man either, who forgot that. If a man did forget that, he forgot the most important part of his mission in this world.—CARLYLE.

* * *

THERE are a few months in the year that have five Saturdays and because Saturday is our publication date this means that some months our subscribers get five rather than four issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This "fifth issue" is devoted chiefly to the interests of the farm woman. There is plenty of farm news and the necessary farm articles in the issue, too, but the leading feature articles are prepared with mother and daughter in mind as well as father and son. Of course, our regular issues all have plenty of household material but we publish these special issues also because we know the influence and the help that mother is in making the farm home and the farm itself successful.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA is a great vegetable growing state. It ranks third among all of the states in the receipts from the sale of greenhouse products, and truck gardening is a growing business around every large town and city.

* * *

WE wonder if a man has ever lived who has not hated to see house cleaning time come. We'll bet that even way back in the cave dwelling days the cave woman ruined the coming of spring by putting the old man's favorite bear skin where he could not find it. We all know that it is necessary and that really it is worse for mother than anybody else, but how we do detest all the upset, disordered rooms, and the interruption to our ordered ways. Everyone of us "mere men" will sympathize with the man who sent our Advertising Department the following advertisement recently:

"Spring house cleaning. Inquiry received April 5th burned. Married men will understand. Please write again."

* * *

THE American Medical Association estimates a decrease in the per capita consumption of flour in the United States of over 21 per cent in twenty-one years. People eat more sugar now in place of cereals; they do not eat so much food in general because they do not need it in the indoor occupations; and the prosperity of laborers has increased the consumption of more expensive foods. Of course, the increase in population has offset the decrease in per capita consumption. Nevertheless, the declining use of wheat products is something for growers to think about.

* * *

IN the first six years of prohibition in the United States there were 14,640 fewer deaths by alcoholism than would have occurred at the normal rate of such deaths before prohibition from 1910-1917. The annual alcoholic death rate in pre-prohibition days was 5.2 per hundred thousand population while in 1925 it was only 3.6. These figures are taken from the Federal census.

Yet in spite of this proof, if one is to read the liquor propaganda in nearly all of the city dailies he might conclude that death by alcoholism is greatly on the increase.

* * *

IN Pennsylvania the oleomargerine interests are making a determined effort to repeal a provision of the law relative to the licensing and inspection of retail distributors of oleomargerine. We heartily agree with the National Dairy Union when it says: "This provision regulating retail distributors of oleomargerine is one of the most essential safeguards in the Pennsylvania state law to prevent the bootlegging of oleomargerine, its improper and unlicensed sale, the breaking open of packages, and the illicit coloring of the products, and should not be repealed under any consideration".

May Day Is Child Health Day

HOW to develop whole and wholesome children is the thought before mothers, teachers and many agencies every day in the year but May Day emphasizes it particularly. This has been called the age of the child and when we look around and see all that is being said, written and done for children, we can well believe it. But it is none too much, for the child's future depends upon his getting a good start in body, mind and soul. At no other time during the individual's life does he need more intelligent direction than in childhood.

May 1st is National Child Health Day and since it falls on Sunday this year, special thought should be directed as to whether our children are becoming as well developed spiritually as they are physically. There is yet much to be done especially in rural districts, towards having physically perfect children, but any well-rounded child must have opportunity to develop spiritually as well. Often, very often, spiritual instruction is left entirely to agencies outside the home; but the home has to be first in such teaching if the lessons are to stick—AUNT JANET.

Sheffield Producers Offered Stock in Corporation

ALL milk producers, and particularly those selling milk to the Sheffield Farms Company will be interested in the announcement given on page seven of the sale of stock to Sheffield producers of the National Dairy Products Corporation.

This move is similar to that taken by many great modern concerns to take their employees into the business. The New York Telephone Company has sold much of its own stock considerably under the market price to its employees. The National Dairy Products Corporation states that the offer is made "because we believe that it is good business policy to further the good will and friendly relations existing between our companies and their producers by affording producers an opportunity to acquire on easy payments the common stock of the corporation and thereby to share in the profits of its business."

The company also states that "no producer should feel that he is being urged to buy the stock or that his relations with Sheffield Farms Company or with the National Dairy Corporation will in any way be affected in case he deems it inadvisable to participate." The company states that this offer is made in good faith and with no motives whatever except those of promoting good friendly relations between the buyer of milk and the producers. Any reputable business has the right to be accepted in good faith.

It should be pointed out that the stock is common stock and is therefore something of a speculation, subject to the usual business risks of common stock. The company has been able, however, to pay excellent dividends on this stock for several years.

Whether any farmer can afford to buy the stock will depend upon his own individual financial circumstances. Some authority has stated that the first place for the investment of any extra funds which the farmer may have is in the improvement of his own business—for example, the purchase of a purebred bull or proper equipment with which to carry on efficiently the farm business. However, there are farmers who, after making the needed improvements in their own business, may still have money left for other investments. The offer of Sheffield stock is an interesting move to bring dealers and farmers into closer touch with one another and it will be watched with interest by all those concerned with the marketing of farm products.

Use the Ounce of Prevention

THE other day I met at the house of a friend a woman who at the age of about 38 or 40 was having to start out to earn a living for herself and her twelve-year-old son, something she had never done before. She was getting away from a second unfortunate marriage, and as my friend expressed "F....has no idea of the value of a dollar". It may be assuming too much to relate her two divorces to her own poor financial management, but the evidence seemed to indicate as much.

It has been my observation that more family wrangles happen over money than any other one thing. It is only fair to women to say that it is not always their fault—it is a poor rule that does not work both ways! But many of these wrangles might be prevented by foresight and planning and by a mutual understanding of how money is to be spent. A man resents being "worked"—true enough some of them *have* to be! But as a rule, one can foresee what routine expenses will be and set aside a nest-egg for emergencies or extras. In home financial matters, the ounce of prevention is far better than a pound of cure.—AUNT JANET.

Ruined Trade By Poor Pack

THE greatly increased export demand for apples during the winter was a real boon to Eastern growers and gave those who held their apples in storage a good opportunity for balancing up the low prices of apples last fall. However, it is an opportunity which has not been appreciated by our growers.

Europe demands mostly barrelled apples. Southern growers, particularly of Virginia, supplied this demand during the fall but as it continued during the winter, producers in the states farther north were able to market at fair prices a great many thousand barrels. We are now informed that England never will buy New York apples again. She is disgusted with the pack and the poor quality and as a result when she cannot get the southern barrelled apples she will turn to the Western box trade for her supply.

When, oh when, will we learn the lesson?

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

AT this season of the year when the housecleaning upheaval brings to life many old relics it is not uncommon for history to repeat itself. In other words Willie is apt to be blessed with a few hand-me-downs. What Willie thinks of it is another matter. But read for yourself:

Willie: "Pa, the teacher wants me to bring in a sentence using the word 'tradition'. What is tradition?"

Pa: "Tradition is something handed down from generation to generation."

And Willie wrote: "MY PANTS ARE A TRADITION."

Home Work Projects

May Bring a Little Ready Money When It Is Most Needed

HERE are some worthwhile ideas for making a little extra money at home. I don't mean that anyone could make a full living working these schemes but I do say they can earn a nice little sum of money in the course of a year. Perhaps you ask, does one have to neglect their house work? Yes, sometimes, and many times one has to crowd much work into one day. Don't think you can make much money doing fancy work such as embroidery work. Not one woman in a thousand makes much money doing that.

Don't be ashamed to let folks know that you are trying to earn a little honest money. I am mighty glad I can get along with my family of six and still be able to have several work-at-home projects.

There were dozens of bushels of crab apples around here last summer. The market was very dull; still I sold six bushels. These and a few string beans sold, I bought a nice sixty-piece dinner set. I have found that fresh fruit and vegetables sell well, especially greens, sweet corn and cucumbers. Cucumbers are great sellers. I sold four or five hundred for seventy cents a hundred last September. They had to be about one and one-half inches long and of good shape. Just plant a cucumber patch of fair size and if you can't take the cucumbers to town to sell them, put a little ad in your nearest town or city paper. This won't cost so very much and many people will come to get cucumbers if you don't live too far away.

Nearly always one can sell lots of garden truck by just letting folks know. One should plant two or three "plants", a week or two apart. I believe one can sell any good garden "sass". This last summer was my first trial, but I did real well. At least I couldn't fill all my orders for cucumbers and green peas. One should be very careful to have correct measures and weights on all they sell and everything should be clean and attractively packed. Don't forget that one satisfied customer is worth many dissatisfied ones.

A good flock of hens are wonderful for bringing you pin money as well as "pin feathers". They should be a good standard breed of fowls. One should have hatching eggs to sell. It's just as easy to get eight and ten cents apiece for hatching eggs from the first class stock as it is to get two cents apiece for eggs from scrubs.

Rabbits pay well and cost practically nothing to raise on a farm. They can be kept in quite close quarters and being very prolific they pay well if you have a dry, clean place free from draughts in which to keep them. Your state college of agriculture will send you a bulletin on rabbits for the asking and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will tell you where you can sell them.

We raise a few geese each year—never more than ten or twelve. We hatch goslings to sell and we get one dollar each for these and forty cents a piece for hatching eggs. We find this helps to fill our slim purse. You don't have to have a creek near in order to raise geese. Good clean drinking water in a pan will do and they will get along quite as well as if they had more water to swim in. They live almost on pasture after they are six weeks old. Of course in winter they must be fed some feed. Any grain is good except oats. If you should sell dressed geese, be sure you save the down and feathers separate. They both bring a fancy price, especially the down.

I know a lady who raises dogs to sell. She has three different breeds of dogs and sells a good many puppies each year. Collies seem to be her best sellers. This same woman sells cats. She has some stub-tailed cats. I don't know the kind but they are nice smart cats and she sells all the kittens for two dollars each.

Don't forget there is usually a market for anything produced on a farm and don't let anyone make you believe there is not. Hubbard squashes and pie pumpkins are good sellers and you can grow many of either on a plot twenty feet square.

If any of the women who have a horse or car to drive will pack up a lot of fresh vegetables, eggs, buttermilk (if you have it), a nice dressed chicken, any fresh fruit you may have, a nice potted plant (if you have a nice one you wish to dispose of), a rare bouquet, in fact anything you may have to sell, even to a braided rug, take it all to your nearest big town or city. Call at a few doors and explain in as few words as possible what you are selling and show your goods and

(*Continued on page* 13)

How to Cash In on Home Projects

ONE of the most acute problems to farm women, as they practically all tell us, is the lack of ready money. Here is a group of possibilities for earning the elusive penny. Some may be useful to you. If so, write and tell us about it. Of course, location has a great deal to do with getting the articles sold, but it is indeed a remote place which can not profit by at least a few of these ideas.

Should Men Help With the Inside Work?

Both Men and Women Had Ideas on this Contest of Aunt Janet's

UNDER normal conditions I do not think so. It is not the man's job, and if he carries on his own business successfully he needs his time and energy for that. At the end of the day or at meal time, a pleasant and orderly house offers an encouragement and opportunity to think his own problems through with less confusion. And it is head work that makes for profitable hand work. If the wife meets up with this requirement, she cannot do too much out side of her line.

But I do think the man should have some appreciation of the steps taken and the many details that make for a real homey home. He can be careful about making it harder and at times when the woman's work is unusually hard and the day sees no end, there is always a chance to help, and vice versa.

Thoughtfulness and a gracious willingness to help in an understanding manner on either side would bring about a partnership that could make a farm pay even NOW. However, while I believe the majority of active men have all they can do to meet the demands of the home, certain conditions are bound to affect his duties in the house, and it should not be a case between man and wife of your job or my job, but rather our job. An honest recognition of each other's ability, a hesitation to impose on each other or expect too much, a willingness to help, and a realization that we all err should aid in determining the limits of service.

I am writing from the standpoint of one who has been a housewife, and who now goes daily to business and manages a house. It is a difficult combination, there are too many turns of the dial. Confusion and nerves interfere with the nimbleness of the mind and body and often times success and happiness remain locked away forever in the safe of unfulfilled dreams, and all because of too many and varied tasks to do.—Mrs. E. S. T., N. Y.

* * *

Turn About Is Fair Play

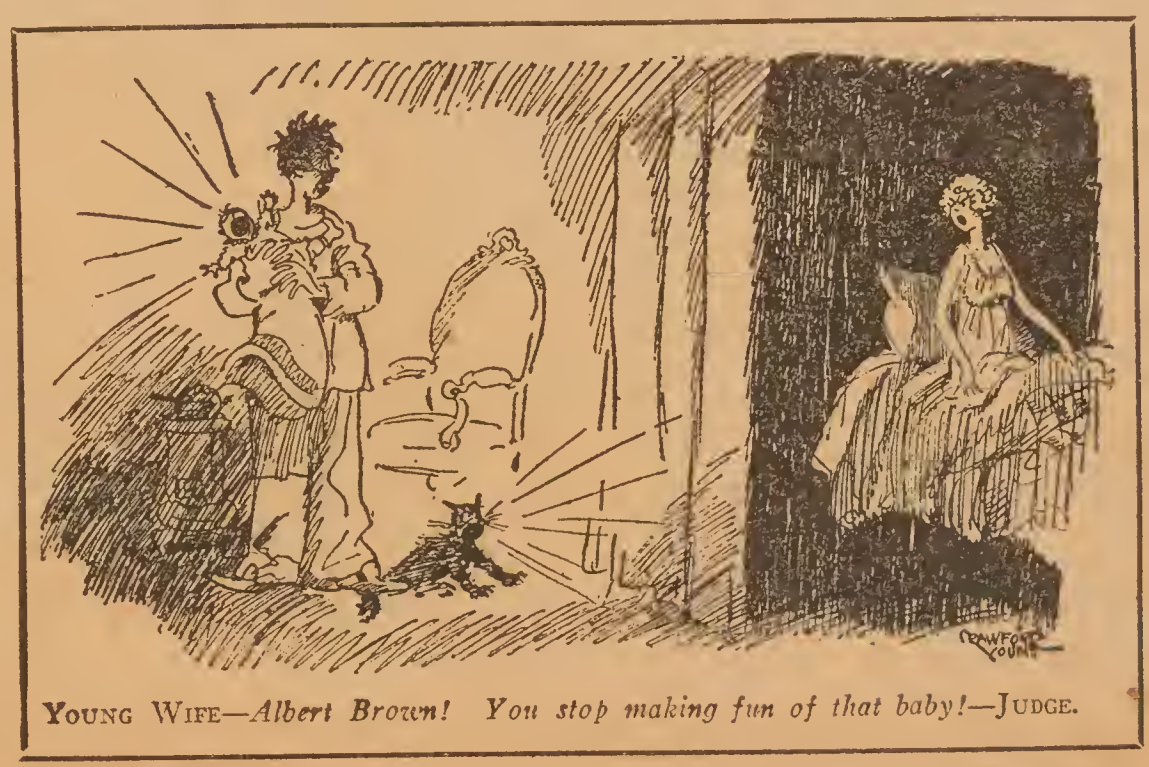
OH, what a wide question!....

Now, *I* view it from the standpoint of a woman who has to help her husband with the field work. All summer I do more work outside than in—from seeding to harvesting. I also help with the stock, feed poultry, make butter, garden, keep house clean, cook, bake, wash, patch and darn.

What would I think of my husband were he not willing to give me a little return help? When we come in from the field, tired and hungry, he splits kindlings and goes for water, while I light the fire and put the kettle on for supper. He may give a hand at setting the table, watch the clock "the three minutes" for the boiling of eggs, and maybe go down to the cellar for the milk and butter.

On Sundays he pares the potatoes for the dinner and that simple bit of relief from a daily job gives me such a holiday feeling. Were I ill, he would sweep floors, wash dishes, and prepare meals—but I am seldom ill. He lights the fire every morning too.

Good hubbies all over the world will help Wife, should she be sick, tired or sad—and feel no loss of manly dignity, in this assisting the one they vowed to love, cherish and protect. Where there are young children there is still more need to help the busy mother and the sensible man will do it.—Mrs. H. Mc. F. Canada.



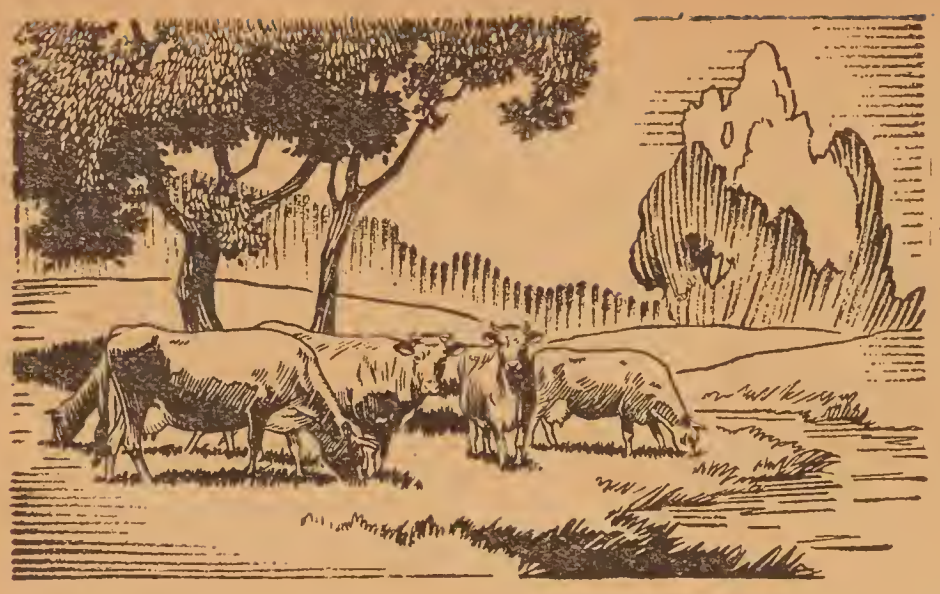
YOUNG WIFE—*Albert Brown! You stop making fun of that baby!*—JUDGE.

* * *

What Mere Man Says About It

"IT depends upon his hands and feet. If these are of the untrained, clumsy type no woman who cares for her china and furniture would allow him to try. No, she would tactfully point out how tired he was, and suggest some job outside. Help in the house to be efficient must have more than good intentions. The act that confers the franchise on women and gives her the right to mark a ballot paper does not confer the dexterity of a housemaid upon her husband unless he is content to undergo a course of intensive train-

(*Continued on page* 15)



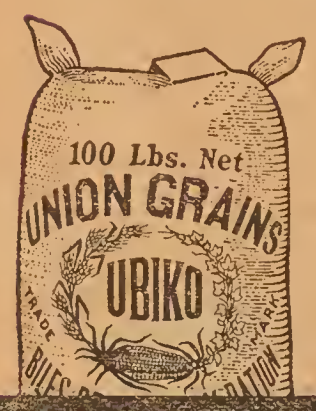
Cows on pasture need Union Grains

DON'T make the common mistake of robbing Peter to pay Paul when you turn your cows out to pasture. Of course, the milk flow will increase—for a short time. But, unless the pasture is backed up with about four pounds of Union Grains per day per cow, the number of cans you deliver to the platform will fall off rather sharply when hot weather and fly-time come. Every dairyman knows that under these conditions the cows lose weight and never come back in milk yield.

It has been definitely proved by carefully conducted experiments that cows fed Union Grains while on pasture, not only hold up in their milk flow better, but produce much more milk during the next lactation period.

No better concentrates have ever been mixed for pasture feeding during the hot-weather months than Union Grains. It is cooling in its effect, is easily digested, very palatable and a great milk producer. Its base is dried distillers' grains, the most valuable milk-producing concentrate known. Other grains are added in balanced proportion to produce the ideal protein percentage of maximum digestibility.

When you put your herd on pasture, buy Union Grains and feed it. Increased production is assured.



Free UBIKO Milk Record Cards
Ask your dealer for free Ubiko Record Cards. If he doesn't have a supply, write us and we will send you as many as you need, free of charge.

THE UBIKO MILLING COMPANY
Dept. L-4 Cincinnati, Ohio

UBIKO "World's Record" Buttermilk Egg Mash

UNION GRAINS
THE FIRST DAIRY FEED MADE
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Laws Are Changed Regarding Tuberculin Test in New York

THE Legislature which has recently adjourned passed several important bills having bearing upon the tuberculosis-control work. These bills, by Executive approval, have become laws of the State. Below is a comment upon each of the new laws.

1. *Chap. 213 of the Laws of 1927, in effect March 21, 1927, amending Sec. 78 of the Agriculture and Markets Law.*

This law authorizes a physical examination *and a tuberculin test* to be made by competent veterinarians of dairy cows whose milk is marketed in liquid form or manufactured into butter, cheese or other food for human consumption. If as a result of the examination, or test, an animal be deemed by the commissioner of this department to be infected with tuberculosis or other communicable disease, or its condition be such as to render it undesirable for the production of milk or a menace to the health of other animals or persons, such animal shall be immediately removed from the herd, slaughtered or otherwise disposed of as the commissioner may prescribe.

It has long been the law that the commissioner of this department may cause a physical examination to be made of any dairy cow whose milk found its way into human consumption, and that if the examination indicated tuberculosis or other communicable disease, the animal should be removed from the herd, slaughtered or otherwise disposed of.

While the change in the statute is slight in form, it is nevertheless highly significant, in that for the first time the Legislature has authorized a compulsory tuberculin test. It is not the intention of the department to make general use of the authority granted by this amendment, for the reason that under ordinary circumstances elimination of tuberculosis is dependent to some extent upon the cooperation of the herd-owner, and if a test is not desired by him, whole-hearted cooperation cannot be expected.

Occasionally situations arise where the protection of the public health demands that cows furnishing milk for human consumption should undergo the tuberculin test, and the new statute confers the necessary authority.

Quarantine Law Changes

2. *Chap. 214 of the Laws of 1927, in effect March 21, 1927, amending Sec. 76 of the Agriculture and Markets Law.*

Under the old law, a farm quarantine could be placed only where 90 per centum of the herds of cattle or 90 per centum of the total number of cattle in any town had been subjected to the tuberculin test and the owner of any untested herd refused or neglected to have his herd tested.

The language of the section now has been broadened so that such a quarantine may also be laid where 90 per centum of the herds of cattle or of the total number of cattle in any town *or county* have been subjected to the tuberculin test, and the owner of any bovine animal or animals in such town or county refuses or neglects to have such animal or animals tubercilin tested.

There are some sections of the State where a rather small minority of the herd-owners in a given town have been able to prevent the completion of the testing in the town, notwithstanding that the county as a whole has been more than 90 per cent. tested. This amendment will enable the proper corrective to be applied to such a situation.

Law Changed on Indemnity for Cattle from Other States

3. *Chap. 215 of the Laws of 1927, in effect March 21, 1927, amending subdivision 6 of Sec. 88 of the Agriculture and Markets Law.*

Under the old law, indemnity could not be paid upon a bovine animal under any circumstanecs if it had not been within the State for at least six months.

The amendment confers a discretion upon the commissioner of this department to pay indemnity upon an animal "which has not been within the state six months, provided that the animal at the time of entry into the state was accompanied by a tubcreulin test chart, authenticated by the chief livestock sanitary official by whatever name known of the state from which the animal was brought, show-

OWN A CRAINE

No question about it. There's no silo like a triple wall Craine. Nothing beats it for *strength*—for *convenience*—for ability to make *good* silage and *keep* it good.

Owners know from years of experience that there's no satisfaction like that of owning a trouble-free Craine Silo. Big commercial dairies like Sheffield Farms and Walker-Gordon Laboratories know from comparative tests that it *pays* to own Craines.

Why not give yourself that satisfaction and profit? Why not own a Craine?

Drop us a card. Ask us for the information that brings out all the ways you gain by owning the Silo that Science Built!

Address—

CRAINE SILO COMPANY
Box 120-A-1 Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE
TRIPLE WALL
SILOS
THE CRAINE LINE
THE SILOS OF GIANT STRENGTH

Six Reasons for Unadilla Leadership

It doesn't *just happen* that more Unadilla silos are sold each year than any others. Here are six of the reasons:

A Unadilla cures and *keeps* silage better.

The air-tight *fitted* staves defy frost and save all the valuable silage juices.

It is strong, durable, well-built of *selected* lumber.

The famous Unadilla ladder makes for the greatest silo *safety* and *easy use*.

Every hoop can be taken up 12 inches *at the door front*.

Continuous opening at feed level. You just *push* out the silage.

Order early while the factory is not rushed and effect a real saving of money. Liberal discount for cash.

Write for our silo catalog, containing information on our strongly built storage tanks, water tubs and vats.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, N.Y.

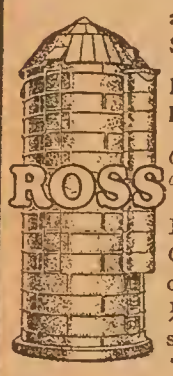
UNADILLA SILOS

Exterminate Corn Borers
ROSS METAL SILO

Made of *copper-content Rossmetal galvanized*. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."

Easy terms—buy now, pay later. Agents wanted.

Check items which interest you and write for catalog.



Ross Old Reliable Ensilage Cutter is another exterminator of the borer. Cuts ensilage into ⅛ inch pieces. All steel construction. Write for prices.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)
341 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

Makers of Brooder Houses—Silos—Cribs—Bins—Cutters—Mills—Garages

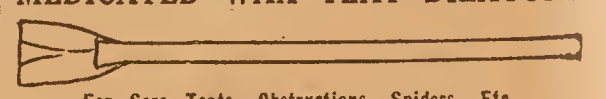
DAZEY
ELECTRIC CHURN

The Dazey Electric adds a charm to churning and brings better results in butter making. The entire process, from the beginning of churning by simply turning a switch, to the cleaning-up, is no longer a task compared with old methods.

Write for Circular and Prices

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
59 Murray St. NEW YORK CITY

"PURPUL"
MEDICATED WAX TEAT DILATORS



For Sore Teats, Obstructions, Spiders, Etc.
Sold by dealers or mailed postpaid
25c doz. or 5 doz. $1.00.

MOORE BROS. Dept. A ALBANY, N. Y.

ing that the animal had originated in a herd under state and federal supervision, and that such herd, including the animal in question, had been subjected to a tuberculin test under the regulations of the accredited herd plan and had passed such test negatively within one year preceding the order of destruction."

Occasionally a case has arisen under the old law where it has been necessary to deny indemnity under circumstances representing a real hardship to an owner who has taken every reasonable safeguard in the purchase of replacements. This amendment was adopted by the Legislature to reach these exceptional cases.

It is not the policy of the law to penalize owners who take reasonable and adequate precautions in the purchase of additions, on ascertaining that the animals are free from tuberculosis, but it is to be recognized that there is not to be any general letting-down of the barrier which forbids payment of indemnity on recent importations.

BERNE A. PYRKE,
Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Sheffield Milk Company to Sell Stock to Producers

THE Sheffield Farms Company, which is a subsidiary of the National Dairy Products Corporation, has just announced a plan by which the milk producers selling milk to Sheffield Farms may become stockholders of the National Dairy Products Corporation. The stock is offered for sale beginning April 25, 1927, and continuing to the close of business May 14, 1927. The price to producers is $76 a share, which is somewhat under the market price for this stock which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The stock was quoted on the stock market on April 15 at $79⅜ per share.

Sheffield Producers may buy the stock on the instalment plan paying $16 a share at the time of subscription and $3 a share a month until the full amount is paid. The payments after the first one will be met by making deductions from the monthly milk checks. Interest is charged the producers for the unpaid balances at the rate of 5 per cent per annum but the subscriber will be credited with the dividends or other distributions on the stock.

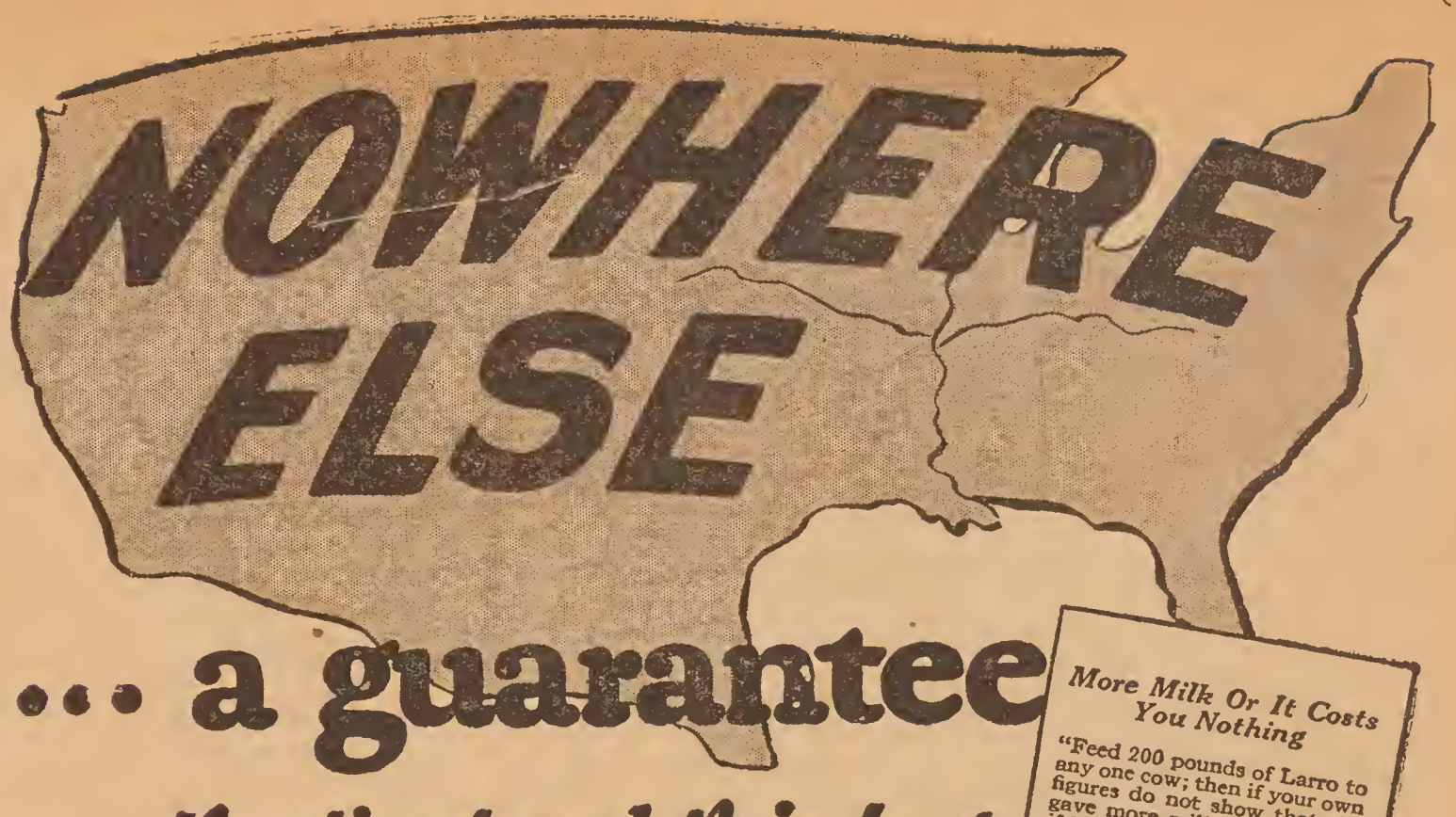
Purchase of Stock is Optional

A producer may buy one share for each thirty dollars of his milk check for March or he may subscribe for a smaller number of shares, or none at all. Any subscriber to stock may cancel his purchase agreement at any time prior to the payment in full for all stock purchased by him by giving written notice to the trustees of his desire to do so. If any such purchase agreement shall be cancelled, the trustees at their option may either (a) pay to the subscriber within thirty days after receipt of notice of such cancellation an amount in cash equal to the payments made by such subscriber with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum from the date of each payment; or (b) cause the stock subscribed for by the subscriber to be sold for his account, paying him the net proceeds thereof after deducting all unpaid instalments and making the proper adjustment for accrued interest and dividends paid.

Inasmuch as this offer is intended only for Sheffield producers, and contemplates deductions from current milk checks due the subscriber, it is understood that in case the subscriber ceases to deliver milk to Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., for any reason, except as provided above, he may pay, within one month after ceasing to deliver milk to Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., the balance due upon his subscription or in case of his failure to do so, the Trustees may cancel his subscription and exercise either of the options enumerated above in settlement of all claims of the subscriber.

Stock cannot be sold or assigned by the holder until fully paid for.

A dairy cow needs 59 cubic feet of fresh air a minute or 2833 bushels an hour to keep in best physical condition.



... a guarantee that's stood this test

The Larro "Money Back" guarantee has been in effect continuously for fifteen years.

We could give you many reasons for Larro popularity. We could tell you how the formula was developed—how it is tested; how the feed is manufactured—how it is kept uniform. We could tell you about its thousands of satisfied users.

But none of these things would be half so convincing as a single demonstration of what Larro will do with your own cows on your own farms.

To supply this proof to dairymen who have never given Larro a fair trial, we make our guarantee offer—feed two bags of Larro to any one of your cows, and if you are not satisfied with results, go to your dealer and get your money back.

We can go no further than this in accepting the burden of proof and assuming the responsibility for customer satisfaction.

Ask the Nearest Dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT - - MICHIGAN

Larro

(645)

The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows

Also a complete line of poultry feeds—as good for your chickens as our dairy feed is for your cows.

More Milk Or It Costs You Nothing

"Feed 200 pounds of Larro to any one cow; then if your own figures do not show that she gave more milk on Larro, or if for any other reason you are not entirely satisfied, return your two empty sacks and unused Larro and get every cent of your money back."

Dealers selling Larro are authorized to carry out the terms of this agreement.

Feed two bags under our Guarantee

NO FRIEND IS MORE FAITHFUL

THE JERSEY cow has the knack of sticking to her job day after day, year after year—producing the highest quality milk and butterfat at low cost. Good individuals can be purchased at reasonable prices.

Complete information and assistance in locating stock will be supplied without cost to you.

Write us today.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, Dept. E
324 West 23rd Street, New York

FOR SALE: Two (2) Ayrshire bull calves from heavy producing cows. 1 yearling bull, sired by Monstone Matador and out of dam who produced 10,000 pounds milk as a three year old. Herd Federally Accredited and Registered.

IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

DORSET RAMS (Yearlings) suitable for the production of early market lambs, at Farmers prices. All stock on approval.

TRANQUILLITY FARMS,
Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

FORGE HILL FARM GUERNSEYS
Bull calves of Ne Plus Ultra and May Rose breeding
Herd Accredited
NEWBURGH, R.D.3, NEW YORK

Registered O.I.C's "The money makers". Bred Gilts, and Spring Pigs. Herd Sire, Fall Boars, Fair prices on profitable swine. Shipped on approval.
GEO. N. RUPRACHT, MALLORY, N. Y.

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM-LARGE YORKSHIRES
For Sale Ten choice Large Yorkshire Boars old enough for service.
HEART'S DELIGHT FARM CHAZY, NEW YORK

SPRING HOUSE CLEANING. Inquiry received April 5th burned. Married men will understand. Please write again. M. WHITNEY, BERLIN, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS

Pigs For Sale Express charges paid to your depot. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $7 each; 8 weeks old, $7.50 each. Pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $8.50 each. We crate and ship to your Depot. These are net prices. These pigs are all bred from large stock. They are easy feeders and fast growers and will all make large hogs. Will ship and crate from 2 to 50 pigs C. O. D.

CLOVER HILL FARM,
R. F. D. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $7.00 each. All good feeding pigs. I will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. to you on approval, and you can feed them a week. If not satisfactory, return pigs and I will return your money. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for crates. I have plenty of pigs for prompt delivery.

WALTER LUX
388 Salem St., Woburn. Mass. Tel. 0086.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.25 each, 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.

Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

HARRIS Tested COD LIVER OIL and BREWERS' YEAST

Mix Cod Liver Oil in Your Feed Frequently!

The oil in ready mixed feeds may be worthless

Storrs Experiment Station and the University of California have shown that cod liver oil, mixed with dry, starchy feed, *loses its vitamin power in 22 days!* For that reason, we do not sell a dry feed mixed with cod liver oil or cod liver oil meal.

Use Harris tested Norwegian oil—richest in vitamines A and D— *and mix it frequently!* Avoid cheap, unrefined oils. Harris Laboratories were the *first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen.

Sold by your dealer or direct, 30 gal.—freight collect $32.00—5 gals., express collect $9.00—1 gal. postpaid $2.50.

Harris Brewers' Yeast grows healthy birds—increases egg production. 100 lbs. freight collect $30.00—50 lbs. express collect $16.00—25 lbs. express collect $9.00—5 lbs. postpaid $2.00. Full directions on each package.

CASH OR C. O. D.

TESTED H STANDARDS

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

THE HARRIS LABORATORIES, TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

Special One-Time Offer, with this coupon only.

☐ 5 gal. Express collect $8.00
☐ 1 gal. Postage paid 2.25
☐ 1 gal. Oil 5 lbs. Yeast] Postpaid 4.00

Name .....

Address .....

Dry Skim Milk

Controls Coccidiosis
Builds Bone and Shell
Develops Muscle
Stimulates Growth
Promotes Health.

Good for { *Baby Chicks* / *Growing Calves*

Send Coupon for Full Information

Dairymen's League Co-op. Ass'n, Inc.
120 West 42nd St.
Production Dept. A,
New York City

Please send free bulletin and prices on Dry Skim Milk without charge or obligation to me.

Name .....

Address .....

Feed Dealer .....

BABY CHICKS

EMPIRE CHICKS will make you money because they are hatched from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled for healthy type and egg production and contains the blood of such leading strains as Fishels, Thompsons, Tancred, Barron and Wyckoff.
100% live arrival, postpaid. Prices:

	50	100	500
White Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, B. Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.50
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, W. & S. L. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	62.50

Order direct from this ad or send for free illustrated circular. Ref.—Peoples Bank.
EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, BOX 275, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

NIAGARA CHICKS AND DUX Get chicks from stock raised in northern New York. Strong healthy hardy pure-breds. Hogan tested, high producing breeding stock.

Varieties. Prices on	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Brown & Buff	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Anconas	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
R. I. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minoreas	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
White Pekin Ducklings, Jersey Blk. Giants	18.50	35.00	140.00	
Assorted Chicks	6.50	11.00	52.50	105.00

Send for prices on special matings, Youngs, Wyckoff, Hollywood White Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, Park's Barred Rox and Jumbo White Rox eggs for hatching. Order today. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free if you wish. Established 1887 and still going strong. Write today we'll treat you right.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, BOX 202. RANSOMVILLE, N. Y. (W. R. Curtiss Co., Props.)

SUMMER CHICKS

A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minoreas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each, H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. R. B. Mixed, 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. $1.00 books your order.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS OHIO ACCREDITED

All breeders culled and banded with state bands, and state inspected.

Priced as follows,	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	$15.00	$72.50	$140.00
White and Silver Wyan. Buff Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Whites	16.00	77.50	150.00
S. C. White and Br. Leghorns, Anconas	13.00	62.50	120.00

Assorted all Varieties 10c straight. All Heavy 12c straight.
100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid. Bank Ref.
MODERN HATCHERY, Box AA, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.
THE BOS HATCHERY, R-2A, Zeeland, Mich.

Additional Baby Chick Ads on Pages 9 and 20.

Balanced Minerals in the Farmingdale Ration

By C. E. Lee
Head, Poultry Department

THE Department of Poultry Husbandry at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture on Long Island is believed to be the first institution that advised a laying ration making use of the newer discoveries coneerning enzymes, vitamines, minerals and alfalfa leaf meal as a substitute for green feed. This ration was developed on the experimental plant during 1923-1925, and was first used on the New York State Egg Laying Contest in December, 1925.

One point which has received less eomment perhaps than it deserves is the balanced mineral eontent of this ration. It is well known that of the important minerals calcium carbonate and tri-calcium phosphate are most often deficient and often out of balance. Recent experiments at the Ohio station (whieh incidentally deserves the gratitude of every commercial poultryman for its basic scientific work on minerals in the poultry ration) show that the mineral content in the ration must not only be ample, but must be "in balanee."

About a year ago careful experiments were begun to determine whieh of a number of mineral mixtures gave the best egg shells and the best flock production, keeping in mind that the bird's body weight and bone must be maintained. As a result of this work much information has already resulted. For 1927 the Institute is recommending the use of 25 pounds of Fos-For-Us grit meal in 545 pounds of laying mash. To this is added 3 pounds of salt and 2 pounds of innoculated sulphur, giving 30 pounds of minerals in the mixture of 545 pounds. The bone eontent of the meat scrap gives an additional supply of tri-calcium phosphate beside the 22% contained in the Fos-For-Us grit meal. The grit meal also contains 70% calcium carbonate.

Better Shells Secured

The above minerals have given a much higher pereentage of perfect egg shells and have maintained production and body weight. No oyster shell or other source of mineral matter is used, except that Fos-For-Us grit (eoarse) is supplied to the flock hoppers.

To the poultryman who still elings to the old rations because they are *simple,* we can only say, sell your six or eight cylinder car and go back to the ancient "one-lunger." That was *simple*, too.

To those who are so unfortunately located that they cannot obtain all the ingredients necessary to make up a real complete and efficient ration, we must advise a careful trial of good commereial ration. The commercial manufaeturer today has perhaps not had any better ability at his eommand, in making up better rations than the eolleges, for indeed most poultry speeialists with the feed companies have come from the colleges, but the eommercial man was not handicapped by having to recommend a formula made up only of ingredients that were obtainable at any cross roads store.

The best is none too good for the modern hen, working under high pressure at all times. You would not think of using the same oil on your sedan that you use on your wheelbarrow. Why feed your hens today a ration that was built for the "low speed" hen of fifteen years ago, kept under far different eonditions?

Second Annual New York State Poultrymen's Tour

THE Annual Meeting of the New York State Cooperative Poultry Certification Association, Ine., will be held Tuesday, August 9, 1927.

Plans are being made well in advance of the date for the 1927 Tour and Field Day, so that every poultry keeper in the State may be advised in suffieient time

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 428, Waterloo, Ia., for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infeet your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 428, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 428
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. .....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

BABY CHICKS

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door	50	100	500
White, Br. & Buff Leghorns	$5.25	$10.00	$45.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	6.00	12.00	55.00
S. & R. C. Reds	6.00	12.00	55.00
Silver & White Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00
White & Buff Orpingtons	6.00	12.00	55.00

Assorted Heavies, 100, $11. Assorted All Breeds, 100, $10. Bank Reference. Order right from this ad. Member I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.
SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2958, FINDLAY, OHIO

QUALITY BABY CHICKS Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black ....$14 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Minoreas, Anconas ..... 16 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandotts ..... 18 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs .. 10 per 100
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Live delivery guaranteed. Prices on:	25	We ship C. O. D. 50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
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Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

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CHICKS NO. 1 SELECTED AND UTILITY CHICKS for May Delivery, hatches due May 3-10-17 and 24.
UTILITY FULL OF VITALITY—PRICES:
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 12c each, $110.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 14c each; $130.00 per 1000. H. B. Mixed 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Light Breeds Mixed 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. None better.
Our 17th year in business. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Member I. B. C. A. Catalogue free. $1.00 will book your order.
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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00
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Broilers or Mixed Chicks	8.00
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Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
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CTS. **10 Peep-O-Day Chicks** 10 CTS.
After May 10th our production bred S. C. White Leghorn Baby Chicks will be reduced to $10.00 per 100.
Quality, Service and Safe-Delivery guaranteed. Send for booklet.
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BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at 10c each.
We guarantee pure bred chicks and 100% live delivery.
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From good healthy Free Range Stock, Reds, Rocks and White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed. Send for circular and price list. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks by Barron Males Imported by us. Dams records 282 to 265 eggs, mated two year old hens. $15, $20 and $25 per hundred. Circular on request.
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DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
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to make this trip a part of his summer vacation. The program for the day will include many interesting features.

The annual meeting of the New York State Coooperative Poultry Certification Association, Inc., is, of course, another event of much interest to all New York State poultry keepers, and this meeting is held at the time of the State Tour. For information about the New York State Poultry Tour, address R. C. Ogle, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sell the Persistent "Setter"

ONE way in which some poor hens can be culled out immediately, and at the same time save a lot of annoyance to the owner, is to cull out and sell the persistent setters. I know of one small flock of twenty-five white leghorns in which no hen even showed a desire to set during two years. The odd thing about it was the fact that no attempt had been made in this case to cull out the setters. The hens had been selected from a large flock, with the idea of getting some good layers, and the attempt was quite successful.

A very good friend of mine satisfied himself as to the value of setters by legbanding them every time he shut them up to break them of setting. It wasn't long before some of the hens had their legs covered with bands, while others had none. This showed that the setter doesn't stay "broken up," and that the good producer doesn't take time to set. Sell them now and save yourself the trouble of shutting them up, and at the same time you will insure that their eggs will not be used for hatching next spring.

I have never heard that it has been definitely proved that a hen with an overpowering desire to set will lay eggs that will hatch into chicks that will have the same desire, but it has been established that egg laying ability is inherited, and that heavy layers do not set. It follows quite definitely that if you cull the setters now you will have fewer of them next summer.

Has anyone a clear camera picture of a field of Wild Carrot? A specimen picture of a Canada Thistle, also narrow-leaf Dock with seed heads? Will pay one dollar apiece for these before May first. Any not suitable will be returned.—M. L. Hellings, Titusville, N. J., R. 1.

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MAY PRICES	Per 50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leg.	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
B. Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
W. Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	——	——
R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	——	——
H. Mixed	6.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
L. Mixed	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

S. C. W. Leg. Pullets 8 weeks old, $1.00 each. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. SUNSHINE HATCHERY, DALMATIA, PA.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS
$12 to $25 per 100
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy produeing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
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3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
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EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
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Baby Chicks

MAY PRICES	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots.
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COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE INC. G.L.F. Quality

to the Women on 20,000 farms where MILK MAKER is fed

and who themselves feed a flock of chickens

THIS is written to the woman of the house because usually she takes care of the barnyard flock and has the money from it.

Recently a great herd record was made on G. L. F. Milk Maker. The dairyman who owned the herd fed G. L. F. feeds for five years, and was a strong G. L. F. man. His wife took a keen pride in the herd, but her particular interest was a large flock of chickens. And strange to say, she was enthusiastic about G. L. F. feed for the herd, but had never thought of giving her chickens the same advantages.

If you, perchance, are like this woman, here's a suggestion. The next time your husband goes for a load of dairy feed have him bring along a bag of G. L. F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH and another of CHICK or INTERMEDIATE SCRATCH for your young chicks; or a bag of G. L. F. LAYING MASH for your hens.

As with the dairy feeds, G. L. F. poultry feeds are based on college recommendations; so feeding them, you have the comfortable feeling that you are using exactly the right mixture to get the best results from your flock. And what's more, you *do* get the best results of which your flock is capable!

The savings of great volume, a mill in constant capacity operation, and a non-profit system make the prices very low, quality considered.

The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

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EGGS WANTED
Well-packed, evenly graded, Whites and Browns bring highest prices
LEWIS & SANDBANK
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110 Acres, 10 Choice Cows, Horse

Poultry, farm equipment included; popular boarding house district of Catskills; excellent 10-room house, running spring water, grand views, near beautiful stream, store, school & church; 65 acres well-cultivated, good stand clover, spring-watered pasture for 20 head; large variety fruit, woodlot, sugar grove, 2 barns, cement basement, milk house, running water. Don't miss it, milk income alone around $1500; only part cash needed. Details pg. 43 big Illus. Spring Catalog. Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the April prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.85
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.35	2.15
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for April, 1926, was $2.80 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.85.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The February surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER MARKET ERRATIC

CREAMERY SALTED Higher	Apr. 19	Apr. 12	Apr. 20, 1926
than extra	.52 -52½	53 -53½	38¾-39½
Extra (92 sc)	51½-	52½-	38¼-38½
84-91 score	.48½-51¼	49 -52	35 -38
Lower G'ds	.47 -48	47 -48½	34 -34½

The market has not yet recovered from its nervousness and sensitiveness. Since our last report we have had some very sharp breaks. The price curve during the past weeks would make the Alps look like the western plains. For instance on Wednesday, the 13th, 92 score butter was 53c. On Thursday it had dropped to 50c. Then it gradually recovered and by the end of the week (the 16th) it was back to 53c again.

On the 18th it climbed to 54c and Tuesday the 19th, it slipped back to 51½c again. It is like the starting of a trotting race with everybody fighting for position.

The receivers want to keep their floors clean in view of the anticipated spring increase. They do not want to be caught with a lot of high priced butter on their floors when the cheaper goods begin to roll in. The buyers are trying the same tactics. They are only taking on enough stock to supply immediate trade needs, so that they are not caught with a lot of high priced goods when the cheaper butter is available.

At times during the past week the market was 16c above the market of a year ago, which is a very good reason why buyers are extremely cautious. The reason for the sharp upward turn is that consumptive demand is unusually good, much larger than last year. Furthermore out of town orders have been unusually heavy.

Domestic production has been extremely light and were it not for foreign butter, we would be in a very serious condition.

CHEESE TRADE QUIET

STATE FLATS	Apr. 19	Apr. 12	Apr. 20, 1926
Fresh Fancy	.23½-	—.—	20 -20½
Fresh Av'ge	.—.—	—.—	19 -19½
Held Fancy	.27 -28	27-28	27½-28
Held Av'ge	.25 -26½	26-26½	26 -27

The cheese market has shown its characteristic quiet nature. Nothing of note has been taking place. The trade just moves along in an easy manner. There has not been too much cured stock to be burdensome although white cheese is less firm than colored marks. Supplies of fresh cheese have been light but in view of their limited demand the prices have remained unchanged and fairly firm.

EGG PRICES SLIP

NEARBY WHITE	Apr. 19	April 12	Apr. 20 1926
Selected Extras	.32-33	34-36	37-38
Extra Firsts	.30-31	31-33	35-36
Av'ge Extras	.28-29	29-30	33-34
Firsts	.27-27½	27-28	31-32
Gathered	.26-29	26-30	30-34
Pullets	.23-25	23-25	31-
BRWNS Fancy	.30-32	29-34	35-36

Following the heavy holiday trade previous to Easter, the egg market has suffered something of a relapse due to the fact that supplies are far in excess of the demand. Undoubtedly consumers got tired of eggs during the Lenten season and consequently consumption is a shade lighter. Therefore in order to induce more active distribution, prices have had to be reduced.

The trade during the Easter market days was unusually good. The demand covered the requirements both for the Easter and Jewish holidays. At the same time exports have been heavy to the Argentine, shipments said to have taken approximately 45,000 cases during the week ending the 16th. Practically all the accumulations that had piled up previous to Easter were moved and the fresh receipts moving into distributing channels very promptly. In fact just at the close of the week there was real competition for extremely fancy marks. A great many lots of these closely graded eggs moving directly from first hand receivers into the retail trade at premiums. This bullish condition quickly changed on the 18th. Very few buyers were on the market and receivers were disposed to shade prices to keep stock moving and their floors clean. However, a lot of these surplus goods had to go into the store houses. The opinion that was expressed in these columns last fall and about the beginning of the year is being borne out. It is very evident that the high price of poultry products in the last couple of years have been responsible for a sharp increase in the industry.

POULTRY MARKET EASIER AFTER HOLIDAYS

FOWLS	Apr. 19	Apr. 12	Apr. 20, 1926
Colored	.32-33	33-35	35-36
Leghorn	.32-33	-30	35-36
BROILERS			
Colored	.45-55	45-55	45-55
Leghorn	.30-45	35-45	35-45
CAPONS	.40-45	-50	—.—
TURKEYS	.35-40	45-50	—.—
DUCKS, Nearby	.26-28	26-30	31-36

We had a most satisfactory market for the Easter and Passover holidays. The weather was excellent. Receipts were less than a year ago and the demand was good. This brought prices up to a very satisfactory level. The market held up excellently until Friday, the 15th, when most of the wholesale buying was over. On that day a weakness developed and prices started downward. This bore out the warning issued in these columns previous to the holiday to get stock in on the 12th and 13th to enjoy the best prices.

On the 10th the market was still very uneasy. Advises indicated on that day that about 250 freight cars of poultry were due up to the 23rd. In view of the rather light buying the situation involved became very uncertain and consequently prices are showing a weaker tone. It appears that the market will eventually settle at 32 to 33c on fowls with a little better demand for the light stock than for heavy colored marks.

Express broilers are still enjoying a good market especially anything that is large. Little Leghorns are not doing so well.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Apr. 19	Apr. 12	Last Year
Wheat (May)	1.33¾	1.32½	1.65½
Corn (May)	.72⅛	.70¾	.73½
Oats (May)	.44⅝	.43	.44½
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.47¼	1.44½	1.95½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.89⅜	.87⅜	.90¼
Oats, No. 2	.54	.53	.54

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Apr. 16	Apr. 9	Apr. 17, 1926
Gr'd Oats	32.50	32.50	31.00
Sp'g Bran	32.00	31.00	30.00
H'd Bran	34.00	33.00	32.00
Stand'd Mids	33.00	31.50	30.00
Soft W. Mids	38.00	37.00	36.00
Flour Mids	35.50	35.00	32.00
Red Dog	38.00	37.00	35.00
Wh. Hominy	30.00	30.25	31.00
Yel. Hominy	29.50	29.75	31.00
Corn Meal	32.00	32.50	32.00
Gluten Feed	33.50	33.50	36.25
Gluten Meal	45.50	43.50	46.25
36% C. S. Meal	34.50	34.00	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.50	37.00	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	39.00	38.50	40.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.00	47.00	50.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

Conditions in the West are being looked upon with much concern in grain buying circles. Unless the storm conditions abate very soon, we will undoubtedly see an advancing market. Storms of tornado proportions and excessive loss through the middle west has caused damage running into millions of dollars. The excessive losses have been responsible for a record rise in not only the Mississippi but other tributary rivers with the result that thousands of acres of middle west land are now under water and thousands of farmers have had to abandon their property.

As a result of these excessive rains and floods in the west a loss in crop acreage is looked for. As yet the area affected is not fully known and will not be with any degree of accuracy for several weeks. This condition therefore will undoubtedly be responsible for a steady weak market for a while at least.

PEA BEANS FIRMER

Pea beans have shown some increased firmness of late and prices have hardened 25c a hundred. On the 19th pea beans were selling from $4.75 to $5.50. Other varieties are unchanged. Marrows are still $6.25 to $7, red kidneys $6.75 to $7.25, white kidneys $6.50 to $7.25.

POTATOES A SHADE EASIER

STATE	Apr. 19	Apr. 12	Apr. 20, 1926
150 lb. sack	$3.00-3.25	3.10-3.35	7.75- 8.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	9.50- 9.75
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.85	8.25- 8.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.25-4.50	4.35-4.65	10.00-10.25
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	5.00-5.25	5.25- —	9.25- 9.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00-6.15	6.10-6.25	11.25-11.50
JERSEY			
Rd. Bliss, bk	1.00-1.13	1.00-1.25	3.00- 3.50

Potatoes are a shade easier than they were last week but this is no indication that we are in for a reduction. Supplies are not burdensome and with Long Island about over there is a fairly firm tone existing. Old potatoes of good quality are actually selling in preference to new potatoes from Florida. Last year at this time Florida Spaulding Rose No. 1 grade were bringing from $11 to $13 per barrel and stocks were clearing up satisfactorily. This year the same grade of goods are selling from $5 to $5.50 and the market is slow and weak, except on goods of high quality.

Potato planting is rapidly progressing on Long Island. Some of those growers who work so hard to be the first to plant potatoes have really gained very litle advantage for growing conditions have been quite unsatisfactory. Although the weather has been clear it has been nevertheless quite cool. A much needed rain visited Long Island on the night of the 16th.

HAY MARKET UNCHANGED

The hay market is quiet and shows no change from our last report. No. 1 timothy is still bringing $26 with other grades as quoted last week with the exception of rye straw which has slipped down $1.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Exclusive to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
from Market News Service, U. S. D. A.

Most farm products have been holding their own in the markets through April. Unfavorable weather south and west, with flood and storm damage caused a firm tendency on cotton and grain. Live stock prices showed some gain after the middle of the month. Butter, cheese and eggs, also hay and feeds show little change. Truck crops are more plentiful, with the usual spring declines in price. Old potatoes seem in fairly strong position.

Estimates of the combined crop of Bermuda and Creole onions in Louisiana, southern Texas and California are nearly the same as last years' production. Egyptian onions were arriving quite freely.

Most important changes in the commercial acreage of early potatoes outside of Florida and Texas are the increases in California and North Carolina and the 10,000-acre decrease in Virginia. Condition of the commercial crop in early States is fair to good. Prices of old potatoes weakened a bit in mid-April but the situation looks better. Weekly shipments decreased suddenly to 3,400 cars; western stock is reported cleaning up.

Boston wool trade has been spotty, much of the business transacted being to supply immediate requirements of manufacturers. However, some expansion in activity is indicated. Demand from abroad has slowed down due to firmer quotations on spots of foreign wols.

Feed markets are in much the same quiet steady condition as the hay trade and for the same reasons; good western and southern pasturage and warmer weather. Linseed tends downward with lighter production and cottonseed slightly upward with the good demand. Gluten and wheat feeds have also been favorites this spring among the feeders.

The cheese markets have been quiet and have reflected to no marked degree, the firmness of the butter markets. Prices have been held to a steady course, and remain about 4c above those heavy, although not excessive. Production continues to run below a year ago by a clear margin, despite increases recently.

The Farm News

Notes From Northern New York

A WONDERFULLY nice warm rain last night—the first that we have had this spring—makes everything appear much more springlike today. It is surprising many times to see how quickly Nature responds to a warm rain and warm air in the spring. The air has the odor of damp earth mingled with the fragrance of things beginning to grow, the grass has greened over night, and the buds on the trees and shrubs are swelling so rapidly one can almost see them.

* * *

Although the ground has frozen every night but two, thus far in April, the sun has shone most of the time, and the ground works up very loose and friable. All over Northern New York, farmers have been taking advantage of the nice days, and considerable acreage has been pulverized. Seeding has been started by a goodly number, although many have been waiting for the weather to turn warmer before taking a chance with seed.

A good bit of spring plowing has been done too, and that, added to the fall plowing will apparently considerably increase the crop acreage over the average of the past three years. One firm handling several carloads of seed report that they have already sold about as much seed as they sold all last season. Calls for spring wheat have been 30% over last season, as have the calls for high quality Canada peas.

* * *

There is considerable discussion over the "threatened invasion of western milk", and plans are being made for a large meeting in the state armory here on April 23. This was decided upon by the North Counties Milk Producers committee at their meeting last Wednesday, at which representatives of the different dairy farmers' organizations through this territory, met and went over the situation.

The majority seem to feel that little in a definite way can be decided upon now, but that the chance for a thorough discussion, and the resulting publicity may be a good thing in the long run. The keynote of most talks still is "Why can't we work things out so that the leaders of all our milk marketing organizations will sit down together and talk things over together, and then with the milk dealers. It is apparently as impossible to get all farmers into one organization as to get all the women in one community into the same afternoon club, or all the people in one town into the same church. Why not accept this condition as a peculiarity of human nature, and figure from there on?"

* * *

The prices of milk during the winter have had a distinct influence on the value of dairy cows, which has been steadily rising. Another reason for the better valuation is the fact that a smaller proportion of heifer calves has been raised during the past two or three years, and the numbers of active producing cows has been considerably decreased through removal of reactors. Dr. G. F. Warren, during Farmers Week at Ithaca, called attention to the last two factors, and predicted higher prices for dairy cows for two and possibly three years yet.

The newspaper reports showing the final decision in the courts confirming the conviction and sentences of twelve men connected with the sale of stock in the Glass Casket Corporation is interesting to many in Northern New York who were caught in this investment. It was understood that a large number of shares of this stock were sold through this territory.

W. I. Roe.

Series A Certificates of Indebtedness Due May 1

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., will distribute approximately $2,508,638 to farmers throughout the New York Milk Shed May 1 in payment of principal and interest on maturing and outstanding Certificates of Indebtedness.

The original issue was $4,307,060, but since May 21, 1924 the Association has been buying these back so that the outstanding Certificates to be redeemed at maturity total only about $1,826,983 in principal and $109,669 in interest.

When the Certificate of Indebtedness plan of financing was adopted by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association its enemies belittled the Certificates and some claimed them worthless and said the farmers would never get their money back. Since then numerous banks have come to accept the Certificates as collatoral without question and many investors are constantly seeking to buy them in the rural sections.

Cows in Testing Associations in Pennsylvania Increase Averages

PENNSYLVANIA'S 41 cow test associations tested 16,103 cows during 1926, the yearly summary just made public by the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service shows. These were on test during all or part of the year, the average on test for the entire year being 1269.48 more than in 1925.

Increases in both milk and butterfat over 1925 production figures are noted. The average production per cow was 7585 pounds of milk and 294.4 pounds of butterfat, increases of 242 pounds of milk and 11.4 pounds of butterfat over the previous year.

Thousands of cows included in the test for the first time are in the summary, otherwise the production would have been considerably higher, dairy extension workers maintain.

Attempt to Unite on Some Farm Relief Measure

SENATOR McNARY is touring the west at the present time in hopes of working out some compromise of the farm relief measure which might be acted on at the next session. President Coolidge has expressed himself as sympathetic to the studies of the problem which are being carried out by the Senator.

Senator Fess, following a conference with President Coolidge, expresses himself as hopeful that a compromise would be worked out next session. Senator Fess indicated that negotiations between leaders of agricultural interests will be conducted in an effort to agree on a bill which the President will support. It is believed that any bill in order to receive the signature of the President must omit the equalization fee and the proposed farm board, both of which were present in the McNary-Haugen bill. Senator McNary has recently announced that he would draft a bill which he hoped that the President could support.

Viscolized Milk Unlawful in Pennsylvania

VISCOLIZED milk has been declared unlawful by the Dauphin County Court of Pennsylvania. The decision resulting from a trial on March 29 upheld the decision of the Pennsylvania College of Agriculture that viscolized milk was a fraud and a violation of the food law. Viscolizing is a comparatively new process which breaks up the fat globules under high pressure. As a result of this the cream occupies more space and the buyers are led to believe that the milk is higher in fat than it really is.

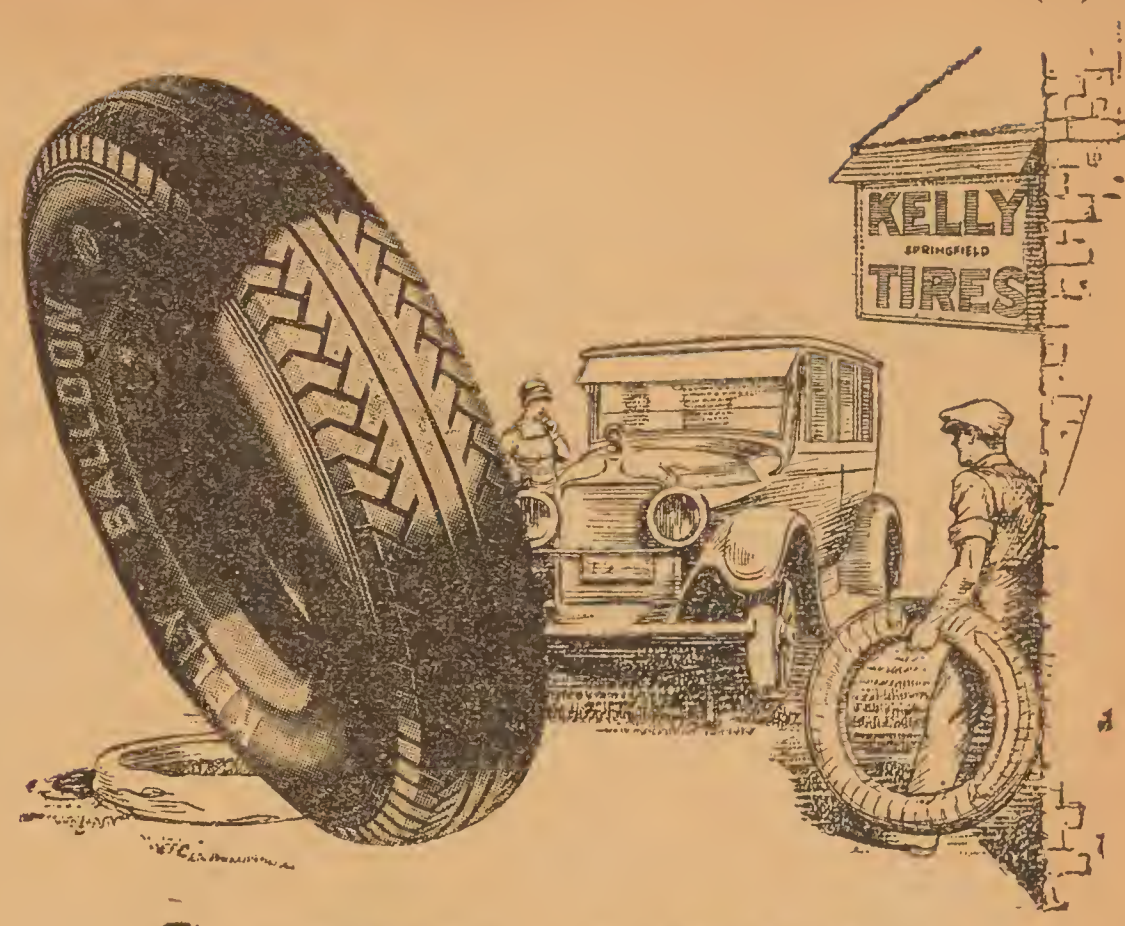
County Notes

Crawford County, Pa.—There are but few movers among farmers but plenty of public sales. Many farms are not occupied. The roads are drying up, which for the last few days have been very bad. Farmers are getting rid of corn stalks as fast as they can. Some plowing is being done. Eggs are 24 to 26 cents, butter 50 to 55 cents, potatoes $1.00 a bushel, apples $1.00 to $1.50. It freezes most every night. Cold winds are bad on wheat and grass.—J. F. S., Pa.

Ontario County—March was unduly warm. The eleventh was a record breaker. Later we had several snowstorms making it look quite wintry the first of April. Wheat and new seeding looks good. Very little plowing has been done yet. The Granges are doing good work. On March 22, the Pomona Grange held its fiftieth anniversary with a large banquet at Canandaigua. State Master Strivings was present and spoke and the attendance was large.—E. T. B.

Farmers Meetings

April 28, 29 and 30th—Sullivan County Farm Bureau, Fremont Center on 28th, Narrowsburg, April 29th 1:30, Hortonville 8:00 P. M., West Brookville, April 30 at 1:30. Poultry Meetings. F. E. Andrews, Speaker.



Car owners expect more from Kellys–and they get it!

MORE people are buying Kelly-Springfield tires this year than in any year during the company's history.

The reason is not far to seek. The tires Kelly is building today are by far the best that ever have come out of the Kelly factory. This statement is not mere talk; it is an undeniable fact, as thousands of tire buyers can testify.

Car owners have learned to expect more from Kellys, and they are getting it—this year to an even greater extent than ever before.

Yet Kelly-Springfields don't cost any more than most other tires.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—
there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. NEW YORK

KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

CLEAN OFF A BOG SPAVIN

or thoroughpin promptly with Absorbine. It is penetrating but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at the same time. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Write for valuable horse book 4-S free.

A user writes: "Had one horse with bog spavin on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

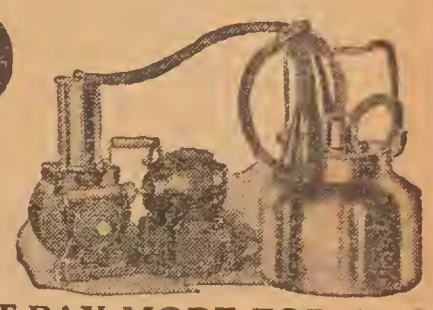
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 5/9 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Fords *Milker*

Electric or Gas Engine

$90 Complete

Single unit



DON'T PAY MORE FOR A MILKING MACHINE

Send for our FREE Booklet No. 48

Fords Milker is used by thousands of farmers who are getting more and premium-priced milk with it. Cows like it. Used on prize herds. Saves time and hard work, easy to operate and clean. Designed by men who have spent a lifetime in the business. Made with heavy aluminum pails, and best materials throughout. Does better work, lasts longer, and costs less.

You owe it to yourself to Investigate. Send for Booklet No. 48.

Distributers: Write for open territory.

Myers-Sherman Company
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CHICAGO, ILL.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS $2 POST PAID
150 Sen. Dunlap--150 Warfield
HAMPTON & SON, R 8 BANGOR, MICH.

An Ad This Size
Will Help Sell Your
SURPLUS STOCK

We Pick Our Own Oranges

(*Continued from page 2*)

guritas, big daisies, pansies and many more.

Leaving the Mexican metropolis we traveled southeastward out through the level valley whose last lake water was drained by Carranza only a few years ago, past the wonderful ruins of Tenochlitan with its citadel and pyramids rivaling Egypt and built long before the Aztec time toward the coast again. For nearly a hundred miles we ride through great broad level valleys bounded by mountains among which is snow-capped Oriziba towering 17,200 feet above the sea. First we saw thousands of acres of Maguey the plant from which the Mexican national drink, pulque, is made. I am sure I saw five thousand acres of this plant in one area. The plants are set out as cuttings in rows from ten to fifteen feet apart where they had to grow for from five to eight years. Then the center bud is cut out and several gallons of juice obtained. The plant was used for many other purposes by the Aztecs as by the peons at present.

During the night the train descended the eastern slope to the first plateau or table land above the sea at a level of from 200 to 300 feet. After traveling through a dense tropical jungle we found ourselves at a place called El Hule in a latitude more than 200 miles south of southern Cuba. About 300 carloads of bananas are shipped from this point every week in the year. Banana planters here drove us out through miles and miles of plantations. The banana is propagated by root cuttings set out in rows ten to fifteen feet apart so as to permit of cultivation. From two to six of the several shoots which come up from a mature root are allowed to grow. Each one produces a bunch of bananas in about 10 months. The bunch grows with the fruits pointing upward and a flower stem as long as the bunch hanging downward. The fruit is of course harvested green as soon as full grown. When ready to harvest the tree shoots which are from eight or ten to nearly eighteen feet in height, are pulled over with a long hook, the flower stem and leaves cut away and the stem severed with a blow of the machete. The tree shoot is then cut off and new shoots come up from the roots. Thus the crop ripens continually. Bananas require 100 inches of rainfall and a minimum temperature of 50 degrees together with an absence of wind which breaks the shoots, to do their best.

Returning to Mexico City by day we climbed from sea level to nearly 10,000 feet above the sea. The railroad, which is English owned, climbs 4100 feet in 29 miles of line—a grade of 4.5 per cent and the steepest in the world outside of Switzerland—covering a net advance of not more than eight or ten miles. The scenery is wonderful. During about three hours of the climb one sees as many changes in vegetation due to climate made by altitude as he would see in traveling from Chicago to Panama north and south. The crops from sea level are successively bananas, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco and cotton, vegetables such as potatoes and cabbage, grains and hay and pasture.—M. C. Burritt.

Camel's friends know and demand choice tobaccos

THERE is not another body of smokers in the world like the friends of Camel. That is because Camel is unlike any other cigarette. Through experience, Camel smokers have learned the taste and fragrance of choice tobaccos and they'll have no other. They know the mildness and the mellowness that only choice tobaccos can give and they find in Camel those satisfying qualities the trained taste demands.

Tobacco enjoyment will take on a new meaning for you when you become a Camel smoker. There's a reason why Camel leads the world: it's the only cigarette in which there is so much genuine goodness.

We cordially invite you to compare Camel with any other cigarette made, regardless of price. Let your taste be the judge.

"Have a Camel!"

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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The Second Kitchen Improvement Contest

(*Continued from page 3*)

Judges. Selection of judges shall rest with executive committee. No one person may serve on more than one group of judges. It is advisable to have three judges, one of these should be a home economics trained person, one should be a practical homemaker and at least two of the three should be from without the county. County and state entries shall be judged on the basis of the score card given under section 4 of contest plans.

Time. Contest in the counties should open May 1st and close July 1st, 1927.

Prizes. Selection of county prizes is left to the county committees. It is recommended that these prizes be pieces of kitchen equipment or furnishings not to exceed $10.00.

Completed Kitchen Contest in State

Eligibility: All county prize winners of 1926 letter contest are eligible for the state contest of kitchens completed according to plans submitted.

Time and Plan: If possible, the kitchens are to be completed, judged, and used as a demonstration feature of Better Homes Week (April 24-May 1) in the counties. The county prize winner will compete against prize winners from other counties.

In the county contests the judges are to be chosen by the county executive committee. The same qualifications should apply to the judges of the completed kitchen contest as for the written story contest. The judges should score the kitchens before and after changing, using the score card given below. Name and address of the first prize winners in the completed kitchen contest should be sent to Mrs. Ethel McIntosh, Churchville, N. Y., by June 1st.

Judging in the State. The State judges of the Completed Kitchen will be appointed by the President of the New York State Home Bureau Federation. The winner of the State prize will be introduced at the Federation's Annual meeting.

Score Card For Completed Kitchens

1. Two sketches on graph paper.
   One before changing.
   One showing actual changes.
   - Appearance 5
   - Completeness 20

   25

2. Outlined description of changes made with prices and labor, with the following headings, not exceeding 1,000 words.
   - Arrangement of furniture, supplies, utensils used.
   - Floors, walls, ceilings, woodwork.
   - Light, ventilation.
   - Water system, supply, drain and disposal of waste. 5
   - Appearance 70
   - Changes made 75

   - Equipment made, purchased, or disposed of.
   - Storage facilities.
   - Improved sanitation.
   - Attractiveness.
   - Total 100

Prize: The state winner of the completed kitchen prize will be awarded $25.00, donated by the State Federation of Home Bureaus, toward a trip to the annual meeting of the State Home Bureau Federation in November, 1927.

Home Work Projects

(*Continued from page* 5)

you will be surprised as to how much you can sell. Go to the best residental part of the place. There is where people have money and seldom raise anything they have to eat. Don't forget to leave a card with each lady you call on telling who you are and your address. Explain on the card what you have to sell and how often you can come in town with your goods. You can write these yourself neatly on a heavy piece of white paper, saying the expense of having them printed.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *In following this suggestion first investigate at the town clerk's office to see if there is any local ordinance controlling such sales*).

Save all your clean papers and clean empty boxes. They help out a lot when you are selling products at the farm, and don't forget quart baskets as they are very handy. One holds a dozen eggs and don't forget that eggs of one size and color sell better. Put all of one size in one container and sell each container of eggs separately. They look better this way and looks have a lot to do with selling.

Give Full Value for Money

When people come to the farm to buy produce they should be given a good bargain. Just throw in a dozen radishes or a little lettuce, in fact any little thing you may have lots of, or even a bouquet. This makes them feel as if they had been well treated and they will want to call again. One very important thing in this selling business is, don't trust people you don't know or you will get cheated out of a lot of your hard-earned money. If you know people to be reliable it is all right to trust them, if not tell them in a nice way that you never sell on time to strangers. It is not half so hard to sell your farm produce as it seems from a distance. When you have tried it out you will say it is real pleasant to meet so many nice people.

Don't neglect your appearance. Dress as near up to date as you can. Have your hair arranged niccly. A very little powder that best fits your complexion improves the rough tanned appearance we farm women are sure to have. A nice neat appearance helps to sell anything. Don't neglect this, it is important. I don't mean to preach a sermon on farm women looking dowdy, but really we find many farm women who are so busy they actually forget themselves.

Making Patchwork Quilts

If we look around a bit now we will see several things we can do for inside work. Not so long ago I saw an ad in a paper, "patchwork quilts wanted, must be of first class material and workmanship". Now why not reverse that and put an ad in a large city paper saying you make these on order, and always send them C. O. D. Be sure you charge enough to cover cost of material and a fair wage for your work. Let me say right here that we farm women here in the States can not expect to get a very big return for our labor on home sewing when women from other countries can do just as nice home work and sell it in our own country for the half of what we could possibly do it for. Sometimes we have material on hand to make a good wool quilt or two. Rip apart all garments to be used. Men's suits, if at all good, make as good quilts as any wool cloth does but be sure you use cloth of this one kind for all of one quilt outside. Never mix light weight cloth with heavy men's suits in the same quilt. Wash and press all material and use only the best of the goods; cut in any size blocks you wish. Join togcther on the machine, press seams open. Use a good grade of outing flannel for lining. Five yards, thirty-six inches wide, makes a nice size quilt. Tie outside and lining together with three fancy colors of silkateen. All three threads are to be carried in the same darning needle and no cotton need be in this quilt as it is heavy enough. It will wash so there should be no cotton inside to bunch up. My mother sells this sort of quilt for three dollars each.

If you are a "Jack at all trades" and can do general mending you can even learn to do a nice neat job of soldering such as tin pails and pans. Mend shoes if you have a good kit or wash and mend grain bags. I think twenty cents for these is what most folks charge, or if you can mend small furniture or refinish it, add that to your list—in fact any little things you may be handy with. Soap making is another and not at all difficult. Buy as many postal cards as you will need, list on them your odd job list, mail them to some of your friends telling you would like this sort of work to do and you will find you will have something to do. Most every family has something to be mended.

Sewing and Cleaning

Another nice way to earn a little extra is by plain sewing such as sheets, pillow cases, apron-making and mending unless you care to do cleaning. You should state in the ad (that you will have to put in some paper near your home. You should also put an ad in a farm paper) that all mending sent you must be reasonably clean. If you are good at cleaning and pressing, so much the better for you. There is more money in the work if you wish to clean the garments. If you do your work well and don't forget your flat iron, pressing mended or new garments will give them a much better appearance. Many city women are glad to have some one they can depend upon to do their jobs of mending and are willing to pay well for it if they only know where to go to get it done. You can do this work right by mail, the person sending the mending paying the parcel post charge and you pay the charges back. Always insure the package for full value sent C. O. D. You can do fancy washing the same way if you wish. You will have to advertise for work of these kinds. How are folks to know about you unless you do?

If I had a nice quiet home I should try boarding an elderly man and his wife, if I could find such a pair where I could get my money for their board. I wouldn't want to care for and board folks for a song unless I were a millionaire. There are many ways to earn a little extra money if we once get the "knack" of it. A nice braided rug about three by four feet brings about ten dollars. It should be nice and sewed reversible. It takes a good while to make one, but after all if one can get ten dollars when they need it they are lucky. No matter what we do on a farm we have to do some marketing.

We must all have several work-at-home projects going at once. I have done a lot of the work-at-home idcas and find that I never have to resort to the wonderful schemes advertised in so many papers, most of which are wolves in sheep's clothing.—M. E. C., N. Y.

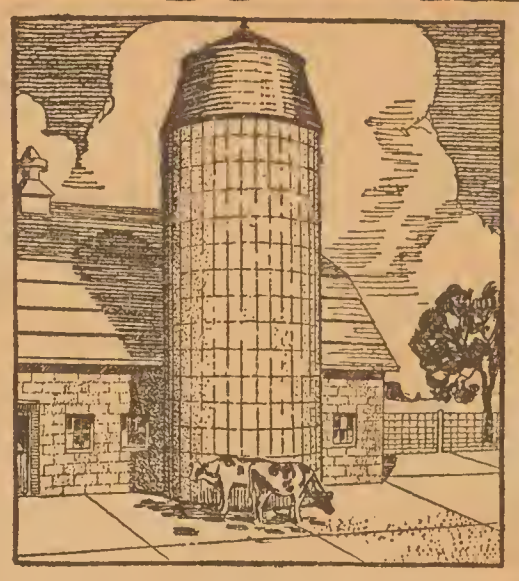
Warm Quilts from Old Woolens

DELIGHTFULLY warm quilts can be made very inexpensively by utilizing the good parts of woolen blankets and undergarments for filling.

Arrange the pieces of woolens to the best advantage and sew together in a lapped seam. Use more than one thickness if desired and tack together here and there to hold in shape. Any desired material may be used for the cover and very little tying is needed to hold cover and filling in place.

The woolen filling makes the quilt surprisingly warm. And the quilt can be made very quickly. Every home holds material that can be utilized in making these quilts and will have many uses for them when they are done. Nothing can be better for camping or the sleeping porch except expensive blankets. The boys like them because "they are warm and not too nice to use". They are just the thing for a simple summer cottage or to hold in reserve for those times that invariably come when, owing to excessive cold or the necessity for several extra beds, we need additional covers. Alice Margaret Ashton.

June Pastures in January



Silage is a winter feed fully as succulent and palatable as that in June pastures.

Eleven per cent More Milk —build a Concrete Silo

Tests at the Vermont Experiment Station showed that a ration including silage produced *11 per cent more milk* than the same amount of dry corn fodder.

More milk during season of peak prices means more profit.

"Concrete Stave Silos." Our free booklet tells the whole story. Write for your copy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

1315 Walnut St., Philadelphia 347 Madison Ave., New York

Concrete for Permanence

5% Interest

ON

Federal Land Bank

First Mortgage Farm Loans

RECENT sales of Federal Land Bank Bonds at favorable prices makes possible a lowering of the rate of interest on new loans to 5%.

For Information

Ask the SECRETARY-TREASURER of the NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

in your county, or write direct to the

Federal Land Bank

at

Springfield, Massachusetts

Serving New England, New York and New Jersey

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills

USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 85 years' use.

ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years.

Made in all colors for all purposes at

WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES

INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards and our FREE DELIVERY OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.

Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America. Est. 1842

252 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mock Trial

for

Grange Programs

This man was accused of causing his wife's death through failure to buy her labor saving machinery. Send to us for the outline and have a mock trial in your Grange.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
461-4th Ave., New York City

NOTHING can bring more attractiveness to your farm home than a nice, well kept lawn bordered with bright colored flowers and with vines around the house. There should be some shady nooks with a hammock and swing and a place for the children's games, so that it looks and feels like a real home. It is more fun than work to keep a good lawn if you have the things to do it with. They cost so little that you are missing one of the greatest pleasures of summer if you do not fix your lawn up. A good lawn mower, rake, garden hose, sprinkler — everything you need—will only cost you a few dollars. Go into your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and see them so that you may have a more attractive place to enjoy yourself and to invite your friends to.

At these stores you will also be able to get lawn swings, hammocks, play tents and awnings that will add to the attractiveness of your home. It is the sure place to buy to get the utmost in quality—full value for your money. Don't put it off until too late, go now and get these things that add so much in attractiveness and value to your farm home.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

The Kindergarten at Home

One Mother Tells How She Keeps Her Little Folks Busy and Happy

IN the paper cutting line may be included paper-weaving and paper chains. Again old catalogues and magazines help out, if one does not wish to buy the special outfits for them. Some mail order companies have an outfit of kindergarten material for these and other uses, at about one dollar's cost. The colored pages in catalogues or magazines furnish pretty materials for the chains, however. The strips for making these may be any desired size, chains made with strips ½ inch wide and 4 or 5 inches long are pretty. A bit of paste to fasten the ends, and a child spends a half hour or so, quietly. They love the prettily colored papers, and advertisements *are colorful.* If pages having colored pictures on both sides are chosen, the chains are prettier. White paper, colored with wax crayons, is also good.

If you save all the corks that come into the house, when their original purposes are served, they will furnish an hour's entertainment some day. If you have none, get some from a ten cent store. They are cheap and come in assorted sizes. With these and a box of tooth picks, a multitude of queer animals and people may be made. I usually "work" with my youngsters when this "game" is going on, it is fun for us all! They may be counted, added, and subtraeted, too.

Picture cards in juvenile designs make dandy puzzles. Cut them up according to the child's age. The older ones can do more elaborate ones than the small tots.—MABELLE ROBERT.

Love's Content

A summer's night
And sweet perfume
Or roses, in the height of bloom.
A shaded spot
A hurried kiss
A quick embrace
So full of bliss.

An answering smile
A touch of hands
A code of rules
Love understands.
A starry night
Or a shining moon
Another day, that comes too soon.

A litle home
That's heaven sent
With little ones,
To bring content.
A world that's very hard to please
Would surely
Be content with these.—Mrs. B. B. C.

What Does Your Child Read?

(*Continued from page* 1)

Four to Six Years

Folk Lore, Fairy Tales
Alice in Wonderland, Carroll.
Fables, Myths, Legends
Adventures of a Brownie, Mulcok-Craik; Mopsa the Fairy, Ingelow.
Fiction
Stories Told to a Child, Ingelow; Play Days, Jewett.
Poetry
A Child's Garden of Verse, Stevenson.
Geography, Travel
Each and All, Andrews.

Six to Eight Years

Folk Lore, Fairy Tales
King of the Golden River, Ruskin.
Fables, Myths, Legends
Water Babies, Kingsley; Story of King Arthur, Besant.
Fiction
A Captured Santa Claus, Page; Six to Sixteen, Ewing; Little Women, Alcott; Little Men, Alcott; Robinson Crusoe, Defoe; Little Lord Fauntleroy, Burnett; Moral Tales, Edgeworth.
Poetry
Poems, Wordsworth.
History, Ancient, Medieval, Modern Europe
Marco Polo, Atherton; Joan of Arc, Carpenter.
History, American
Beginners American History, Montgomery; Four Great Americans, Baldwin.
Geography, Travel
The Boy Settlers, Brooks.
Nature, Sciences
Story of Plants, Allen.
Industries, Art, Government
Jack of all Trades, Beard; Stories of Great Artists, Horne-Scobey.

Eight to Ten Years

Folk Lore, Fairy Tales
Arabian Nights, Arabian.
Fables, Myths, Legends
Tanglewood Tales, Hawthorne; Fairy Tales, Grimm; Robin Hood, Pyle.
Fiction
Under the Lilacs, Alcott; Ten Years Before the Mast, Dana; Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain; Huckleberry Finn, Mark Twain; Norseland Tales, Boyesen; Little Minister, Barrie; A Dog's Mission, Stowe; Legend of Sleepy Hollow, Irving; Treasure Island, Stevenson.
Poetry
Children's Garland, Patmore.
History, Ancient, Medieval, Modern Europe
Two Thousand Years Ago, Church; Story of Germany, Gould.
History, American
Boys of '76, Coffin; Boys of '61, Coffin.
Geography, Travel
American Indians, Starr; Rome, Field.
Nature, Sciences
Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers, Burroughs.
Industries, Art, Government
Outdoor Handy Book, Beard; Among the Lawmakers, Alton.

Ten to Twelve Years

Folk Lore, Fairy Tales
Rip Van Winkle, Irving.
Fables, Myths, Legends
Fairy Tales, Anderson; Gulliver's Travels, Swift.
Fiction
For the Honor of the School, Barbour; Prince and Pauper, Mark Twain; Pioneers, Cooper; Redskin, Cooper; Prince Tip Top, Bouvet; Oliver Twist, Dickens; Three Musketeers, Dumas; Sentimental Tommy, Barrie; Paul and Virginia, Saint-Pierre; Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, Wiggins.
Poetry
Lays of Ancient Rome, McCauley.
History, Ancient, Medieval, Modern Europe
Story of the Jews, Hosmer; Story of Norway, Boyesen; Story of Spain, Hale; England's Story, Tappan.
History, American
Discovery of America, Fiske; Building the Nation, Coffin.
Geography, Travel
Thru the Dark Continent, Stanley; Land of Cave and Cliff Dwellers, Schwatka.
Nature, Sciences
The Sciences, Holden; Story of Electricity, Munro; Bird Neighbors, Blanchan; Starland, Ball; Earth and Man, Guyot.
Industries, Art, Government
Story of Architecture, Mathew; Politics for Young Americans, Nordhoff.

Twelve to Fourteen Years

Folk Lore, Fairy Tales
Fables, Myths, Legends
Stories Re-Told from the Eddas, Mabie.
Fiction
Pride and Prejudice, Austen; Pickwick Papers, Dickens; A Tale of Two Cities, Dickens; The Lamplighter, Cummins; Man Without a Country, Hale; House of Seven Gables, Hawthorne; Silas Marner, Eliot; Fall of the House of Usher, Poe; Eugenia Grandet, Balzac; Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith; Ramona, Jackson; David Copperfield, Dickens; Don Quixote, Cervantes; Adam Bede, Eliot; The Half-Back, Barbour; Bernardo and Laurette, Bouvet; Great Expectations, Dickens.
Poetry
Elegy in a Country Churchyard, Gray.
History, Ancient, Medieval, Modern Europe
French Revolution, Carlyle; Royal Edinburgh, Oliphant.
History, American
Up from Slavery, B. T. Washington; Theodore Roosevelt and His Time, Bishop; History of the United States, Higginson.
Geography, Travel
Innocents Abroad, Mark Twain.
Nature, Sciences
Story of Germ Life, Conn; Story of Primitive Man, Clodd; Origin of Species, Darwin.
Industries, Art, Government
Greek Sculpture, Hurll; Meaning of Pictures, J. C. VanDyke; Story of the Railroad, Wyman; Romance of Modern Inventions, Williams.

Of course, this is a general list—it would be impossible to build a complete one for the reason that there is such a vast amount of desirable material to select from and furthermore, it would be impossible for even the most ardent reader to absorb every worthy book published. However, in addition to the works introduced through the chart, every home should have a good dictionary which should be the right hand companion of every reader, young or old. A set of encyclopedia will be found valuable and an atlas or other good map is practically indispensable.

Then too, if the child is planning some particular study, such as music for instance, he will want to read the lives of the great masters and the history of their compositions, or the young person showing an aptitude for writing will require a more extensive search into the biographies of great authors, past and present, than is outlined in the chart. In other words, the parents must likewise use some thought and ingenuity in stocking the home library.

In selecting the books listed, the question has been asked, "Is it worth reading many times?" and upon the answer rested the decision whether or not the book found its way into the suggested library. The parent should understand that this is not a list of the "hundred best books" for on such a list no two authorities have ever been able to agree. All that is attempted here is to bring together the ones perhaps most necessary to the well-being of the child and the themes likely to prove effective in making of him the ideal man, or woman, of which the parents dream.

Some New Books

THE GLADIOLUS AND ITS CULTURE

By Dr. A. C. Beal

(*Professor of Floriculture in New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.*)

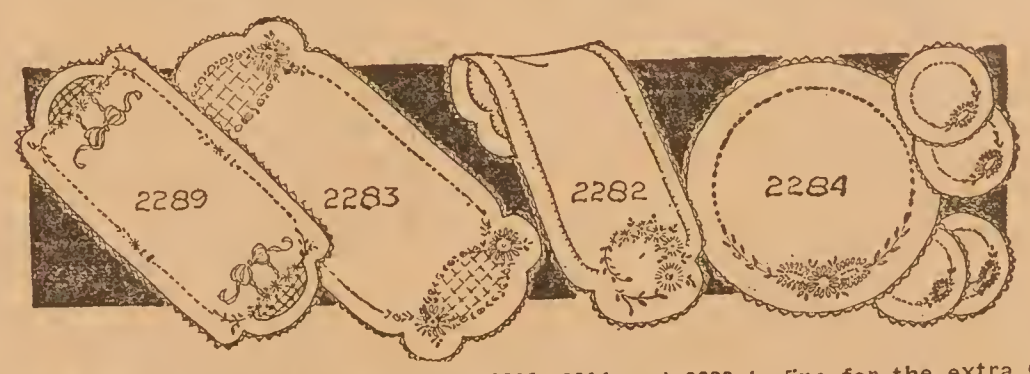
This handy little volume is meant to be eminently useful to the gladiolus lover, whether he be growing "glads" for his own delight or for the delight of others—at a price. It tells how to propagate, grow and handle gladioli outdoors and under glass; incidentally, if one reads the book, he may learn how to pronounce that much discussed name. But we won't be mean and withhold it—here it is glad-*i*-o-lus; plural, glad-*i*-o-li. But if you have the habit of saying glad-i-*o*-lus and can't break the habit, you may still "get by", as that pronounciation has been accepted by the American Gladiolus Society as official because of its common usage.

A piece of hard toast or zwieback will satisfy in a healthful manner the baby's desire for something to chew on.

* * *

A few dates in the youngsters' cereal may change a frown to a smile and an empty dish.

A Good Selection of Scarfs, Buffet and Luncheon Sets



This group of attractive pieces 2282, 2283, 2284 and 2289 is fine for the extra cover which is always in demand. The material used is white embroidery cloth. The embroidery designs are simple enough that even the children would enjoy doing them. Anyone of these pieces will be sent postpaid for fifteen cents. We also have a complete and very useful Embroidery Book for twenty-five cents which describes the different embroidery stitches and tells how to make them. Address all embroidery orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

How the Kitchen Lamp Was "Promoted"

An Ingenious Women Contrives Something Useful and Beautiful

PEOPLE admire my pretty old-fashioned glass electric table lamp. It was the old-fashioned marble base, brass pedestal connecting the base and a glass oil container. I cleaned and polished the brass, took off the old burner and for ten cents I bought a brass cap, the kind you can find in the electrical department of the ten cent stores. Also the combined brass socket that screws onto this cap and as many feet of electric wire as I needed. Without any lesson you can cut away the cloth and rubber over the ends of the two wires, insert them through the hole in the side of the cap (this cap has clamps that go down inside the lamp where burner was screwed on), up through the socket which you must disjoint where you will see two screws. With a screwdriver unscrew them and wrap one wire around each screw securely, then screw down tight. Put back socket together, pull wire tight and unscrew little screw on the side of the socket and screw socket to the cap; tighten screw and you are now ready for your plaster of paris mixed with some water (it hardens quickly). Put it on top of the lamp. Set the cap on this in place and in a few minutes it will be fast and you may gild or paint this to match your lamp. You are now ready for your bulb and shade.

At the five and ten I also bought a four sided frame rounded on two sides at the bottom. I had some blue tub silk—you could use any shade of voile—but I wanted a blue bird shade and used what I had on hand. I first wound the ribs with blue bias braid, then cut out the tub silk with a one-half inch margin for the sides, pinned this to the tape to get it just right, then sewed it on turning or rolling in the edges. When I had this completed, I gathered together my blue birds and paper napkins. I had gathered five at an evening company with beautiful clover and daisy designs on the corners of four. The fifth had all white diasies so I put it on the top, which I also had covered with the tub silk. I took great pains in cutting out these flower designs, also my blue bird napkins which I had laid away for just this purpose, two of them with big and little blue birds and a pretty bird house perched on the porch of the house. With white shellac I shellaced the inside of the shade first, then worked on one side at a time. Shellacing outside, laying my flowers on the wide sides of the frame letting them come from sides down across bottom toward the center, then I put two big blue birds above and a small one above and below. I immediately shellaced over them then did the same with the other side, then on the narrow sides I put the little house and little blue birds as though flying down from the house. As soon as I finished shellacing each side I at once sprinkled tiny blue beads from an old salt shaker over the whole side and after it was dry I added blue and gold around the top and bottom.

This shade gives a different light and glow to the room and is quite a change from the red shade glow of which we see so many just now. Every one admires my pretty blue bird shade and they marvel at the old lamp turned into an attractive, useful electric table lamp, at very little cost.—C. W. W.

Coloring to the Rescue

THERE was to be company to dinner and the dessert comprised a layer cake with a rich filling, something which mother made especially well, but which was quite unsuited to juvenile digestions. Then she had an inspiration. She took some of the cake batter, colored it pink with vegetable coloring, baked two little layers, and put them together with currant jelly. So far from bewailing the fact that they could not share the big cake the small folks fairly gloated over their "wonderful pink cake!"—Elsie D. Yale, Rialto, Cal.

Should Men Help with the Inside Work?

(*Continued from page* 5)

ing. There is a pleasant male delusion that household work is light and easy requiring little effort from either mind or body. Have you ever seen such an opinionist when the wife was sick, perhaps three or four children to dress, with the hundred and one jobs that be in the daily path of every farmer's wife? Only then does one realize how much of the helpless child men carry to maturity. When any man can be safely allowed in the house he should clean and paper it in the spring before the outside rush begins. Cooking? I knew one man who made his own birthday cake. Owing to rare digestive powers he survived, but it was a near thing. The man may try heavy washing in the absence of a machine, also dishes such as tubs and granite ware, sweeping floors and trim hair; bobbed heads are delightful to handle."—T. T., N. B., Canada.

* * *

Fifty-Fifty Basis Works

"I AM the mother of eight little ones, the oldest being ten years old. I have a large house to care for besides a large garden and flock of chickens. I am always willing to give a helping hand if needed with other things on the farm, although I am not often asked to do other work and my husband is just as willing to help me. He always helps with the supper dishes and to put the little ones to bed. If we are getting ready to go anywhere he always washes and dresses the boys and will then help with the girls if I am not ready. On Sunday he always helps me do up the work so we both can enjoy a little needed rest together after dinner. Sometimes we take the little ones and go for a ride which we all enjoy. We have been married over 11 years and have always done things on the fifty-fifty basis and we can honestly say we are one of the happiest families around here. There would be fewer divorces if all young couples starting out would go fifty-fifty in all things and live up to it.—A Happy Wife and Mother.—Mrs. W. S., N. Y.

Keep Sink White

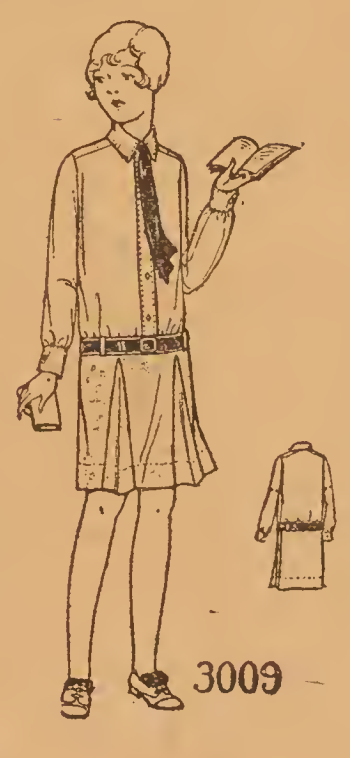
TO help keep your white enamel sink nice, make a wooden rack to fit the sink bottom, then your pots and pans will not scratch or discolor your sink. You can make such a thing out of vegetable crates, cut down to fit and see the labor it saves, as that can be cleaned with a brush and hung up and your sink easily wiped up.—I. B., New York.

Dresses for the Woman Who Sews

3021

Pattern 3021 *when made up in the popular printed crepes is fine for general wear. The novel belt arrangement gives this simple frock an air of smartness. This with its side-shirring makes an ideal pattern for the home dressmaker. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3⅛ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* 4¾ *yards of* 1¼ *inch ribbon.* Price 13c.

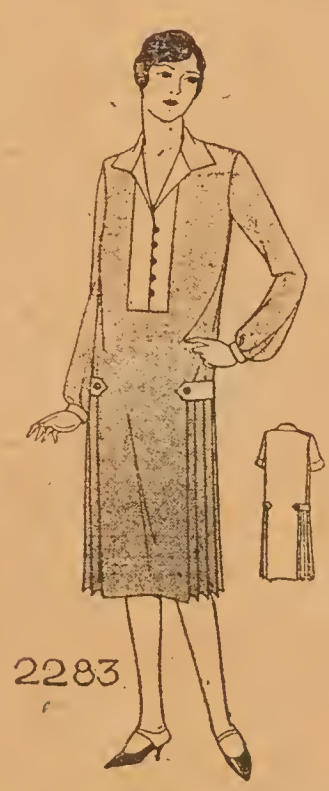
Pattern 3009 *provides the sort of dress the junior girl can use most. For chill spring days or dark days in summer such a frock gives the protection she needs. The pattern cuts in sizes* 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 *and* 16 *years. The* 8*-year size requires* 1 *yard of* 36*-inch material for skirt with* 1⅜ *yards of* 36*-inch for blouse.* Price 13c.



3009

3007

Pattern 3007 *is ideal for the quicky made house or street dress. Its front closing is smartly fashionable and its collar and cuffs offer a chance to use the enlivening touch of contrasting color or plaid. For the* 36*-inch size only* 2⅞ *yards of* 36*-inch material with* ¼ *yard of* 30*-inch contrasting is required. Pattern in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure.* Price 13c.



2283

Pattern 2283 *with its convertible collar, inset vestee, and pressed plaits at the side answers the demands of the season's fashions in a most acceptable manner. It furthermore admits using the two-tone effects which are universally becoming. It cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 2½ *yards of* 40 *inch material with* ⅝ *yard of* 32 *inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

CHAPTER V
The Fort of Zinderneuf

"They learn that they are not as others are,
Till some go mad, and some sink prone to earth,
And some push stumbling on without a star."

THINGS began badly and rapidly grew worse in this ill-omened mud fort, isolated in the illimitable desert like a tiny island in the midst of a vast ocean.

Cafard broke out early, and in a very virulent form, both suicidal and homicidal in its nature.

It took this terrible form, I verily believe, largely by reason of the fact that Captain Renouf, our Commandant, shot himself after a month of life in this dreadful oven of a place. I do not, of course, know his reason for doing this, but it was rumoured that he found he had contracted a horrible disease. This tragedy cast a deeper gloom over a place and a community already gloomy beyond description.

Within a week of this disaster, for a disaster it was to all of us, a most unusual manifestation of *cafard* was exhibited, when a corporal killed a sergeant and then committed suicide. What Corporal Gontran's grievance against the sergeant was, I do not know, but this again was an exceedingly unfortunate affair, as, like Captain Renouf himself, both these men were on the side of the angels, inasmuch as they were decent, fair-minded, and reasonable people.

But the Fates and the Furies had one more disaster in store for the unhappy garrison before they were ready to launch upon our luckless heads the final torrent of destruction.

Lieutenant Debussy, the new Commandant, sickened and died, and his place was taken by none other than *Adjudant* Lejaune.

From the moment in which it was known that the Lieutenant was dead, the atmosphere of Zinderneuf changed from bad to worse and rapidly from worse to the worst possible.

The lion-tamer had entered the cage, and the lions, sullen, infuriated, and desperate, knew that he held in one hand the whip that should drive them to revolt, and in the other the revolver that should instantly punish the first sign of it.

* * *

Life at Zinderneuf was not really life so much as the avoidance of death—death from sunstroke, heat-stroke, monotony, madness, or *Adjudant* Lejaune.

Cafard was rampant; everybody was more or less abnormal and "queer" from frayed nerves, resultant upon the terrific heat and the monotony, hardship, and confinement to a little mud oven of a fort; many men were a little mad, and Adjudant Lejaune, in the hollow of whose hand were our lives and destinies, was a great deal more than a little mad.

From the point of view of the authorities, he was sane enough, for he could maintain an iron discipline; make all reports and returns, to the minute and to the letter; and, if attacked, he could be trusted to keep the Tri-couleur flying while there was a man alive in the Fort.

From the point of view of his subordinates, he was nevertheless a madman, and a very dangerous one.

At times, I was almost glad that Digby was not with us, much as I missed him; and at those times I almost wished that Michael was not, much as I depended on him.

Danger to oneself is unpleasant enough, when it is that of being murdered by a lunatic. When to it is added the danger, and constant fear, of a similar fate overtaking people whom one loves, it becomes ten times worse.

Michael and I both begged each other not to be so foolish as to play into Lejaune's hands, by giving him the faintest chance to accuse us of any breach of duty or discipline, or of so much as an insubordinate look, even under the greatest provocation. But we felt that the time would come when Lejaune would cease to wait for an excuse, and that all we could do was to put off the evil day. . . .

"I'm positively glad, now, that Dig isn't here," said Michael to me, one terrible afternoon, as we lay gasping on our burning cots during siesta hours, in our stifling *caserne*.

"Hank and Buddy too," he added. "One word of back-chat to Lejaune would have been fatal. . . And Dig might have done it. Buddy more so. . . Or if Hank once lost control he'd lay Lejaune out like a pole-axed ox. . . . ."

"Somebody'll do for him one of these days, if we don't soon get a new commanding officer," said I. "And a good job too."

"Not it," contradicted Michael. "It would be one degree worse than letting him live. . . These asses would give three loud cheers, march off into the desert, and survive about three days of it—if the Arabs didn't get them before they died of thirst."

"It'll happen," prophesied I. "Schwartz is getting very mysterious and important these days. Oh, it'll happen all right."

"That's what I think," said Michael, "and it's about the worst thing that could happen. And if no one goes and does it spontaneously, there'll be a plot to murder him—if there isn't one already, which I believe there is, as you say—and we should have the choice of fighting for Lejaune—(for Lejaune!)—or being two of a gang of silly, murdering mutineers with nothing but a choice of beastly deaths—thirst and Arabs in the desert, or court martial and a firing party at dawn. . . Rotten."

"If he's promoted Lieutenant and kept in command here, he won't last a week," said I. . . . "What's going to happen if they make a plot to mutiny and we're the only two that refuse to join them?"

"We should join Lejaune instead, where dead men tell no tales, I expect," answered Michael.

"What would Sergeant Dupré and Corporal Boldini do?" I speculated.

"If it were a case of saving their skins they'd join the mutineers, I should say—if they were given the option," replied Michael. "They probably loathe Lejaune as much as we do, and neither of them is exactly the man to die for a principle. . . . If they woke to find a gang of bad men, with rifles, round their beds, they'd 'take the cash and let the discredit go,'—'Nor heed the rumble of a distant drum' from Tokotu," he added.

"I doubt if they'd be given the option," I said.

"So do I," agreed Michael. "They're not loved. They've been whips and scorpions in Lejaunes hands too long and too willingly."

"And if we were 'approached' on the subject of a mutiny and did our miserable duty in warning Lejaune and the others?" I asked.

"We should promptly get thirty days' cells from Lejaune for currying favour with horrible lies, and short shrift from the mutineers," said Michael. . . .

"Let us give thanks unto the Lord and count our many blessings, my brethren," he yawned, and, at that moment, Schwartz, Haff, Brandt, Bolidar, Delarey, and Vogué entered the room and joined Guantaio, Colonna and Gotto at the other end of it. Here they conversed in low voices, with occasional glances at us.

* * *

And to me, one night, came Schwartz, as I sat in a corner of the little courtyard, trying to imagine that the night was cooler than the day, and this spot, which faced north, less hot than the others.

He was a huge, powerful, hairy ruffian, who would have made a great pirate-captain, for he had brans, courage, and determination, quite unhampered by over-fine scruples of honour or mercy. He was further endowed with a magnetic personality and power of command.

"Are you enjoying life, Smith?" he asked, seating himself beside me.

"Quite as much as you are, Schwartz," I replied.

"I am fond of change," said I.

A brief silence ensued.

"Have you ever seen a pig die?" he asked suddenly.

"No," I replied.

"Well, you soon will," he assured me.

"Feeling ill?" I enquired rudely. I did not like the gross Schwartz.

"You are going to see a big pig die," he went on, ignoring my vulgarity. "A sacred pig. An anointed pig. A striped pig. A promoted pig. Oh, an *adjudant* pig."

"So?" I murmured.

"Yes. *Monsieur le pig* is going to become *Monsieur Pork.*"

"And you are going to become *Monsieur Charcutier,* 'Mr. Pork-butcher,' so to speak?" I enquired. There could be no harm in knowing all there was to know about this business.

"Aha! my friend," growled the German, "that remains to be seen. We shall have to cast lots."

He was silent for a minute and sat beside me, gnawing his knuckles. He was shaking from head to foot with fever, excitement, or diseased nerves.

"Do you want a chance to be charcutier?" he asked.

"I have had no experience of pig-killing," I answered.

"Look you," he growled, seizing my arm, "you will have the experience shortly, either as pig or as butcher. See? Choose whether you will be a pig or a butcher. . . . And tell your brother to choose. . . Meantime, if any man comes to you and says *'porc,'* you reply *'cochon.'* Then he will know that I have spoken to you, and you will know that he is one of us. See? And you and your brother make up your minds quickly. We don't care either way. There are enough of us—oh, enough. . . ." And as somebody approached, he got up and slouched off.

That night I told Michael what I had heard.

The next day it was Guantaio. I was sitting in the same place and he crept towards me purposefully.

"Who's that?" he asked, and, hearing my name, came and sat down beside me, as Schwartz had done.

"It's hot," he said, removing his képi and puffing.

"It is," I agreed.

"Are you fond of hot. . . . *porc*?" he enquired.

"*Cochon!*" said I playfully.

"Ah!" he replied at once. "What do you think of it all?"

"I never think," said I.

This silenced him for a minute.

"They are ten to one," he said suddenly. "Ten butchers to a pig. What chance has the big pig and one or two biggish pigs against a score of butchers?"

"Ah!" I said imitatively. "What do you think of it all?"

"I never think," said Guantaio, with a malevolent smile. I yawned and stretched and affected to settle myself to slumber.

"How would you and your brother like to be pigs if I could find two or three other pigs to join the big pig, and the the one or two biggish pigs?" he enquired, nudging me.

I belied my statement that I never thought, and did some rapid thinking.

Had it been arranged that he should sound me as soon as Schwartz had hinted at the assassination of Lejaune? Was it his task to find out whether my name was to be put on the "butcher" list or on the "pig" list? Were all those who did not wholeheartedly join the "butchers" to be shot in their beds on the night of the mutiny?

Or, again, was the rogue trying to find out which was the stronger party, and did he intend to betray his friends to the non-commissioned officers, if he thought them likely to win?

"How should we like to become pigs, you say?" I temporised. . . . "I should hate to be butchered—shouldn't you?"

"Very much," he replied. . . . "But you know," he went on, "I have heard of pigs attacking men. Taking them unawares and eating them up. . . . ."

"I should hate to be eaten up by a pig—shouldn't you?" I observed.

"Very much," he agreed again. "One does not want to be slaughtered by butchers nor eaten by pigs."

"No," said I. "Need either happen?"

"Not if one is a wise pig—forewarned and forearmed—who attacks the butchers, taking them unawares," he replied.

"Has the big pig got his eye on the butchers?" I asked.

"No," replied Guantaio. "Nor have the biggish pigs."

"And are you going to open the eyes of the blind pigs?" I enquired.

"I don't know," answered Guantaio. And I had a very strong conviction that he was speaking the truth, for there was a ring of genuine doubt and puzzlement in his voice. At any rate, if he were lying when he said it, he was lying extraordinarily well.

That he was one of the ringleaders of the plot was obvious, since he was the bosom friend of Colonna, Gotto, Vogué, and the rest of Schwartz's band, and had always been one of the circle in their recent confabulations and mutterings together.

I followed the excellent, if difficult, plan of trying to put myself in Guantaio's place, and to think with his mind.

On the one hand, if I were Guantaio, I should see the great dangers attendant on the mutiny. It might fail, and if it succeeded, it could only be the prelude to a terrible march into the desert—a march of doomed men, hunted by the Arabs and by the French alike, and certain to die of thirst and starvation if not killed by enemies.

On the other hand, if I were the excellent Guantaio, I should see the advantages attendant upon playing the part of the savior of the situation. Reward and promotion were certain for the man who saved the lives of his superiors and the honour of the flag, and who preserved the Fort of Zinderneuf for France. And, of course, it would be the simplest thing in the world for Lejaune, Dupré, Boldini, Guantaio, and few loyal supporters to defeat the conspirators and secure the mutineers. It would only be a matter of entering the barrack room at night, seizing the arms, and covering the suspects with the rifles of the loyalists, while the guard ar-

(*Continued on page* 18)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Linderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Vermont Bred, Grown, Supervised, and Accredited Baby Chicks, from vigorous dark high production stock, same as produced our 200 layers. Buy Vermont Chicks. Circular with prices. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, $14 per 100; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, $16 per 100; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, $18 per 100. Left-overs, $10 per 100. Lower prices in larger quantities. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily with plenty on hand for sale. Custom hatching. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

MAY PRICES.—White Leghorn Chix. Our own production bred flock. 100 chix $10.00; 500—$47.50; 1000—$90.00. 100% live chix delivered free. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS—Single Comb White Leghorns exclusively. My 26th year breeding the large productive kind. Flock average 50% egg yield all through the winter months. One breed, One quality, One price—$15.00 per 100. GRANT MOYER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, the world's best layers. Circular free. DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN White Leghorn chicks. Leaders in egg production and show winners. May Prices: 100—$11.00; 500—$52.50; 1000—$100.00. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

JUNE CHICKS—White Leghorns 8c, Barron-Tancred Leghorns 9c, Barred Rocks 10c. Reduced on large orders. 100% Guaranteed, Prepaid. Circular Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS—White and Brown Leghorns 12c, Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas 14c, White Wyandottes 15c, Black Giants 18c, Assorted 9c. Order direct from adv. or send for prices and circular. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS—POULTRY

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns 10c, from our free range flock, 100% guaranteed. Special prices on large lots. Circular. MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

ANCONA Baby Chicks—from finest production bred, free-range stock, State Inspected. $12 to $25 per 100. Circular free. VALLEY FARM, RD 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

CHICKS from a heavy laying strain, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Write for catalogue. BYRON PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS Exclusively. Chicks—Pullets. We Import Direct from England. Catalogue Free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio.

TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks. Best for production. Circular free. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, John S. Barner, Richfield, Pa.

BARRON ENGLISH White Leghorns. Chix, 8 weeks old pullets. A high class breeding farm. Circular. MAPLE ACRES FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns—Best laying strain. Chicks $16 to $20 per 100. J. M. CHASE, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Pigeons, Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS—From heavy laying strains of Rocks and Reds $12.00, White and Brown Leghorns $10.00, Mixed $9.00. Prepaid. June prices $1.00 less. Member International Baby Chick Assn., SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT, White Wyandotte and Rhode Island Red Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs from superior heavy-laying, farm-raised stock. FISH FARMS, Mystic, Connecticut.

WYCKOFF'S WHITE LEGHORNS, chicks 11c each. Also eight week old pullets. M. W. DEMICK, Hammond, N. Y.

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Hatching eggs $6.00 per 12 postpaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Stock for sale. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

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TURKEY EGGS—From our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Don't fail to write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerel eggs; mammoth Pekin duck eggs; pear guinea eggs. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

PUREBRED INDIAN RUNNER Hatching Eggs $1.75—15; $9—hundred. MRS. J. CARLSON, Clintonville, Conn.

HATCHING EGGS, Buff Orpington $5 setting; White Leghorns $3 setting; R. I. Reds $2 setting. O'CONNELL'S FARMS, R. D. No. 2, Beaver Dams, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs for hatching. Strong healthy stock. MRS. STEVENS, R. D. No. 1, Cold Spring-On-Hudson, N. Y.

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EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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REGISTERED BIG TYPE Chester White Pigs from large litters and best blood lines of breed. F. B. KIMMEY & SON, E. Greenbush, N. Y.

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ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interestnig information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

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NO. 1 HEMLOCK STAVE Silos complete with roof, hoops and doors. 12x28—$215.00. Other sizes in proportion. Same silo in spruce, $237.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

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IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get—our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

240 ACRES, two houses, 30 registered Jerseys accredited; electricity, tools. Near school, concrete, town. $15,000. BOX 73, Troy, Pa.

118 ACRES, house, basement barn built about 16 years, 40x80 ft.; farm practically all seeded, adapted to beans and potatoes, 3½ miles to three R. R. stations, one mile from improved road due to come by farm soon. Located near Watkins Glen. Price $35 per acre. R. S. KELLOGG, R. D. No. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.

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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

AMERICAN WIDOW with boy 14 desires housekeeping position in motherless family. BOX 417, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

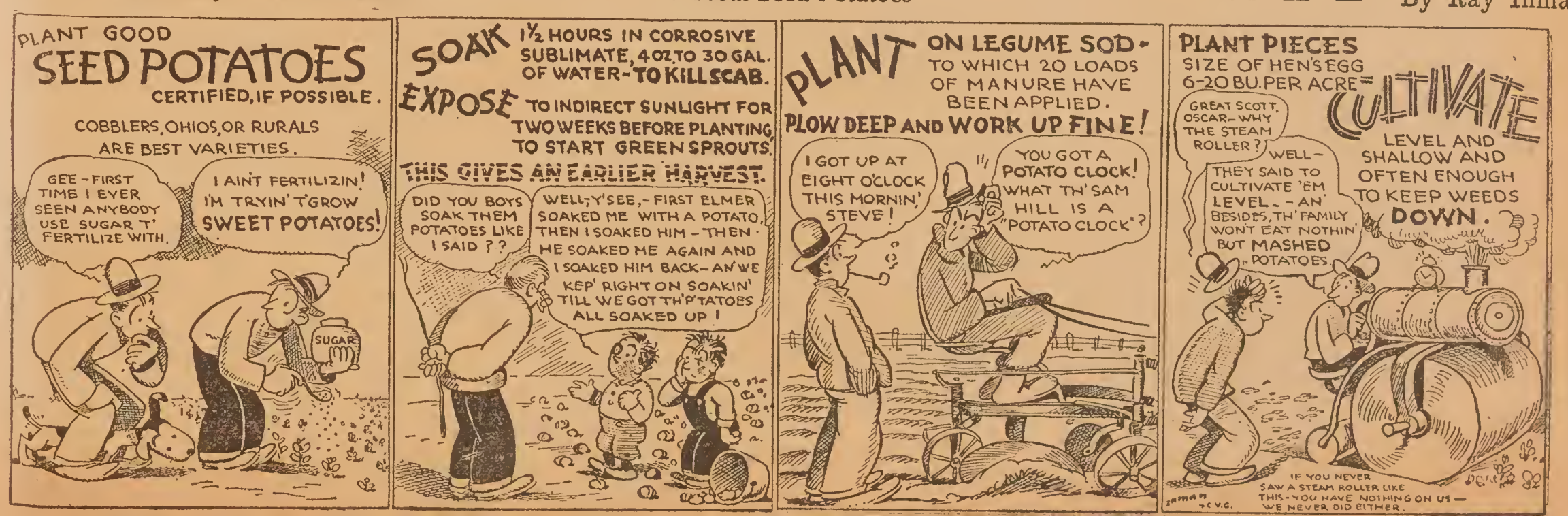
HELP WANTED

YOUNG MAN for all around farm work. Experience, milking, driving team. Wages $50, board. A. WIESER, JR., Maryland, N. Y.

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10—$2.00. Buckwheat, $1.00, $1.75, postpaid 3rd zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — — *To Treat Seed Potatoes* — — — — — — — — — — By Ray Inman



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STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

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EXTENSION LADDERS.—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

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PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Promptly! Inexpensively! FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

200 ENVELOPES, 200 LETTERHEADS, excellent quality, any name and address printed on both, postpaid, $1.50. Positively best value known. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

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ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Mary, Martha Washington, Rust Proof, $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand, prepaid. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

RHUBARB ROOTS $1.00 per Dozen; $4.00 per 100. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Delaware.

DAHLIAS, Gladiolus, Roses, Shrubs, Hedges, Fruit Trees, etc. Ask for catalog. PLEASANT VIEW GARDEN, Dansville, N. Y.

CERTIFIED RASPBERRY, Blackberry, Strawberry Plants, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Japanese Barberry, Spireas, Hydrangeas, etc. Everything guaranteed. Lowest prices. List free. BAKER'S NURSERY, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

5 MADERIA VINES, a beautiful climbing vine, 5 single tuberose and 12 choice gladiolus bulbs for $1.00. Postpaid. RALPH BENJAMIN, Calverton, Long Island.

FOR SALE—Certified Black Cap Columbian and Cuthbert Raspberry sets, prices right. C. F. WHEELER, Mannsville, N. Y.

SEND $1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth $3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut.

CERTIFIED Ithacan and Upright Seed Oats, $1.10 per bushel. ROBERT KNAPP, Preble, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Alpha Barley, Victory Oats, Alsike Clover, Marquis Spring Wheat. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Kendaia, Seneca Co., N. Y.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY and Ithacan Oats—the new, white, high-yielding, Cornell variety; College inspected. Canada Field Peas. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

Gladiolus Bulbs

DAHLIA AND GLADIOLUS Bulbs, select collection, 500 varieties. Send for a catalog—it's free! Get a trial order, 12 dahlia tubers, mixed varieties, labeled, no two alike, $1.25. THE MOOSE DAHLIA FARM, Wayland, N. Y.

25 CHOICE GLADIOLUS, and 1 Scarlet Wonder, biggest red grown, 6 inches across, for $1.10. L. DEGLER, Gladiolus Grower, 1128 Green St., Reading, Pa.

Plants

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Ready for field. Transplanted Golden acre cabbage and Big Boston Lettuce $8.00 per 1000. Ready for transplanting or potting in cold frame or hot-bed. Tomatoes—Earliana, Bonny Best, Jewel, Stone, Matchless, $3.00 per 1000. Peppers—Ruby King, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant $3.00 per 1000. Egg Plant—Black Beauty and New York Improved $5.00 per 1000. Salvia and Aster Seedlings $5.00 per 1000. All plants prepaid by parcel post. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

30 MILLION "Frostproof" Cabbage plants—If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail prepaid 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. Earliest of All and Golden Acre, $2.00 thousand. Prompt Shipments, delivered good condition or money back. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE PLANTS. My frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices, by express in quantities $1.00 per 1000. By mail postpaid: 500 for $1.25, 1000 for $2.25. Tomato plants leading varieties, by mail, postpaid: 500 for $1.50, 1000 for $2.50. By express, 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

DISEASE-FREE Cuthbert, Columbian raspberry plants, clean healthy. Satisfaction or money returned. Ask for list. M. CULVER, 238 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants leading varieties, Earliana, Stone, Acme and Greater Baltimore Tomato Plants 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Portorican Yam Potato Plants 500, $1.75; 1000, $2.50 all prepaid. Packed damp moss, satisfaction guaranteed. JEFFERSON FARMS, Albany, Ga.

"FROSTPROOF" Cabbage Plants Ready—Copenhagen, Succession, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Mail prepaid 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. Tomato Plants, Prepaid 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50; Expressed 10,000, $15.00. Well packed, good delivery guaranteed. WHOLESALE PLANT CO., Thomasville, Ga.

BERRY, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Hollyhock, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Foxglove, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Gaillardia, and 108 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Petunia, Zinnia and many other kinds of Annual Flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Tomatto, Celery, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper and other vegetable plants. Send for free catalogue. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PLANTS—Greater Baltimore Tomato, which is early large red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda Onion and leading varieties cabbage. 250—50c; 600—$1.00; 1000—$1.50; 5000—$6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Prompt shipment. Good condition delivery guaranteed. PROGRESS PLANT CO., Ashburn, Georgia.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Senator Dunlap, 80c—100; $4.50—thousand. Gibson—Sample—80c—100; $5—thousand. Cooper—Premier—Glenmary—Big Late—Jumbo—$1—100; $6—thousand. 500 at thousand rate, less at 100 rate. Champion (Everbearer) 3c each; 50—$1; 100—$1.50; 1000—$10. Plum Farmer (Raspberry) 10c each; 25—$1; 100—$2.50. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants $1.65 per 100 postpaid. Plants set out this Spring will bear quantities of Delicious Berries this Summer and Fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Delaware.

Seed Corn

SEED CORN—West Branch Sweepstakes—90% or better February test. State College bred. 500 bushels for sale. $3 per bushel; 50 bushels or more $2.75. F. O. B. Montoursville. Cash or sent C. O. D. A. L. WINTER, Montoursville, Penna.

FOR SALE—Seed corn, 1925 crop, Lancaster sure crop, tested by Farm Bureau. 100 p. c. germination. O. P. TITUS, Neshaminy, Pa.

SEED CORN—Lancaster Sure Crop, Penna Dutch King, Improved Leaming and Eureka Ensilage. Recent tests show high germination, we guarantee 90% or better. Price $2.75 per bu. or $2.50 in five or more bu. lots. Good seed corn is scarce so order at once to insure quantity desired, check with order. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSN., Dept. 1, Moravia, N. Y.

Seed Potatoes

SEED POTATOES: Green Mountains, Sir Walter Raleigh and Irish Cobblers. All northern grown from heavy yielding strain. Price $5.50 per 150 lb. sack. Order at once, stock limited. Cash or check with order. Prompt shipments. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Moravia, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Russet, Rural. Federal Inspection. DAVID NEILEY, Standing Stone, Brad. Co., Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Long, bright Burley for cigarette or pipe, 5 lb. $1.75, ten $3.00. Cigarette case free with 10 lb. Burley. Best grade chewing, 5 lb. $1.25. Smoking, 5 lb. $1.00. Pipe free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay postmaster. FARMERS UNION, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO: Manufactured smoking 90c pound, twists 90c dozen, cigars $1.75 for 50c natural leaf 5 lbs. $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

Congratulations

THE following Scouts who are members of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tribe or who live in the territory that it serves have won honors or have made progress in Scouting and we congratulate them. As we have said so many times, the fellow who gets the benefit and fun of scouting is the fellow who goes right ahead with the scout program.

The following boys have won the title of Lone Scout Organizer—Wilson Hunt, Hudson Falls, N. Y., R.D. 2; Donald Bullis, Plattsburg, N. Y., R.D. 5

The following Lone Scout has won the title of Grand Councillor, Smith Austin, Stony Creek, N. Y.

The following are now seventh Degree scouts: Samuel Hughes, Linesville, Pa., R.D. 3; Elwood Campbell, Wyalusing, Pa.; Charles Montgomery, and Earl Montgomery, Alburtis, Pa., R.D., 1; Robert McCormick, 705 Grand St., Meehaniesville, N. Y.; Lewis Hoffman, R.D. 1, Stephentown, N. Y.

The following Tribes were reeently chartered: Iroquois Tribe, Whitehall, N. Y.; Charles Youmans, Chief; White Eagle Tribe, Coaldale, Pa.; John Boehorik, Chief. Quail Tribe, Webster, Pa.; Jaek Upton, Chief. Sitting Bull, Quakake, Pa.; Darwin Brill, Chief. Hiawathas Tribe, Quakako, Pa.; Alfie Bonovich, Chief.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scouts:

I am writing my first letter to the American Agriculturist and I hope it will be printed in the scout page. I am 14 years old and will be 15 in May. I just passed the 1st degree and am working on the second. I am in the 1st year of high school. I trap a little for muskrats. My brother and I have eight. My brother's name is Raymond and he is almost eighteen. We are forming a tribe here and have received 5 members so far. We shall have a log cabin for a meeting place. I write letters to scouts and would be glad to correspond with other scouts. I am going to try for the booster button. In high school I take English I, Algebra I, Biology I, and Agriculture I. I like Agriculture and Algebra best.

We are going to hold a scout meeting soon and hope to get a tribe organized. Well I must stop and hope I will get a few letters from Scouts.

Scoutingly yours,
LLEWELLYN ROGERS (5 points)
Harpersville, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Brother Lone Scouts:

I am writing to tell you about myself and my surroundings. I am 14 years old and in the first year high school. I go to school at Dayton, N. Y. I live on a farm of 284 acres and we have ten cows and six horses. My father gave me a horse for myself. I have two brothers, one is a lone scout. I have five sisters, three who are Girl Scouts. I like the Lone Scout column because it keeps me informed about other Lone Scouts. Some of the rest of you Lone Scouts get busy and write me a letter or two.

Scoutingly yours,
JOHN POWERS,
Dayton, N. Y.

The Old Homestead

(*Continued from page* 3)

wagons, to open up a new home on the Western Reserve in Ohio.

Their pleasures were many, despite the distance and mode of travel, but they were wholesome pleasures enjoyed by old and young together. There were sleigh rides and contests so courageously won, and corn husking after the golden grain was gathered into the barn. How those young men would work to find a red car! Sometimes they were found guilty of smuggling a few extra red ears. Youth is youth the world over. Following the husking bee, the old fiddlers would produce their fiddles and the barn dance was in full swing, with old time dances we love to hear today over our radios.

I spied an old chest of books, some of them almost as old as the house. I carefully delved to the bottom of the old chest and found a Bible translated from the original Greek. Some books were so old the date was defaced. Carefully bound were farm magazines, published 85 years ago. Some of the newspapers were published on the back of wall paper during the war of 1862. Among these magazines I found the old lamplighter. How it carried me back to my childhood, when we children were taught how to wind the little strip of paper, and keep the vase full to save matches.

I found the old autograph album, with the names of old friends, or "Roses red, violets blue, candy is sweet, and so are you." As I turned over the pages I found a message from my father, written when I was a tiny girl, "Never do anything but that upon which you can ask God's blessing and you will never do anything that will bring father and mother sorrow."

The day wore on and I left the old garret, with its hidden treasures and sweet memories; again took up the household duties of modern times, with its electricity, reducing the labor on the farm to almost play, the telephone, rural mail delivery and the radio bringing into the home music, science, literature and pleasures. We feel almost guilty with our luxuries, when we think of all the pioneers gave up over 100 years ago to go to a new country to hew the destiny of man, blazing the trail for civilization.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 16)

rested them. Anyone resisting, could be shot as soon as he raised a hand.

Lejaune alone could do the business with his revolver, if he entered the room while all were asleep, and shoot any man who did not instantly obey any order that he gave.

In fact, I began to wonder why Guantaio should be hesitating like this. Surely it was to his interest to betray his friends?

And then a light began to dawn upon my brain. This Guantaio was the henchman of his compatriot, Corporal Boldini. Boldini might be killed when the mutineers killed Lejaune; for hate and vengeance were the mainsprings of the plot, and Boldini was hated second only to Lejaune himself. He might not be given the option of joining when Lejaune was murdered.

Suppose the Boldini party intended to fish in troubled waters—for a pearl of great price? In other words, suppose they hoped to do what they had certainly tried, and failed, to do in Sidi-bel-Abbès, when they had induced Bolidar to attempt to rob my brother?

Most undoubtedly these rogues believed Boldini's story that we were a gang of jewel thieves and that Michael carried about with him a priceless gem—to which they had at least as much right as he had. No—I decided—Guantaio spoke the truth when he said he did not know what to do. He was a knave all through. He would betray anybody and everybody. He was afraid that his share in the mutiny would be death, whether it failed or not, and what re really wanted to do was to follow the course most likely to lead him to the possession of two things—a whole skin and a share in the jewel—unless indeed he could get the jewel itself.

(To Be Continued)

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

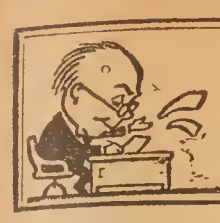
WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; we furnish bank reference; lots held separate when requested. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

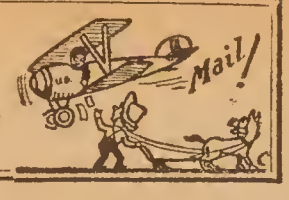
PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL OF Slightly Imperfected crockery containing over 100 useful dishes. $6.00 prepaid. Circular on request. WINIKER BROTHERS, Dept. 110, Millis, Mass.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.



Service Bureau



A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Do Not Fall for Unknown Egg Buyers

EGG dealers of questionable reliability are apparently on the rampage again flooding the country with requests for shippers to give them a trial. Every mail brings letters to the service bureau from readers who have received shipping tags of this or that firm or letters of solicitation. Here is a typical one:

"We have the best outlet for quality eggs in New York City. We get the highest prices and therefore can pay you more than you can get elsewhere. We are not critical as to the size of the eggs as long as they are good in quality. By that we mean if there are a few smaller eggs mixed in, we will pay you the same price as if they were all large. To us eggs are always scarce as we never can get enough for our outlet. Selling in large quantities enables us to handle your eggs at a small margin of profit. No commission or damages deducted. Check sent you day after eggs are received. If you have quality eggs, you are losing money on every shipment you do not ship to us."

The above letter was sent out by a comparatively small firm in New York City. It is not licensed and bonded. The credit guides give it a very low financial rating and its methods of doing business are not recommendable. The above letter says as much. The statements are absolutely ridiculous, for there is no firm in New York City which can say that it has the best outlet for quality eggs and in the same breath say that size makes no difference and that mixed lots bring just as much money as the highly graded eggs.

When you get these kind of letters ask the Service Bureau to give you a report on the firm. Do not risk a shipment.

Reward for Jailing Chicken Thief Replaces Stolen Hens

Dayton, N. J., April 11, 1927

I wish to acknowledge the check of $100 which I received on April 9, 1927, as a reward for capturing and convicting the chicken thieves.

I feel very grateful toward you for it, and I certainly do appreciate it very much. I certainly will speak a good word for the American Agriculturist and any time I can do anything for you, I will only be too glad to do so.

I have divided the money between my wife and daughter and it gave me great pleasure in doing so, as my wife labored hard to raise the chickens and was very much disheartened when the thieves carried them away at night. My daughter helped me locate the thieves by driving me around in her car, and carted them to the judge's office at twelve o'clock at night. We spent several days and nights looking around before we got on the right road.

Again I want to thank you for what you have done for me, and my family as it certainly helped us out wonderfully.

Sincerely yours,
E. F. BRABSTON.

More Auto Service Salesmen at Work; Now in Erie County, N. Y.

The Buffalo Automobile Owners' Association, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., have salesmen in our locality (Erie County). They charge $24.75 for a two-year membership. With this they promise free towing 15 miles, discount on gasoline and oils, discount for repairs, adjustment of claims and legal protection. Will you please investigate this and tell us if this company is reliable and if they will live up to their guarantee.

THIS is the same old "service" bunk that has been exposed in the Service Bureau columns so many times. The Automobile Club of Buffalo writes us that they have any number of complaints about this organization, including the failure to obtain the proper discounts on oil, gas and towing service. A number of so-called association service stations disclaim any connections with the association. Usually this service is sold by high-pressure salesmen, who swoop down on a section and leave just as quickly.

Once more the Service Bureau warns its readers to sign no contracts hurriedly write the Service Bureau first. If the salesman says there is no time to lose, let him go. Do not be talked into parting with cold cash unless you are sure.

Inspected Hay Avoids Dealer Complaints

I am in receipt today of a check of $75.86 from F. L. Cressey.. At the bottom of the check is written "payment in full". I am holding the check till I hear from you. I am wondering if I can do anything in regard to the car No. 51064 which he settled for last July and now deducts $87.59 and in this amount is $27.32 which seems to be marked commission on resale. This was sold to him on draft. I am enclosing letters which he sent me today. I thought they might be interesting to read just to finish up the correspondence with him. I expect you will tell me the best I can do is to take this check and be thankful I got as much as that. I certainly am grateful to you and sorry you have had to spend so much time with this affair, but I know I wouldn't have gotten anything had it not been for you.

THE Service Bureau is particularly glad to have been of service to our subscriber in this instance. Cressey is a hay dealer in Boston. Apparently he has been having other difficultics. His membership in the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Association has been discontinued, so we are informed by the Secretary, because of unsatisfactory experience. The National Hay Association has also discontinued Cressey's membership.

The controversy was a long drawn out affair centering around one car of hay out of thirteen shipped. The dealer use the excused of poor quality to back up his claims. Much of the arguing that ensued could have been eliminated had our subscriber obtained official inspection of his hay. Official inspection does not cost much when you consider an entire carload of hay and it establishes a definite value around which other values can be based.

Too Speculative; Keep Away

Do you know anything about the Automotive Royalties Corporation? They are sending us all kinds of literature on investments.

THE Automotive Royalties have been mentioned previously in the Service Bureau. We exposed this proposition many months ago. At that time, the Better Business Bureau of New York City gave us some very valuable information concerning those connected with the Automotive Royalties Corporation. It was pointed out that one of the members of the concern has been connected with a number of ventures of questionable character. We understand these stocks cannot be sold in New York.

Obviously, an investment in Automotive Royalties Corporation securities is highly speculative, and therefore, not in the class endorsed by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Farmers have to work too hard for their money to put it in these wild-cat schemes.

The Service Bureau Could Have Saved This Money

SEVERAL months ago the Service Bureau exposed the Tourist Wayside League of Detroit, Mich. At that time it was stated that the Detroit Automobile Club had made an investigation. On that occasion we said that from the facts furnished us by the Detroit Automobile Club and the Detroit Better Business Bureau, we could not recommend the Tourist Wayside League. Among other things it was said that the League was not listed in the phone book. Our subscriber informed the League of the report received from the Detroit organizations. In reply the League took exception to the statements and enclosed a page torn from the telephone book to show it was actually listed.

Phone Disconnected; Quarters Vacant; No Forwarding Address

The Service Bureau forwarded this page to the Detroit Automobile Club and in turn we received the information that this page was from a directory over six months old. One of the officials of the Detroit Automobile Club called up the listed number of the League but was informed by the telephone operator that the line had been disconnected. This was the same reply that was received when this same party called the same number about three months ago.

According to the Better Business Bureau, the so-called offices of the League are vacant and the U. S. post office department has issued the statement that the Tourist Wayside League has left no forwarding address.

Write the Service Bureau First

It is difficult to imagine how the League could recommend various wayside inns that it has attempted to list in view of the fact that it made no personal investigation of the premises. Accordingly those who paid $24 for the service they never got, are simply out so much money. They wrote the Service Bureau too late. In the future the Service Bureau advises that those who conduct tourist accommodations, to think twice and write the Service Bureau before they put down any cold cash or sign any contracts. The best advertisement for a tourist rest is a neat appearing home, attractive surroundings and a dignified sign inviting inspection.

Promptness Appreciated!

Perry, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1927.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of yours of 18th inst. containing draft for $85.71 in settlement for my accident of December 28th. I never carried an accident policy before and I at first thought it was too cheap to be any good, but I assure you the money came very acceptable. I suppose I can take a new policy by paying the fee. If so, I will forward the money.

G. E. COLEMAN.

* * *

Ellenville, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1927.

Your letter of the 10th inst. received and also the check for $30.00 covering my claim from the North American Accident Insurance Co. I am fully recovered from my accident and am perfectly satisfied with the settlement the Company made me. Also I think the services the Agriculturist gives its subscribers would be hard to beat.

HENRY ELLSWORTH.

* * *

Glen, N. Y., Mar. 24, 1927.

I am very pleased to write you how grateful I am for your splendid service in sending the check for $95.71 so soon after getting the doctor's report. It sure has been a great thing for me and I am very glad to acknowledge it.

FRANK C. BELL.

Another Blind Man Who Can See Dollars

I have received three ties from Blind Brodie of 228 Chancellor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. He also uses the address of 242 South 3rd Street, Phjladelphia, Pa. I should like to know whether I should send them back for I do not like his ties. He wants $1 for them.

WHAT we said about Necktie Tyler goes for Brodie. Our subscriber does not have to return the ties. All he has to do is to keep the ties until a representative of Brodie calls for them. It is said that Brodie is not the proprietor of the business with which he is connected. He simply sells his incapacity. It is said that Brodie is not even totally blind. This is incidental however. The main thing is that you do not have to accept something which you did not order.

A number of folks have sent the Service Bureau a letter received from a legal representative of Necktie Tyler, asking pay for the ties. Do not be scared into paying for something you did not order or use. Some letters were received even after the ties had been returned. It is all in keeping with the original idea to get easy money.

Maple Syrup Buyer Fails to Pay Bills

THE Service Bureau has received two complaints against E. E. White of Phoenix, New York. Both of these complaints come from the vicinity of Cortland, N. Y., and in both instances Mr. White purchased maple syrup.

One complaint goes back to June 1926 and the other goes back to April 1925. We have written a great many letters to Mr. White, but have never been able to get an answer to our correspondence either from Mr. White or from any member of his family. We assume Mr. White received our letters for they were never returned by the postoffice officials.

CHAMPION NATIONAL CHANGE WEEK, MAY 1 TO 7

INSTALL CHAMPIONS NOW

Once again Champion reminds you that to enjoy maximum engine performance during the next twelve months you should install a complete new set of spark plugs now.

Car manufacturers recommend and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every year to insure better and more economical car operation.

This is true, even of Champions, in spite of their world-wide reputation for remarkable long life.

If you have used your spark plugs more than 10,000 miles, a new set of dependable Champions will restore power and speed and save their cost many times in less gas and oil used.

Make Champion National Change Week your yearly reminder to install a complete new set of Champions.

Champion X— exclusively for Ford Cars, Trucks and Fordson Tractors — packed in the Red Box—
Set of Four, $2.40

Champion — for trucks and cars other than Fords — packed in the Blue Box—
Set of Four, $3.00
Set of Six, $4.50

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS

NEW CHICK PRICES

Breeders and lovers of chickens are requested to write immediately for **COOLEY'S SPECIAL.** Low Price List showing special discounts on 6 breeds also **NEW 1927 CHICKEN BOOK. 40 NEW PICTURES,** a guide to **HIGHER** home flock **EGG YIELD and GREATER PROFITS.** I have 29 years' practical experience back of what I write and am oldest, largest owner-managed chick hatchery in America. **NO CHARGE** for booklet. **WRITE FOR IT TODAY.**
ELDEN E. COOLEY, 62 Success St., Frenchtown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100: Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100: White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100: Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100 Light Broilers $10.00 per 100: Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots: on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$11	$52.50	$100
Shelley's Brown Leghorns	11	52.50	100
Basom's Barred Rocks	13	62.50	120
R. I. Reds	13	62.50	120
Black Minorcas	13	62.50	120
Odds and Ends	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Richfield, Pa.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I have Reduced Prices

Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money.

Keep in mind this is a price change only. The chicks live up to what I've built up—the Hillpot reputation for only the highest quality. **Order Yours direct from this advertisement—Prompt Delivery.**

	25	50	100	500	1000
White or Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
SPECIAL MATINGS					
Mat. A. White Leghorns	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
Mat. B. White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Barred Rocks or R. I. Reds	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid.
Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

W. F. HILLPOT BOX 29 Frenchtown, N.J

CHICKS: OUR 11th YEAR

$10 per Hundred & up. From good healthy Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Send for Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

Longs Reliable Hatchery
Millerstown, Pa. Box 12

200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS	LOWEST PRICES 100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. **Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.**
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

May Prices	25	50	100
S. C. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. **Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAllisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.**

1,000,000

Full Blooded "AMERICAN" Quality Chicks. Bred from Breeders that have the LAYING HABIT. MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

	50	100	500	1000
Mixed or Broilers	$6.00	$11.00	$53.00	$100.00
American or Eng. White Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Hollywood Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns,	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas,	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Parks' Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks,	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Blk Minorcas,	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Brahmas, Columbian Rocks. Col. Wyandottes,	11.25	22.00	105.00	200.00

Also Blue Andelusians, Partridge Rocks. Write for New Catalog. Order chicks NOW. 5% more chicks free if ordered 30 days before wanted. Our selected Breeders produce exceptional value chicks. Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. We hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES BOX 214 GRAMPIAN, PA.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$58.00	$110.00
S.C.R.I.Reds, Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	73.00	140.00
Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	
Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115.00
Assorted (odds & ends) mixed chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95.00

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. —BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Quality Chicks—

From high producing stock.—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for

Quality Is High—Price Is Low

100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 38, Fairport, N. Y.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders. Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

NOTE THESE REDUCED PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 15TH

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$50.00	$100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.00	118.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes R. I. Whites	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00
Light Brahmas Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. R. C. Anconas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00

Mixed Assorted, $8 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $11 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. **BIG, FINE, COLOR-PLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE,** stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this **GREAT BOOK** and invest your money this season in **FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS.** The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now

NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-5 GAMBIER, OHIO

STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS BEST BLOOD. 9½c UP. WRITE TODAY.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY LINESVILLE, PA., BOX C

QUALITY CHICKS
Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated
Catalogue Free

CHICKS FOR MAY POSTPAID

S. C. White Leghorns	Per 100 $10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	Per 100 $12.00
Mixed Most Light	Per 100 $8.00

500, ½c less each chick. 1000, 1c less each chick.
Order direct. Free circular.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

ALLEN'S LEGHORN CHICKS

Finished the 15th. Del. Egg Laying Contest with a total score of 1023 eggs. High bird laid 256. From heavy producing hens and pedigreed males from 229 to 321 egg hens. Also **BARRED ROCKS** and **REDS.** Officially White Diarrhea tested. Catalogue.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Dept. A. SEAFORD, DELAWARE.

Buy C·M·L·Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS

Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the **BARRON LEGHORNS.** Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314. **SPECIAL MAY REDUCED PRICES.** Full Live Delivery Guar. Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron Wh. Leghorns. Pen 1,	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Pen 2.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandots,	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5; 50, $10; 100, $20. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June Prices 2c per Chick Less.

C. M. LONGENECKER, BOX 40 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. **WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU in 1927.** Flocks **AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.**

Prices Effective May 9th. We can Ship C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	$6.00	$10.00	$47.00	$93.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Blk. Minoreas	6.75	13.00	63.00	120.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minoreas	7.00	13.50	65.00	125.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	6.50	11.00	52.50	110.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	4.50	8.50	40.00	78.00

White Pekin Ducklings, 25c each. We can ship your Chicks C. O. D. You can pay the Postman when you receive them. **Get our Free Catalog, or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.**

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Aristocrat Baby Chicks May Delivery

Free range Wyckoff & Tancred White Leghorns	$10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Leghorns	$12 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds	$13 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons	$14.00 per 100

500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.
For a safe place to buy from write—
SEIDELTON FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year

For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. **Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities.** Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free

Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of $10.00 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

May prices effective May 2nd. Place your order now

Every breeding flock Ohio Accredited. Quality guaranteed. White Leghorns $11, Barred Rock, White Rock, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas $13; White Wyandottes $14.00 Heavy Mixed $10.00. White Pekin Ducklings $25.00 hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage pre Catalog free
If it is quality that you are after place your orde
SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyru

Egg Bred Leghorns & Reds

LEGHORNS headed by Hollywood 250 to 272 egg males. REDS by Daniels 227 to 277 egg males. We offer chicks, eggs, pullets from above at right prices.
RED-W-FARM, BOX S, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

Fifteen Leading Breeds of Day Old C

8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied tomer my best advertisement. Write
H.C. Houseworth Farms & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

Pure Bred Chicks at Reduced Prices.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. **American Cert-O-Culd.**

Prepaid prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.
LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

BABY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY	POSTAGE PREPAID 50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	4.75	9.00	42.50
Anconas	5.25	10.00	47.50
SC. and RC Reds	5.75	11.50	54.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	5.75	11.50	54.00
Buff and Wh. Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. **Prompt shipments.**
JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 9th

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$10.00	$47.00	$90.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	3.75	6.75	13.00	60.00	115.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorns & Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandot, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	
Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	

Heavy Mixed and Anconas, 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $4.25; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog.

NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Box R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS

For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes. Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank. Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.
LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY, Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

Additional Baby Chick Ads on pages 8 and 9.

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MAY 7, 1927

Will You Work For Ten Cents An Hour?

If You Don't Watch Out You Will Take Even Less in 1927

By C. E. LADD

Director of Extension
New York State College of Agriculture

IT is fairly certain today that New York State farmers will work thousands of hours in 1927 for each of which they will really earn a wage of less than ten cents. Will you or any of your neighbors be among that number?

A farm business is made up of a combination of crop and animal enterprises. The farm profit is made up of a sum of the profits on some of these enterprises and the losses on others. The weather, market prices and various other speculative elements enter into the calculation so much that the usual farm business includes some things each year upon which it loses money. Cost account records on farms almost never reveal a farm business which makes money on all its crops and animals in any one year. This is true also in most city businesses which are made up of several different departments. On the more successful farms however any one crop or kind of animal does not ordinarily show a loss consistently over a period of years.

Outside of those losses which occur as a natural result of the speculative nature of farming, there will be started in New York State next spring many crops which because of permanent natural conditions on the farms where they are started, will be doomed to financial loss from the moment that the plow first begins to turn the soil. These represent an economic loss of human labor and a loss that is preventable. If some omnipotent power could prevent the planting of crops on those fields where financial loss is inevitable, if some power could prevent the feeding and handling of those animals where financial loss is inevitable, then thousands of men would be better off, economic loss would have been prevented and there would have been removed from the back of agriculture much of that great burden of over-supply of farm products which threatens to keep the prices of farm products low for the next decade.

The causes which make this loss inevitable in the case of crops are chiefly, infertile soil, small, ill shaped fields which require excessive amounts of labor, steep topography which prevents the use of labor saving machinery, and wet land which can produce normal crops only during dry years. In the State of New York there will probably be cropped this year a million acres of such land. As a result millions of hours of human labor, that most precious of commodities, will be thrown away.

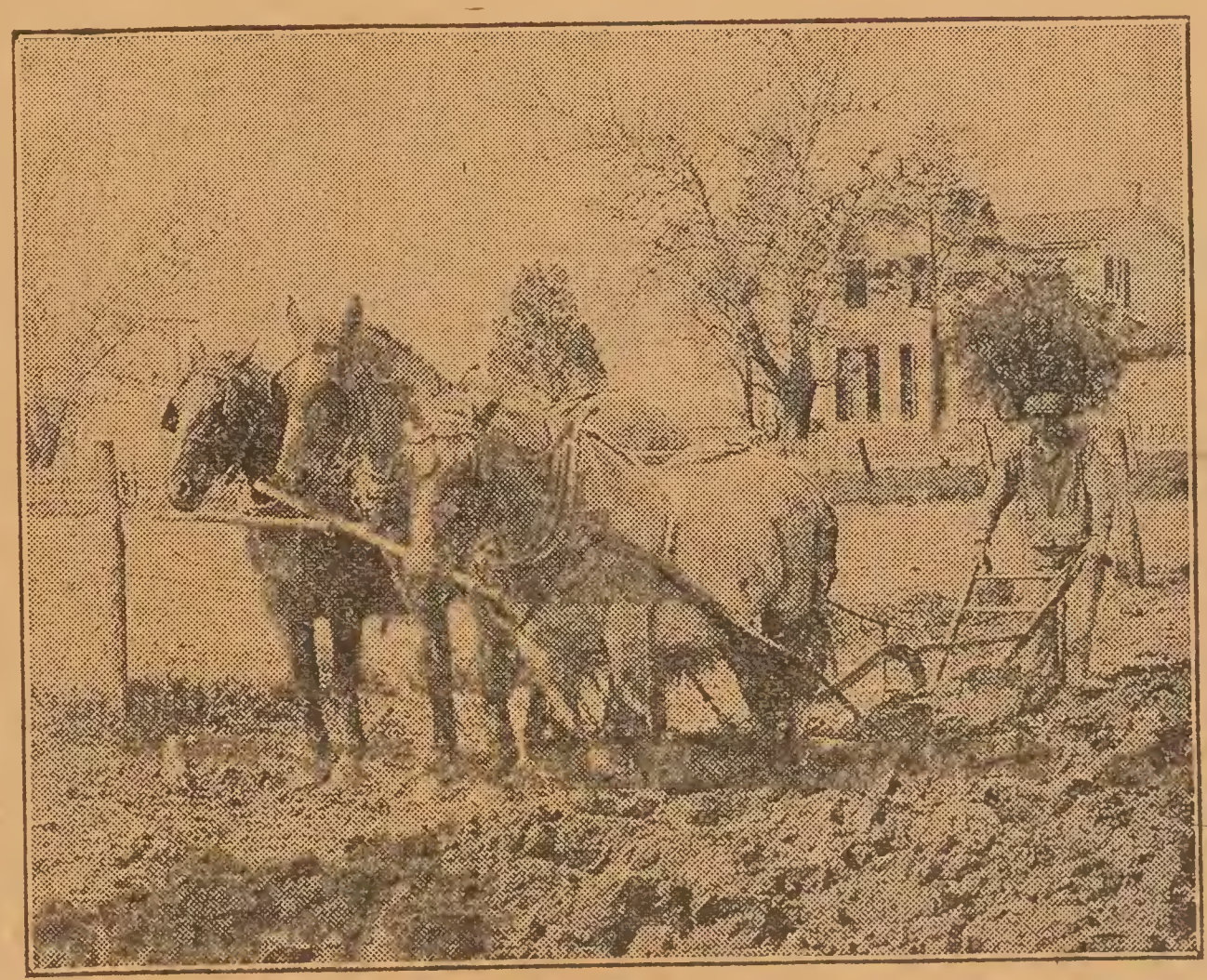
The chief causes of loss in the case of animals will be the retaining in herds and flocks of individuals which because of breeding or health cannot be efficient producers. A considerable loss will come from poor feeding and poor care. This loss could be largely prevented by proper culling of livestock.

The fundamental thing to consider in the farm business is to make human labor efficient. America can afford to waste land if necessary to accomplish this. The labor of human beings is much more important to us than are the acres of soil.

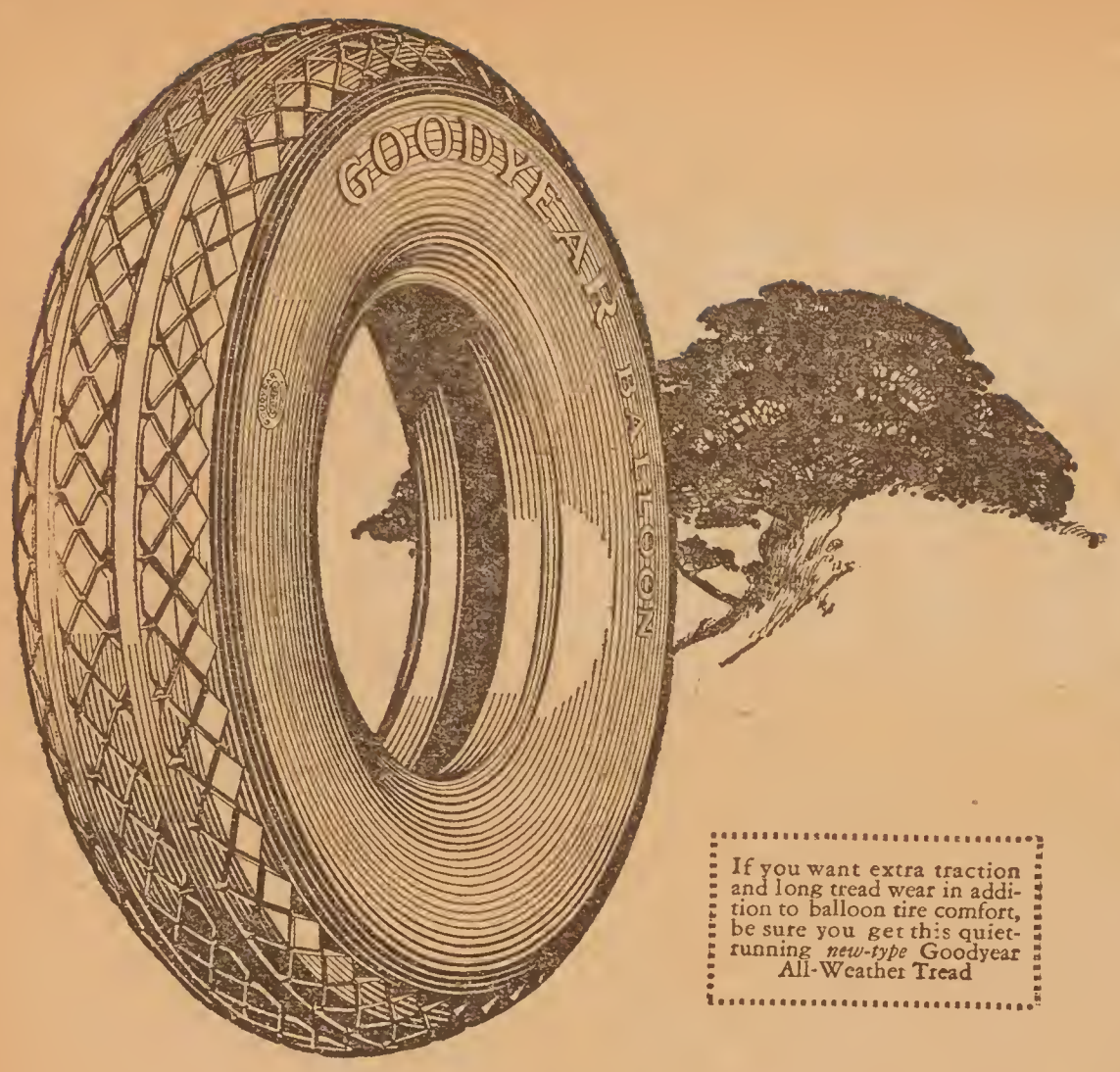
There are many acres of soil that are so lacking in lime, phosphorus and humus that the most skillful management can not make them pay the cost of tilling. Farmers have recognized this and have stopped cropping over four million acres of such land in New York State alone, during the past forty years. There are many more acres that should be abandoned. These are largely in the high hill sections where the growing season between killing frosts is short and the distance to market is great. Many of these farms have broken the hearts, the spirits and the pocketbooks of two generations of farmers. They are the bait with which unscrupulous real estate agents fleece unsuspecting city folks, and farmers from mid-west states who do not know eastern farm conditions. It must be kept in mind that not all hill lands are of this character. There are many hill farms in New York State that have strong fertile productive soil and will be farmed for many years to come.

In general, this is a time when the individual farmer should till as well as ever those fields where labor can be used effectively. This will be the fields which are fairly large, level, near the buildings and fertile. Those fields which can be tilled less effectively because of distance from the buildings, small size, poor shape, wet spots, rough topography, or other wise, should be worked much less. This may mean turning them into pasture, keeping in hay continuously or in some cases simply forgetting them until a change in crop prices or the cost of labor makes it profitable to farm them again. In general the trend on the individual farm and in the State as a whole should be towards better tilling of the best fields, less tilling of the

(*Continued on page* 14)



". . . . This is a time when the individual should till as well as ever those fields where labor can be used effectively. This will be fields that are fairly large, level, near the buildings and fertile."



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Home Again

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

HOME again! Never did green grass and big trees, and rain look so good to me before! One cannot appreciate the blighting effect of a continuous deficiency of rainfall unless he has seen it. It seems to me now that I will not soon complain about too much rain again. Without rain nothing worth while grows, while with too much rain, although there may be losses still there is abundant cover for the landscape. Of the two evils, mud and dust, give me mud!

M. C. BURRITT.

Home too, ahead of spraying and seeding, but just in time. We have had an unusually dry April and the land is firm and plows up pretty well. Nearly everyone hereabouts is plowing for oats or in the orchard but only one farmer so far as my observation goes has done any seeding. We finished plowing for oats today, and tonight (April 16) rain is falling quite steadily. It is the first in weeks. As it is fairly warm it will do wheat, grass and the soil worlds of good. Tomorrow the earth will be fresh and clean and the scent of real spring will be in the air.

Spraying Time is Here

Fruit buds are swollen and beginning to break open and push out the first green leaves. This means spraying in a day or two if this temperature continues. If we can have two or three days more before we have to start spraying, we will have the oats sown and the garden planted which is what we would like to do. It has been a good spring and work is in good shape. A cold northwest wind off the lake has held back vegetation, and this fact as usual has protected the fruit buds. It is this factor that makes Western New York a safe fruit growing region. It has even frozen the surface of the ground lightly most nights for the past two weeks. But the weather has been fine so that brush has been picked up and burned, wood cut up, and the early work pretty well done.

The fruit blossom prospect has become a matter of interest again. While it does in part determine the volume of business and the income of this region, of late years the price has been a more important factor. As far as it appears now the promise for a good fruit bloom is excellent.

Fruit Bloom Above Average

Pears, both Bartletts and Kieffers are budded very full. Plums will apparently bloom well though some buds are killed. Many peach buds are killed but there may still be enough to make a crop. In our own orchards the apple bloom will be good. I have not observed many others as yet. Twenty Ounce are well budded, Kings fairly well, considering a big crop last year. Dutchess are full, Wealthy light, Northern Spy very full, and Baldwin full except where they yielded heavily last season. On the whole the early season indication is for a bloom above average.

Apparently, very little seeding has been done as yet. There are some indications that farmers are not buying as much seed as usual this spring. On the other hand some seed agencies have done a good business this spring. Keeping up the meadows and especially the leguminous hay acreage is important.

The campaign which has been conducted for more use of high grade fertilizers is showing results. The Geneva Experiment Station state that for 1926 commercial fertilizers contained more plant food per ton than at any time in the history of the industry. At the same time there were more high grade fertilizers on the market and fewer low grade mixtures.

THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

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Should Property Be Assessed at Full Value?

Present System Untair---Can It Be Improved?

THE New York State Tax Department has been active of late in certain localities in raising the assessed valuations of real estate to their full value. This has aroused a lot of discussion and some animosity, and because of the great importance of this move farmers not only of New York but elsewhere will be interested in some of the facts. The purpose of this article is to try to put both sides of the problem of raising assessments before our readers. Most of the raising of assessments that has been done so far by the State Tax Department has been in the villages. It is expected to visit the farms when the roads are better.

Commission Studies Assessments

There is no question that the present system of valuations of real estate is very unfair. For some years the State Tax Commission has been collecting prices and comparing them with the assessed valuations of real property. The differences even within the same township are astonishing. One man may have property assessed for nearly all of its sales value while the neighbor's property on one side of him is assessed for only one-half its value and the neighbor's on the other side assessed at one-third. These men with the high assessed valuations are not only paying their own taxes but the other fellow's share too. As Kendrick of Cornell points out, boards of equalization may straighten out some of these inequalities between counties and towns but they cannot correct injustice between localities or individuals in the same localities.

Well, you may say, how will raising the assessments to their full value help correct unfairness? The answer is, if it is done fairly and honestly all taxpayers will be put on the same basis and all will pay taxes according to the property they own. In the past, many times the man who has had the best pull or the most influence has often been able to keep his valuations down and pay the least taxes. Business concerns and corporations have made it a big point of their work to fight all raises in their assessed valuations. Therefore, it has often happened that the men who were most able to pay were the ones often who paid the least. This has been the case many times of property holders in the villages. The village people have given more attention to fighting raises in their valuations and often have been closer to the officers and therefore have carried more influence.

Most tax assessors are honest but it is hard work to resist the appeal of a friend or close associate that his assessment be kept down, and it is especially hard when the assessors have no standard to go by and must set the valuations by guess work. The State Tax Department claims that it is possible to get the full valuation of property by setting it as near as possible to what the property will bring with a willing seller and a willing buyer. This measurement seems a little weak to us. Unless the property is actually sold, who is going to say what a willing buyer will give for it or what a willing seller will let it go for?

Experts Will Appraise Large Plants

On the other hand, by comparing it with what thousands of other pieces of similar property have sold for in recent years, probably some kind of a standard can be arrived at which will be better than the present one of assessing one man's property by guess work at 50 per cent of its value, another at 60 per cent, etc.

In raising the assessment to full values, the new valuations were made by local assessors assisted by a representative of the State Tax Department, except for the valuations of corporations like the Borden's milk plants and other manufactories. On these, the appraisals were made by a special engineer from the State Department. Appraisals of public utilities like the railroad, telephone and telegraph properties are made by professional appraisers. It would seem, therefore, that there is more likelihood of getting fair valuations on these large properties than has been possible heretofore so that these larger corporations will help to pay a larger share of the local and state taxes.

More State Money for County

Another argument advanced by those who believe in assessing at full value is that it will give counties, towns and school districts more state money. Under the present system, the state refuses to accept the low valuations as a basis of the state's share of town and county taxes. For example, in one small rural county the local assessors put the valuation of the county at $17,363,637 for 1926. The state appraisers determined that this was only 65 per cent of the full value. From similar determinations in all other counties it was found that the percentage of valuation for the whole state was 82 per cent of the full value. To equalize the share of this county's dues to the state with those of other counties, the Tax Department arbitrarily added the sum of $4,612,230 to the valuation as given by local assessors, raising the valuation to $21,975,867, which is 82 per cent of the full value. Then the state made the county pay its state tax on the basis of this raised valuation. On the other hand, when the state came to pay back this county's share of the state taxes, it took the local assessor's low valuation as the basis for this payment and returned to the county $13,659.50

(*Continued on page* 9)

New York Dairymen Fighting Western Milk Menace

Two Thousand North Country Farmers Demand Chance to Supply Own Markets

By L. N. FULLER

THE threatened invasion of western milk in the New York market was thoroughly discussed at a mass meeting attended by fully 2,000 farmers and business men of Northern New York held in Watertown Saturday, April 23. It was by all means the largest gathering of its kind ever held in this section and it is planned to hold similar mass meetings throughout the New York milk shed in order that the facts of the situation may be brought to the attention of the dairymen and business men.

It was voted to present a petition to Mayor Walker of New York and Health Commissioner Harris, requesting them to give the farmers of New York State an opportunity to furnish New York city with milk without going to the western states. The petition points out that a dairymen's committee has been formed to bring about the unification of all the producer groups into one organization. A second petition pointed out that the dairy farmers of New York State had been bringing their production up to the present standard over a period of 25 years, and that they are in a position to supply the New York market if given the opportunity to do so. C. Fred Boshart, president of the Sheffield Producers' Association, announced that he had an appointment for a personal interview with Mayor Walker this week and that he would present the petition at that time.

Truman Cole of Little Falls, spoke on behalf of the Unity Dairymen's Producers' Association. He pointed out that under the plan of the Unity Producers Association the New York milk shed is divided into 24 sections, each section having one representative. "I had a long conference with Dr. Harris in New York this week," said Mr. Cole. After the interview it appeared that Mr. Harris had no intimation that the western milk menace will invade New York City at the present time. Dr. Harris has been misrepresented to the farmers. He knows that the farmers have been antagonistic to him and he has been represented through false statements. He wants good milk and he wants enough of it. He does not care where it comes from. He said that no milk would be admitted to New York from Canada until sanitary conditions were investigated and he also stated that no milk would be shipped from further west until conditions were investigated.

"We cannot produce milk for New York city at the price we are getting. I told Dr. Harris that we could give him all the milk he wants next fall and winter if we are given the price. Dr. Harris and I talked relative to increase the price one cent a quart to the consumers in New York city. I told him that this would aid the cause greatly, but whether it was sufficient I did not know."

Mr. Cole at this point read a statement which Dr. Harris dictated to his secretary and it contains the substance of his views tentatitvely expressed on the milk situation. Dr. Harris urged that all the milk producers be united in one single organization. This would enable them to deal collectively with the health agencies. He advocated that milk be declared a public utility, so that it would not be an article of commerce in which any one could deal as a broker, adding merely to the cost. Dr. Harris' statement follows:

"Declaring milk a public utility would, if the law be properly worded, guard the producer as well as the consumer. There are two factors in this situation (a) the producers who ought to be united for mutual service and collective action without any thought in mind to exercise arbitrary powers that are subversive of the public interests. (b) the distributor, who

(*Continued on page* 10)

Can You Hold Your Milk Markets?

THE news in this article is of importnce to every dairyman in the New York milk shed. The next two or three years will determine milk marketing policies that will affect the fortunes of Eastern dairymen for a generation to come.

Two great marketing problems are before us. First, are dairymen going to be able to adjust production in this section to meet the quality and quantity demands of the New York City market? Second, are Eastern dairymen going to be able to organize themselves so as to protect their interests in the market and keep the costs of marketing down so that they will receive their just share of the prices paid by the consumer?

Both of these great questions must be answered by the producers themselves. Watch the columns of American Agriculturist for all the information and facts that can be gathered which will help you to reach the proper answers to these vital marketing questions.—The Editors.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

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VOL. 119 May 7, 1927 No. 19

A Thought For the Week

Teach me to feel another's woe;
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

—POPE.

* * *

SENATOR Arthur Capper, Publisher of several Standard Farm Papers, said recently: "The first step in working out the tax problem should be to stop increasing the 30 billions of tax exempt wealth now in existence. We should cease to add 1½ billions to it yearly through issuing more and more tax free bonds. This is a prime cause of our rapidly advancing state and local taxes and of the heavy increase of our bonded debt."

Senator Capper has put his finger squarely on one of the chief causes of our tax troubles. Think what it would mean to you as a taxpayer if all exempted property paid its just share for government support!

* * *

THE Michigan State legislature is considering more drastic laws to control chicken thieving in that state. Every state needs more effective laws and the enforcement of the same to protect farmers from all kinds of petty thieving, including that done by automobilists.

The Farm Bureau in New York State and the State police have been doing some very effective work in protecting farm produce. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is cooperating by offering substantial rewards for the arrest and imprisonment of chicken thieves.

* * *

PAY no attention to the dunning letters which you receive from necktie concerns and their lawyers who have shipped you, unsolicited, their merchandise through the mail. Let them come and get their stuff if they want it. Otherwise, our advice is to forget about it and the better you forget it the more quickly this nuisance can be stopped.

* * *

IN a survey to determine the farmers' standard of living made with the cooperation of nearly 3,000 farm families scattered all over the United States, Kirkpatrick of the United States Department of Agriculture, found that the average time for reading and resting of men on the farms is 2.6 hours a day while that for farm women is 2.7 hours a day. With this fact before us, what has become of the old saying that "man works from sun to sun but woman's work is never done"?

We have just been pointing this out to Aunt Janet with much glee, as proof that men really work harder than women, but she made the usual typical woman's answer of, "Well, what difference does one-tenth of an hour a day make anyway?"

* * *

THE newspapers state that we are at the beginning of a big development in the manufacture of paper and artificial silk from cornstalks. It is claimed that a new process has been found making it practical to utilize cornstalks and that factory sites are now being considered in the Corn Belt. Every farmer will hope that these reports are true. Some other source for paper will stop the tremendous drain on our forest reserves and if cornstalks can be used it will greatly increase the value of one of our leading crops.

* * *

THERE is no one who loves the beauty of the rural countryside who does not regret the marring of this beauty through outdoor advertising. Someone has well said that we are becoming known no longer as "America, the Beautiful" but as "America, the Cheap and the Ugly".

We believe in advertising. It is one of the leading businesses in the world and is responsible for the spread of education. But we do not believe that advertising should be allowed on our buildings, our trees and our fields.

Federal Land Banks Well Managed

ONE hundred million dollars in Federal Land Bank bonds just sold were bought very quickly at a premium of one and one-fourth points. More than this, so well are these bonds regarded that they bore the lowest rate of interest the banks have been able to obtain since they were established ten years ago this spring—4¼ per cent. This is to the farmer's advantage because the lower the interest rate on the bonds the less interest the farmer will have to pay on his mortgage secured from the Federal Bank.

Some idea of the service rendered by the twelve Federal Land Banks of the United States may be had when we know that they now have long term loans on first farm mortgages of about $1,180,000,000, making them, with the 4,665 national farm loan associations, the largest mortgage system in the world, accommodating about 380,000 farmers. Full information as to how these banks serve farmers by loans made upon mortgages may be had through the Land Bank in your section, your county agricultural agent, or the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

A Way to Reduce School Taxes

"In reading the editorials of April 16th the one 'Tax Reduction Proposal' strikes me as fine. You mention the Granges. Why not work through the Home Bureaus too for you know they are much interested in child training. I am trustee of our local school and looking to save our taxes and also to have a good school.—H. H. W."

THE editorial referred to explained the suggestion of A. S. Goss, State Master of Washington Grange, who proposed that the national government should pay to the treasurer of each school district in the United States ten cents a day for each scholar attending school in that district and fifty cents a day for every teacher on duty in schools of that district. The funds for such purpose should be derived from income taxes and inheritance taxes. As our correspondent suggests, we would like to see the Home Bureaus as well as the Granges and every other farm organization, and for that matter, every farmer and farm woman, take up this proposal at least to the extent of giving it thorough study and consideration.

The only possible objection we can see to it is that it might possibly centralize more authority over the schools in the national government. We believe that this danger is more than offset, however, by the increased strength the additional money would give to the small rural schools. Many of them are just about at the end of their rope because the farmers in many small districts are no longer able to carry the ruinous school taxes. Some more help from either the State or the nation would make it possible to keep many rural schools that otherwise would have to close. The Federal government could stand this expense and never feel it, and the tax for it would be put where it belongs, on incomes instead of on real estate.

We will be glad to hear from our readers and know what they think about this proposal.

When the Levees Give Way

IF you have been reading Burritt's stories about his trip to Mexico, you will remember how he was impressed when he saw the great levees at the lower reaches of the Mississippi where the mighty river itself was actually above the level of the surrounding farm land. Burritt said that it looked dangerous, but he supposed it was not very, because there had not been a break in the levees in many years.

It is a rather strange coincidence that some of the greatest floods of this generation should break through these levees so soon after what Burritt said about them. Few of us realize what these floods are doing in the Mississippi Valley. On April 26th the papers reported that many towns had been inundated, at least 100 drowned or killed, and 240,000 people made homeless. The property damage is estimated at from one hundred to five hundred million dollars. The levees are giving way and more than 9,000 square miles of land have been flooded. The Federal government is taking charge of the situation and is rushing relief as quickly as possible.

Herbert Janvrin Browne has said many times that this would be one of the most unusual years as far as weather conditions are concerned that has occurred in a half century. With the recent unusually hot days followed by freezing weather, with snowstorms and blizzards in the Northwest, and with the floods in the Mississippi Valley, it begins to look as if Mr. Browne knows what he is talking about.

Eastman's Chestnuts

YOU will see what at least one friend thinks of the stories I tell in this corner by the following paragraph he wrote me in sending in his story:

"Perhaps this little 'dog yarn' may be a *big enough lie* to be of use on your chestnut page some day."

Here's the story he sent:

A farmer and a sportsman were talking about their dogs one day when the discussion grew pretty warm as to the merits of each dog. The farmer's dog was a good cow and watch dog while the sportsman allowed that his was an unusually *intelligent* dog. He claimed his dog could drive cows but was better still at hunting.

"Any time," said the sportsman, "that I go out hunting for birds or rabbits I just mention the kind of game to the dog and that is what he will hunt, when he sees I have my shot gun. But if I pick up my rifle he will hunt nothing but deer. So one day I just thought I would fool that dog so I started down the road with my fish pole over my shoulder. The dog looked puzzled for a moment as I started but made no move to follow me and when I turned around to see where he was, he was going around the corner of the hen yard with a tomato can in his mouth. Naturally, I was interested enough to wonder what he was up to, so I went back to find out AND THERE WAS THAT DOG DIGGING BAIT!"

Five Years With the A. A.

IT hardly seems possible that five years have passed since I bought the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. As I sit here writing this article, it feels as though it was only one or two years ago when I took on the responsibility of becoming the owner and publisher of the "Old Reliable". I believe that the 140,000 readers of our paper are entitled to a report as to the progress that we have made during this period, and I will also try and give you a brief review of what we are looking forward to doing during the next five years, with the aid and support of our loyal subscribers.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Those of you who have been consistent readers of this paper during the last ten years, I believe will agree with me that I laid the proper foundation for the up-building of this paper when I secured the services of Edward R. Eastman as Editor, Birge Kinne as Advertising Manager and E. C. Weatherby as Circulation Manager. These three men, so to speak, are members of my cabinet. Each man has built up his own department and has inspired his fellow-workers with enthusiasm and loyalty for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We all have dedicated our lives to render service to the farmer and his family so that, through our efforts, they may be happier, healthier and more prosperous.

MR. EASTMAN has associated with him in the Editoral Department, F. W. Ohm, who has developed into one of the best market reporters in the East. Grace W. Huckett, is known to all of our readers through the Household Page, and many a farm family is indebted to her for the latest style in women's clothing also for hundreds of tested recipes, and many suggestions as to how to make things easier for the farmer's wife in the kitchen. Hugh Cosline has been with us now several years and is responsible for having built up the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Lone Scout Tribe and he has written many stories for us about the outstanding successful farmers in New York State.

Among our Contributing Editors, we feel that we have an exceptional group of men. Each man is outstanding in his field, and gets his experience on the farm and is able to back it up with technical knowledge.

Dean Cook, who is, literally, the Dean of our contributors, has written his plow-handle talks for more years than I can remember, and is beloved by one and all of our readers.

Jared Van Wagenen, who joined hands with us during the last five years, has the happy faculty of unearthing interesting historical facts about eastern agriculture.

M. C. Burritt, another of our contributing editors, has been able to give us facts about the fruit industry which have been invaluable to our readers and especially those who are interested in horticulture.

Where can you find such a group of people associated together, all striving to give you the best information available on agricultural problems.

* * *

BIRGE KINNE, as head of the advertising department, has been able in the last five years to almost double the volume of our advertising. He has, literally, rejected thousands of lines of questionable advertising. Kinne could not have done this if our readers had not felt the confidence in the "old reliable A.A." They must know by now that our advertising guarantee means what it says. If the advertiser does not make good, we do. However, we are human and occasionally, an advertisement will slip in, despite the rigid censorship which Kinne exercises, and when this happens our readers are protected through our Service Bureau and advertising guarantee.

In the Advertising Department, Kinne has associated with him Irving W. Ingalls and Ace Ray. Both young men have come off the farms and received their education at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

CURRY WEATHERBY, in charge of circulation, has been able to add 40,000 subscribers to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family. He has working under him a group of men who are vitally interested in the success of the A.A. These men are not the old type of circulation salesmen whose interest in life was to get your dollar and then run. You all have met these men at one time or another and must recognize in them a high type of citizen who are interested in seeing the farmer succeed. Our circulation men, under Weatherby's leadership, have done thousands of little favors for our subscribers, and we wish you to feel at all times that you can call on them, as representatives of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, to render you any service within their power.

This gives you some idea of the men and women who are responsible for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. *They are the soul of the* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It is they who have made it possible for the A. A. to become today one of the leaders of constructive thought in agriculture in the East.

During the last five years we have often had two roads before us. The left road was the road of least resistance and would pass through the valley of criticism and destruction. The right road was the more difficult way and would climb over rugged peaks and at times might almost mean our destruction. I have in mind particularly the school question. It would have been much easier for us to have done nothing about the rural school question than to have taken the initiative the way we did for better rural schools. Today, thousands of country people are beginning to realize the benefits from better schools and more state aid. We waged a single-handed fight for the reduction of the state land tax. This has benefited the pocketbook of every tax payer in the state. We are now in the midst of a campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Four years ago we were instrumental in getting the State Legislature to vote its first appropriation of several million dollars to indemnify the farmers for their slaughtered cattle.

Looking forward to the next five years, we pledge ourselves to continue to work for the best interests of the men, women and children living on the farms, for the best possible education for the least money, for lower taxes, for better health conditions, for better marketing, for better rural roads, and we further pledge ourselves to campaign for any new cause that may come up in the interest and welfare of our readers.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Visits With the Editor

AFTER reading the piece I wrote here last time, one of my friends said to me: "It beats all how you editors get material to write about out of common everyday experiences, even about popping corn!" Well, why not? What is there more interesting or more important than the experiences of every day? I think one of the main reasons why so many of the A. A. folks like so well the writings of Burritt, Van Wagenen, Dean Cook and the "Notes from the Publisher's Farm" is because these men write well of the small happenings from the daily life and experiences of the farm. For example, what a fine description of spring on the farm Burritt has given us in this issue.

E. R. Eastman

The little happenings of every day make up the main part of our lives. Many persons are never really happy because they are always looking for something unusual to happen and thereby fail to realize and appreciate the drama of every day. Do you recall the story told by Lowell in "The Vision of Sir Launfal" of the search for the Holy Grail? The proud knight left his home to spend a lifetime in far lands in weary search for the Holy Grail. Discouraged and broken in health and spirit he returned home an old man and found the Holy Grail and happiness in sharing his last crust with a beggar.

"In many climes, without avail,
Thou has spent thy life for the Holy Grail,
BEHOLD IT IS HERE!"

* * *

THOSE of you who have little children ill and in the hospital will know how little Bobby's mother and I felt this week when he had his adenoids and tonsils removed. It is not a serious operation and is sometimes a very necessary one, yet if you have had the experience personally or worse still, if you have waited outside the operating room while someone you love is under the ether you will agree that ALL operations are serious.

Another little boy had his adenoids out at the same time that Bobby did. When he came into the hospital he was very active, talkative and full of boyish enthusiasm. He thought, poor kid, that it was going to be something of a picnic. Later in the day when this other little boy was recovering from the ether, he asked me for a drink of water. I raised him up to let him drink, and when I put him down he looked up, little chin quivering, and said: "I—I—want—my mother!"

All of us men creatures, whether we are five or seventy-five can strut around quite independent and make believe we are "some pumpkins", when we are well and active, but when old man sickness and trouble comes along how quickly we feel the need of the comforting presence and soothing hand of wife or mother.

* * *

THERE is something especially pathetic about a sick child and when one sees a whole hospital ward filled with quiet and bandaged little people it brings a lump to the throat. When they are well, children are so on the move all of the time that it is hard to see them still. Then, also, one wonders why they, in their innocence, have to be

(*Continued on page 7*)

He Cannot Read His Tombstone When He's Dead

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing,
If you like him, or you love him, tell him now.
Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration,
And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow;
For no matter how you shout it he won't really care about it;
He won't know how many teardrops you have shed;
If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money is the comment kind and sunny
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend,
For it gives to life a savor and it makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end;
If he earns your praise, bestow it; if you like him, let him know it;
Let the words of true encouragement be said;
Do not wait till life is over and he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

—Anonymous.

The Carpet Stick—a Relic

NOTHING harder to keep clean than the farm-house rug—takes a lot of beating and sweeping—but no woman does this on the electrified farm

Electricity cleans carpets and rugs with a vacuum cleaner for a few cents a day. Washing, pumping, cooking, and sewing can also be done cheaply by electricity. The electric refrigerator keeps things cold. Electric motors do heavy outside work—such as hoisting, grinding, and sawing. MAZDA lamps provide instant, cheery light for house and barn.

The old "carpet stick" is put away and everybody enjoys some spare time on the electrified farm.

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ALSO, give your baby chicks "something good" to grow on—
Dold's Meat Scrap and Poultry Grit.

Write for Prices and Descriptive Matter

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO., 741 William St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sweet Clover For Hay

An Experience That Favors Late Cutting

I READ an article in your paper about Sweet Clover. I had a piece of Sweet Clover of my own last summer. It was about two acres and everybody told me I should cut it early, otherwise it would not be good for hay. I mowed it about the 20th of June, just as the blossoms were starting. We had good weather and it took three days to care for it, but it was so brittle the cows would not touch it. It was just like so much kindling wood. About July 10th I met a neighbor who told me he had a piece of hay to sell, so I went to look at it. It was about ¾ sweet clover and ¼ timothy and blue grass. There were about ten acres in the plot. I thought it would make good bedding anyway, so I bought it and mowed it when it was about in the dough stage, seeds about half ripe, about the 20th of July. I mowed one day and raked and stacked the next. It was pretty heavy and green but it cured well on the stack.

I drew it home this winter and the cows eat every bit. I feed 15 cows and there is not enough to stuff a rat hole left and it is not because I do not feed them enough because they get alfalfa once a day and 12 quarts of grain. Besides, they are fatter this winter than they ever have been. My own sweet clover hay is as bitter as gall when you chew on a stem of it, but the other is as sweet as sugar, because it is ripe. I cut about 26 loads off the 10 acres and it took 4 days to make it.—W. H. B., Jr.

Editor's Note: We would like to learn of the experiences of other readers with sweet clover hay and will be glad to pass them on to our readers.

How to Make Sulfur-Lime Dry Mix

In the peach spraying schedule in your 1927 reference number you mention Sulfur—lime dry mix. I would like to know the proportions and how it is applied.—W. H. G., N. J.

THE sulfur-lime dry mix is prepared as follows:

Take 8 pounds of sulfur, 4 lbs. of hydrated lime and 8 oz. of calcium casienate and 50 gallons of water. (Calcium casienate is a milk product. I believe one commercial preparation is called Kayso.

Sift the sulfur through a screen and mix the sulfur, lime and calcium casienate, being careful to get a uniform mixture. Use this mixture at the rate of 12½ pounds for 50 gallons of water. More detailed directions can be secured in Bulletin 397 of the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J.

Growing Asparagus from Seed

Can we grow our own asparagus plants from seeds? If we can, how is it done?—D. R., New York.

IT is possible to grow asparagus plants though it is usually considered too much bother unless one has a market where some can be sold. The seed is planted early in the spring on good light fertile soil, in rows wide enough to use a horse or hand cultivator. The seeds are very slow to germinate and usually a few radish seeds are put in the row to make it so that they can be cultivated before the asparagus comes. Thin the plants to four or five inches apart in the row. Dig the roots in the fall, cover them with moist sand and store them in a cool place.

Acid Soil Helps Keep Potatoes Free from Scab

In spite of seed treatment my potatoes were affected with scab last year. What can I do to control this?—F. D., New York.

PROBABLY the scab organism is living from year to year in the soil. This organism prefers an alkaline soil so that management which will give the soil an acid reaction will help to control scab. Potatoes will grow well in acid soil though acidity should not be increased above the point that will be unfavorable for scab.

One thing that can be done is to apply fertilizer in which the nitrogen comes from amonium sulfate rather than from nitrate of soda. Amonium sulfate tends to increase the acidity of the soil while nitrate of soda makes it more alkaline. Sulfur may also be added at the rate of 200 to 600 pounds an acre. This is acted on by bacteria which changes it to sulfuric acid. There is a sulfur on the market which has the proper bacteria added to it.

A good supply of humus in the soil helps to keep the soil acid. Green manure crops should be plowed under frequently. It will not be possible to grow a legume cover crop without adding lime which will make the soil alkaline and favor the scab.

Nitrogen for the Orchard

What amount of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia should I use for topdressing an orchard? Should it be scattered evenly through the whole orchard or just put around each tree?—C. D., New York.

THE amount of nitrogen needed depends on the size of the tree. A half pound of either carrier is recommended for apple trees from two to three years old and from three to five pounds for trees that are about full grown. Amounts as high as twenty pounds may be used on very large trees if it will prove profitable.

The best place to spread the fertilizer is on an area about that which is covered with the branches of the tree. It is not good to put it too close to the tree as the fine feeding roots will be found near the outside of the root system.

How to Use Insecticides

How to mix Paris Green: 4 to 8 ounces Paris Green, 6 to 10 ounces quicklime, 50 gallons water. Stir well.

How to mix Lead Arsenate: Lead arsenate paste, 4 pounds, water, 50 gallons or lead arsenate powder, 2 pounds, water 50 gallons.

Lead arsenate is more expensive than Paris Green but sticks to the plant better and there is less danger of injury to the foliage.

Pyrethrum: This is ground up flowers and roots and of a plant which may be purchased at most drug stores and is commonly used as a dust for household insects.

How to Mix Hellebore: 1 ounce Helebore and one gallon water.

Hellebore is a pulverized root of a plant which is poisonous to biting insects. It is rather expensive but it is not poisonous to humans and is commonly used on currant bushes and in other places where the fruit or vegetables are to be eaten soon.

How to Make Kerosene Oil Emulsion: Water 1 gallon, Kerosene, 2 gallons, Laundry soap 1 pound. Use soft water, shave the soap in the gallon of boiling water. As soon as it is thoroughly dissolved, add the kerosene and stir violently for five minutes. This is a stock solution, for spraying dilute 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water.

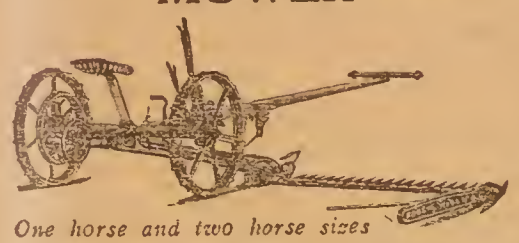
How to Mix Commercial Tobacco Extract: It is a commercially prepared spray. To mix for application, use the following formula: Nicotine-sulphate 1 part, water 1,000 parts; or Nicotine sulphate 1 pint, water 100 gallons, four pounds of soap should be added as a sticker.

This spray is used as a contact spray for soft bodied sucking insects such as plant lice.

How to Make Lime Sulphur: The Geneva formula calls for 36 pounds of pure lump lime or 38 pounds of 95 per cent lump lime or 40 pounds of 90 per cent lime with 80 pounds of flowers of sulfur or sulfur flour and 50 gallons of water. The following directions for making the solution are condensed from Bulletin 330 of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, by P. J. Parrott and W. J. Schoene:

Heat about 10 gallons of water and

Frost & Wood MOWER



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Avoid Side Draft with Sulky Plow

Can you send me a sketch of a hitch that I can use for four horses abreast on a single bottom sulky plow, so that one horse will walk in the furrow and the others on the unplowed land.

WE felt quite sure that such a hitch was not practical but in order to get the latest information we referred the question to Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Association of America who replied as follows:

"Four horses cannot be hitched abreast without serious sidedraft either on a single or double bottom sulky plow where one horse walks in the furrow and the others walk on solid ground. Tell your subscribed to go to the strung out hitch where two horses walk in front of the other two."

The Horse Association of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., publishes a small leaflet No. 160 which explains a number of hitches. It will be sent on request.

Use Horse Labor in the Farm Garden

Which is better for the farm garden, to have each crop in beds or to have the garden laid out in long rows?—H. L., New York.

THERE are advantages to each method but for the farm we believe it is better, not only to have long rows but to have them far enough part so that a horse can be used in cultivating. More stuff can be grown on a small area by having beds or rows that are close together. This may be advisable in the city or village but on a farm there is plenty of land and not much time to work in the garden. Therefore plan to have the horses do all the work possible for them to do.

Sterilizing Soil in Plant Beds

How is soil sterilized by market gardeners? Would it be practical to do this in the farm garden?—H. G., New York.

SOIL sterilization is practical on a small scale in greenhouses and plant beds. One method is to saturate the soil with a solution of 40% formalin. Four pints of formalin are used in 40 gallons of water. It takes a gallon to a square foot of soil. This kills fungus diseases. Another method is to use steam under a large inverted galvanized pan. Steam at 30 pounds pressure is applied for a half hour.

Visits With the Editor

(Continued from page 5)

ill and suffer. How it makes you wish there were something you could do to restore them to the natural happiness of childhood. One understands why Jesus and all really great persons so love little children.

* * *

I suppose such experiences, if there are not too many, are good, for in the rush and competition of the every day job of making a living most of us are prone to be a little selfish, neglectful and inconsiderate of those who are traveling with us along this strange highway we call life. Most of us are naturally kind at heart, but possibly one of the purposes of suffering and a personal knowledge of suffering is to bring out our natural sympathies and to make us realize that we *are* our brother's keeper.

It is the nature of things for one who has failed in a little job to believe he was cut out for bigger things.

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Up in Remsen, N. Y., Webb A. Browne & Son plant about 7 acres of corn, to fill a 30 x 18 ft. silo. They were troubled with crows, and looked around for something that would rid them of the loss they suffered each year from crows and other pests. So they tried Stanley's Crow Repellent. And this is what they write us:—"No more touble with crows. Would not plant corn without it. The crows never light on the field after they have tried it. Saves us from ⅛ to ½ of the crop. Stanley's Crow Repellent banishes the bugbear of replanting. And if a certain acreage will fill your silo, you don't have to plant from ⅛ to ½ more to cover the loss by crows."

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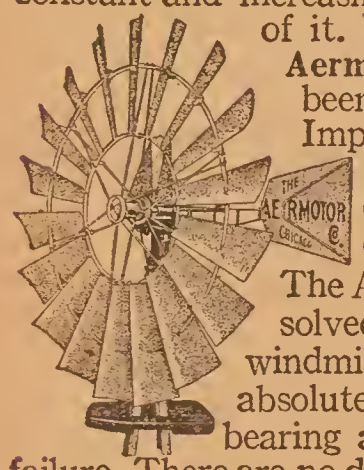

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What Do Farmers Want?

What 4000 Farmers Think About Milk Marketing

By C. A. TAYLOR

TOO many are telling what farmers want without taking the trouble to ask them. Such folks should realize that farmers are doing a lot of thinking for themselves these days and that some of the old hokum that used to get by with farmers has gone the way of the Dodo bird.

A recent issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST announced that the Milk Producers' Program Committee on Unified Organization would refer a set of questions directly to producers with the assistance of the Farm Bureaus. This referendum was designed to reach every milk producer in the New York Milk Shed. In addition to sending out the questions by mail directly to producers as far as that could be done, the questions were also published in the principal agricultural papers in the territory and in the Farm Bureau Newses in New York State Counties as well as in the dailies and weeklies generally through the territory. It seems that practically every producer in the state must have had access to them. Through this referendum the Committee sought to secure the consensus of opinion of the producers regarding some of the points upon which there has been diverse opinion in the different wigwams.

Large Majority Vote for One Organization

For instance, of the 4,115 dairymen from 40 counties in New York State who filled out the questionnaires and sent them in, more than 91% stated that they believed *one organization of milk producers in the New York Milk Shed would be preferable to the present arrangement.*

Eighty-seven per cent said they believed the milk in this territory could not be marketed profitably and in an orderly manner without a substantial majority of the producers in the territory in one organization.

I have examined every one of these replies with care and the thing that impressed me most was the general agreement in the opinions expressed by producers in the different marketing groups. The replies indicate that *producers are pretty much all thinking alike on the fundamental and important principles concerning the marketing of milk.*

Sixty-two per cent of the replies favored having the organization made up of *individual farmers* contracting directly with a large farmers organization. Twenty-five and one-half per cent preferred to have a large organization made up of "Community Units", and twelve and one-half per cent of "Company Unions." (What is a "company union" anyway?)

Ninety-one per cent of those who replied, believe that the *surplus should be kept from competing* in the market with fluid milk.

Who Should Make Up Surplus?

Seventy-one and three-quarters per cent of the replies stated that the *farmers organization should manufacture the surplus milk* into by-products, rather than to have it manufactured by the buyer.

Who should own the shipping stations and equipment? The replies were seventy-six and one-quarter per cent in favor of having the property owned by the producers organizations rather than by the buyers. Of those who desire farmer ownership of plants, 73½% want the plant owned by a "Central Sales Organization," rather than by "Local Community Groups."

Any organization must have money to pay its *current running expenses.* If it owns property, it must also provide money for *permanent investments.* There was general agreement among the answers from all groups that this money should be secured by a pro rata charge to producers in the form of deductions or dumpage on milk delivered. A few suggested stocks or bonds as a means of financing permanent investments. The Dairymen's League plan of financing current costs by straight deductions and financing permanent investments by loans in the form of a circulating fund borrowed from producers on certificates of indebtedness for a period of years was strongly advocated both by those in the League and many who are not.

There was almost unanimous agreement that a *contract between a producer and his organization is essential* and that it is effective and should be enforced. In fact, 90¼% favored a contract or approximately 9 to every one that was against it. Evidently New York State dairymen are not afraid to bind themselves together with other producers by a workable contract.

Eighty-nine and one-half per cent favored having the association administered by the elected officers and directors of the organization rather than by non-member employees.

Uniform Production Would Help

How to get more uniform production of milk throughout the year? There was less definite opinion and constructive suggestion concerning this question than the others. About half of the replies to this question advocated fall freshening of cows or better feeding and care in winter. Of course, that is the answer, but how to get farmers to bring this about? Thirty-one and one-half per cent advocated a higher winter price in proportion to the summer price or some other price regulation. Eight and two-thirds per cent favored educational work among farmers to bring about more uniform production. Probably almost everybody will agree that all three of these things are essential.

There was quite general agreement that "one organization" is the way to reduce the costs arising from the *duplication of shipping plants,* which, of course carries with it much extra cost of hauling besides the higher plant costs.

Nearly all stated that their market takes *all their milk all the year.*

The widest difference in opinion appeared in the answers to the question, *"What would be the effect of a tuberculin requirement for milk sold in New York City, on producers in your community?"* This difference in opinion naturally arises from the fact that some counties and some communities are already tested and some are not. About 66⅔% of the replies to this question stated that such a requirement would be a good thing now or eventually, when producers have had opportunity to get their herds tested, or that it would have no effect on their communities. Eighteen and one-half per cent did not know or did not answer the question. Some said that it would result in a shortage of milk. Twenty-six per cent of the replies to this question said that it would be injurious to the producers in their communities. Some of these latter were definitely opposed to the test and others stated that their communities were not prepared for such an ordinance.

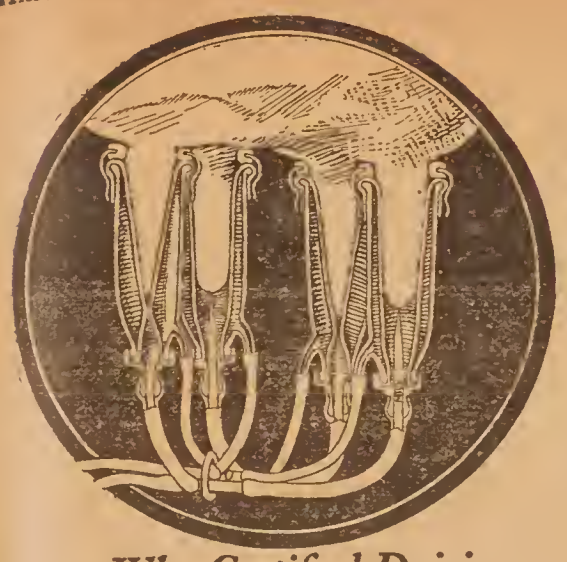
In those counties which are all tested, the replies to this question indicate that farmers would not object to such a TB ordinance.

Answers Show Careful Thought

This survey has surely been a fine thing to clear up some of the disputed points as to what the farmers want. In addition to this I believe it has been of great value in that it has concentrated the thought of many thousands of dairymen in this state on a few of the fundamental principles affecting the present milk marketing situation in this territory, and especially the cooperative phases of it.

The questions were mailed to more than forty thousand dairymen, irrespective of their affiliation with any marketing organization.

The answers which came in, one-third from producers who are not members of the Dairymen's League and two-thirds from League members, showed generally the most careful and sincere effort on the part of the producers who submitted them.



Why Certified Dairies Prefer the Universal Milker

CERTIFIED dairies have a greater labor problem than ordinary dairies because of the extra care required in looking after and milking the cows. Certified milk *must be clean* and low in bacteria count above everything else!

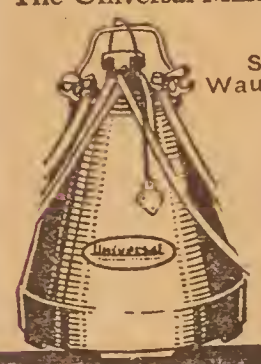
In order to make a profit on his investment and labor the certified dairyman must do two things: (1) *Produce absolutely clean milk.* (2) *Eliminate hand labor wherever possible so as to hold down production costs.*

It is because the Universal Milker accomplished these two things better than any other Milker that practically all certified dairies in Wisconsin and Illinois milk their herds with the Universal Natural Milker.

You cannot do better than follow the example of leading certified dairies. Write for free catalog describing Universal Milkers in detail.

The Universal Milking Machine Co.

Dept. AA,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Waukesha, Wisconsin.



Two Types: Double and Single Units

Universal natural milker

FISHKILL FARMS

Offer the Following
BULL CALVES

*Fishkill Colantha Aaggie Sir May
Born Nov. 29, 1927
*Fishkill Columbia Sir May
Born Jan. 31, 1927
*Fishkill Hengerveld Lake Cedar
Born Feb. 12, 1927
*Fishkill Sir May DeKol Inka
Born Jan. 15, 1927
*Fishkill Aaggie Inka Sir May
Born Feb. 17, 1927
*Fishkill Sir May Colantha
Born Feb. 12, 1927
*Fishkill Sir May Colantha
Born Feb. 12, 1927
**Fishkill Duke Colantha DeKol
Born March 1, 1927
*Fishkill Veeman Sir May
Born March 5, 1927
**Fishkill Inka Triumph Colantha
Born March 16, 1927

We are also offering from select, well-bred

HEIFER CALVES

**Fishkill Putnam Colantha Dichter
Born Jan. 9, 1927
**Fishkill Hudson Colantha DeKol
Born March 1, 1927
**Fishkill Colantha Dichter
Born March 5, 1927
**Fishkill DeKol Hartog Colantha
Born March 6, 1927

*Sired by FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DEKOL.
**Sired by FISHKILL INKA DICHTER DEKOL.

These calves are ideal for a boy or girl going into calf club work.

For prices, terms, detailed pedigrees and other particulars write

FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

Should Property Be Assessed at Full Value?

(*Continued from page 3*)

less from her share of the income taxes alone than the county would have received on the higher and real valuations. This made a difference to one town in this county alone of $823.02.

It is said that only two counties in the state outside of the metropolitan district—Allegany and Schenectady—had an average valuation of about 82 per cent in 1926. The county of Sullivan had a valuation of only 15 per cent of its real value. Its share of money from the state has therefore been only 15% of what it would have been had assessments been made at full value.

It is claimed also that the school districts suffer on apportionments of certain of the state school moneys because of the low valuations. On the other hand, the new Cole laws were written with the poorer school districts especially in mind so that the districts with the lowest assessments get the most help from the state school moneys apportioned by the Cole Law. Raising the valuation of such districts, therefore, will probably lessen somewhat the help received from the Cole Law but this may be offset by the difference which the increased valuations will make in more help from other public school moneys.

The whole question, it seems to us, comes right down to this: If the assessments are raised fairly and justly to their full valuations all over the state, then the tax rates will be that much lower, more help will be received in rural districts from the state, and some good may be done. On the other hand, if the increased valuations simply tell the politicians that there is that much more wealth in the state to be taxed, or if the increases in assessments are not made fairly and generally throughout every town and county in the state, then the move will do more harm than good—and we have enough tax troubles without any further complications.

It should be borne in mind also that no taxpayer can figure that he is getting any individual advantage under our present system of partial valuations providing everyone else is getting *equally* low valuations. If the low valuations are *unequal*, which happens to be the case in thousands of instances, then of course there is great unfairness and the state is right in trying to find some system that will be fair to all. Whether this can be done or not remains to be seen. Undoubtedly there will be a lot of dissatisfaction and dissension and some unintentional unfairness, but we look for an honest effort to work out the plan.

Diarrhea in Cows

I have just bought a cow that was scouring quite bad and I cannot stop it. She is an old cow due to freshen in May or June. We would like to know what to do for her.

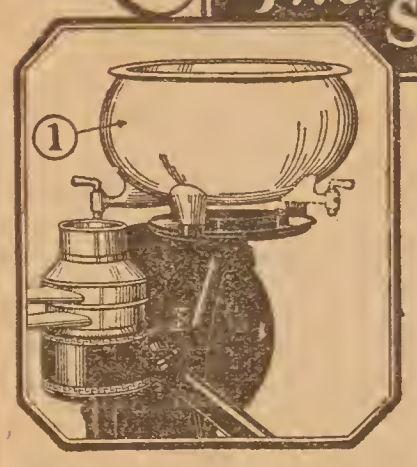
A PUBLICATION of the U. S. D. "The Diseases of Cattle" has the following recommendations for treating diarrhea in cows.

"When the disease depends of irritating properties of the feed which has been given, it is advisable to give a mild purgative, such as a pint of castor or linseed oil. When the secretions of the bowels are irritating, an ounce of carbonate of magnesia and a half ounce of tincture of opium should be shaken up in a quart of linseed tea and given to the animal three times a day until the passages present a normal appearance.

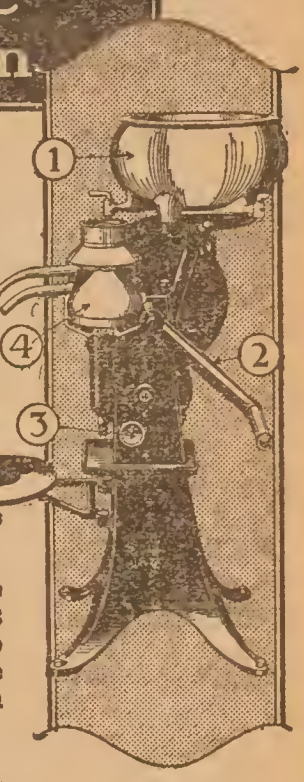
"When there is debility, want of appetite, no fever, but a continuance of watery discharges from the bowels then an astringent may be given. For such cases the following is serviceable: Tannic acid 1 oz; powdered gentian, 2 oz; mix and divide into 12 parts, one part of the powder to be given three times a day, mixed with a pint of water, until the bowel passages present a normal appearance. Useful household remedies are raw eggs, strong coffee, parched rye flour or decoction of oak bark."

You will appreciate this new De Laval feature

The Turnable Supply Can



Separator users who have seen and tried the new 1927 De Lavals are pleased with the turnable supply can—it is so handy and convenient. The supply can may be turned so that tinware and bowl can be put in place or removed, even though the supply can is filled with milk. This is just one of a number of new features on the 1927 Series De Laval Separators, which are everywhere being praised as the best separators ever made. Other features are:



2. Easier Turning: For three years the De Laval experimental and engineering departments have been conducting extensive tests to develop still easier turning separators. The results of these tests are embodied in this new series, which both start and turn easier than any other machines.

3. Oil Window: The new oil window enables you to see at all times the level and condition of the oil. It shows at a glance whether or not the separator is being properly oiled.

4. Floating Bowl: All new De Lavals have the wonderful "floating bowl," now used in De Laval Separators with such splendid results. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power and wear, skims cleaner and delivers a richer, smoother cream.

You can't afford to use any other separator, because the new De Lavals skim cleaner, are easier to handle and operate, are more convenient, and soon pay for themselves. Trade in your old separator as partial payment. Sold on easy terms. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest De Laval office for full information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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WHEN YOU BUY DIP

3 *Things are more important than the price you pay*

First—How strong is it? How does it compare with carbolic acid?

Second—Is it standardized? That is, will it run uniform, or does it vary in strength?

Third—What kind of emulsion does it make? Milky white? Free from any specks or oily streaks on the top, and free from settlings at the bottom? A poor emulsion not only denotes an inferior dip, but a waste to you.

Dr. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

IS FIVE TIMES AS STRONG AS CARBOLIC ACID

It has a carbolic acid co-efficient of 5. That's why Dr. Hess Dip costs less to use, no matter what price you pay for others. It requires less of it to make an emulsion.

Dr. Hess Dip is standardized, always the same, whether you buy it in Maine or Texas, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Dr. Hess Dip makes the finest, whitest milky emulsion of any dip that you can buy, and stays that way for weeks. The whiteness proves its worth.

Have your dealer place a teaspoonful in a glass of water—and see for yourself how much better it is.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks and scab; destroys disease germs; keeps down foul odors; makes living quarters healthful. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Quaker Hill Farm

PEDIGREED SEEDS
from high-yielding tested strains
Certified and Near-Certified
POTATOES, OATS, BARLEY, PEAS, CORN, BEANS, CABBAGE, SWEET CLOVER, BUCKWHEAT
Write for catalog and prices
K. C. LIVERMORE, Box A, HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

"SPECIAL"
An Orchard for $1.00
Send us $1 and we will Parcel Post you 12 Choice Apple or Peach trees, or 6 Apple and 6 Peach, or 7 Grape Vines, best varieties. True to Name, our selection. This offer is to new customers. Catalogue free.
ERNST NURSERIES, Box A Eaton, Ohio

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

THIRD ANNUAL

Chemung County Holstein Breeders

AUCTION SALE

THURSDAY, MAY 19th

Chemung County Fair Grounds, Elmira, N.Y.

66 Head Purebred Holsteins

All under Federal Supervision

51 cows in milk. 10 yearlings. Five Service Bulls.
The pick of some of the best herds in the Southern Tier.
Sale starts at 10 o'clock sharp. Send for our Sale Catalogue.

R. H. Hewitt, Secretary, 413 E. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.
AUCTIONEERS: Colonel George Baxter and Colonel T. Merritt Moore.

BUY YOUR HOLSTEIN CATTLE
— At the —
EIGHTH EARLVILLE SALE
May 10-11, 1927, Earlville, N. Y., Sale Pavilion
175 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sell in this sale at your price; all from Herds under State and Federal Supervision—subject to 60 day retest.

You can buy in this sale dozens of fresh cows, many heavy springers, with calf by noted sires. Cows with long time records up to 900 lb., and short time records up to 30 lb.

FIFTY YEARLINGS—bred and unbred, all well grown, and richly bred a handsome individual lot—the kind for you to buy as foundation animals.

A nice lot of heifer calves, bred in the purple, and sure profit makers for you.

20 BULLS TO BE SOLD

These bulls are from dams with good records, others from just good bred lines—bulls to use at the head of good grade herds—you should come to this sale for your bull—where you will find just the bull you want.

THINK WHAT THIS IMPORTANT EVENT MEANS TO YOU!

It means your chance to select what you want from a large collection, of assorted cattle, offered by New York State's leading breeders. It means that you can attend this sale, and save weeks of time and hundred of dollars in expense that would be necessary were you to visit each herd. It has taken a lot of persuasion to get the breeders to part with these cattle in this day of strong demand for cattle—but they are going for the high dollar.

Location—Earlville is located 45 miles south of Syracuse, 25 miles from Utica, and 35 miles from Binghamton, N. Y. A beautiful spot to visit in the springtime.

Send at once for catalog and other information, to

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
COL. GEORGE W. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y.

WALDORF FARMS
NORTH CHATHAM, N. Y.

Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.

* * *

ACCREDITED HERD

* * *

Oscar F. Kinney, Owner — Clifford E. Greene, Sup't.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS FROM FEDERALLY ACCREDITED HERDS
At BRABANT FARM, six miles west of Kingston,

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1927,
Commencing at 1 P. M.

This sale will comprise fifty head consisting mainly of young cows of superior breeding and individual quality. A few youngsters will be included, with three high-class young bulls. In addition to the offerings from Brabant Farm, select consignments have been made from High Point Springs Farm, Saugerties Farms and Beechford Farm. Some of the finest Guernsey cattle in the United States are owned in the herds here represented—every herd federally accredited.

The owners are co-operating with Judge VanEtten, proprietor of Brabant Farm, in a special effort to make this a sale of highly desirable breeding and producing animals.

Auctioneer, W. G. CRANDALL, Homer, N. Y.
Sale Manager, E. M. HASTINGS, Pulaski, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS

Pigs For Sale Express charges paid to your depot. Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 weeks old, $7.00 each. Pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $8.00 each. We crate and ship to your Depot. These are net prices. These pigs are all bred from large stock. They are easy feeders and fast growers and will all make large hogs. Will ship and crate from 2 to 50 pigs C. O. D.

CLOVER HILL FARM.
R. F. D. Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

FOR SALE: Two (2) Ayrshire bull calves from heavy producing cows. 1 yearling bull, sired by Monstone Matador and out of dam who produced 10,000 pounds milk as a three year old. Herd Federally Accredited and Registered.

IROQUOIS FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, all large growthy pigs. Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $6.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $6.50 each. All good feeding pigs. I will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D to you on approval, and you can feed them a week If not satisfactory, return pigs and I will return your money Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for crates. I have plenty of pigs for prompt delivery.

WALTER LUX
388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

FORGE HILL FARM GUERNSEYS
Bull calves of Ne Plus Ultra and May Rose breeding
Herd Accredited
NEWBURGH, R. D. 3, NEW YORK

OUR MILKING SHORTHORNS pay their way on the show circuit and fill the pail when at home. M. WHITNEY, BERLIN, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each, 8 to 10 weeks old,, $6.25 each, pure bred Chesters $7.00. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST, WOBUFN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

DORSET RAMS (Yearlings) suitable for the production of early market lambs, at Farmers prices. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY FARMS,
Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

BLUE BARNS FARM Guernseys 10 heads for sale. Cows, Heifers, Bulls. Ready for service and calves. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

An Ad This Size
Will Help Sell Your
SURPLUS STOCK

FOR GUERNSEY heifer calves practically pure, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

New York Dairymen Fighting Western Milk Menace

(*Continued from page 3*)

should be only such an agent, individual or company that would have the financial and physical means to undertake to enter into stipulation with the state's representatives to furnish milk to one or more communities, and to be entirely responsible for the proper safeguarding of milk from the point of production until it is delivered to the ultimate consumer without allowing any intermediate non-productive element to enter into the picture. Such companies should be bonded, first, to insure the collection of an adequate penalty in case of violation of any of the sanitary or other laws governing the handling of a public utility, and, secondly, to insure their observance of other legislative edicts in relation to what amounts to a public utility.

Survey Needed

"We have need for a non-partisan economic survey by a group of experts knowing all branches of the dairy industry and not affiliated directly or indirectly with any producers or distributors, together with a group who represent public health officials and unofficial health agencies to put this matter on a plane in which the economic and public health factors are made the major and practically the exclusive considerations in determining the proper method of control of the milk business as a public service.

"Such an economic survey should consider the investment made by the producer, the cost of service, depreciation, replacement, equipment and all other aspects of cost or investment in the way of money or service. It should inquire as to the amounts received or paid to producers and distributors respectively, and to determine whether such amounts represent a fair and equitable return for the nature of the service rendered. It should study methods of breeding, to prevent the excess supply during certain seasons and the shortage that occurs in other seasons. The matter of fodder and other factors that affect the quantity and quality of the milk supply should be studied. It should be in a position as a result of such survey to recommend not only the equitable apportionment of reward for services rendered, but to guarantee an adequate and constant milk supply of safe and proper quality.

"These tentative suggestions which are here outlined and dictated off hand would seem to establish a groundwork for enabling the communities interested in obtaining this public utility to give the farmer a reasonable assurance of a just reward for his labors and investments and assure the communities that are dependent upon this staple food of an adequate and safe milk supply at all times without going far afield, and it would favor the intensive development of dairying in the state of New York or at other places as near the point of distribution as possible."

Following his talk Mr. Cole was subjected to several questions. He said that the United Dairymen's Producers Organization proposed to build no plants, that the plants would be built by the farmers and that the surplus would be taken care of by the dealer.

Eastern Farmers Should Have First Chance

J. A. Coulter, secretary of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association referred to a recent conference held between Commissioner Harris and the milk distributors in which a majority of those present felt that the boundaries of the milk shed should be extended further west.

"Up to this time," he said, "the farmers have met every requirement of the New York Board of Health cheerfully. One by one these expenses have pyramided up to investments of considerable size, and it is for this reason and if for no other, I say to you we are justified in demanding that the farmers be allowed to meet the demands of the metropolitan market rather than pool their high cost production with possible ten thousand additional western dairies.

"I have tried to look at the problem from every angle, the New York dairymen's side, the New York city consumer's side, and the western producers' side, feeling that no policy could be adopted unless it was based on sound economic facts.

West Has Little Experience With Fluid Milk

"The New York dairyman has the facilities. For him it is but a question of a little stimulation to his business and a little shifting in his seasonal production.

"The western producer has not entered the fluid field. He does not have the facilities and at the present time he does not know how to produce milk of the New York Board of Health quality. To enter the business at this time their investments would far exceed those here. This added expense in investments, freight to say nothing of inspection costs would mean eventually higher costs to the New York city milk consumer.

"The New York city consumer demands the best fresh milk of any city in the world, and I believe the supply coming to the metropolitan area is second to none in quality. This territory is looked upon as a model. Therefore with the high quality and the service he demands he is obtaining his milk at less cost from the present sources than from any other known sources in the United States.

"We believe there are good business reasons why this territory should not be enlarged.

"(a) It is good business practice to produce the milk needed for the metropolitan area from the fewest number of farms possible, as it results in greater efficiency of production and makes possible more complete control of quality standards.

Few Plants Makes for Efficiency

"(b) It is better business to process milk in the fewest number of country plants in order that such plants may be operated to capacity and the overhead and fixed expenses reduced to the minimum by reason of volume.

"(c) It is good business to ship the milk to the consumer from the shortest possible distances for reasons stated heretofore.

"(d) It is good business to distribute such milk through the fewest number of agencies, in order that such agencies may be operated to capacity and that the expenses necessarily attached to the delivery of the product from the producer to the consumer may be reduced to the minimum, and a saving made both to the producer and the consumer.

"I have but one fear and that is that a small minority of our eastern producers may not agree to this program, that selfish interests may lead them to believe they will receive a higher price if cream sources are developed to supply our markets for a few short fall months. Selfish interests may mislead the western farmer into thinking this is a profitable market for him. Farmers are in a position where they can insist that their opinions be given consideration."

Do not feed old Dobbin too much on days when he is standing idle. Azoturia, commonly known as the Monday Morning Disease, annually takes its toll in crippled and dead horses on farms where a full ration is fed regardless of the amount of work done.

Better

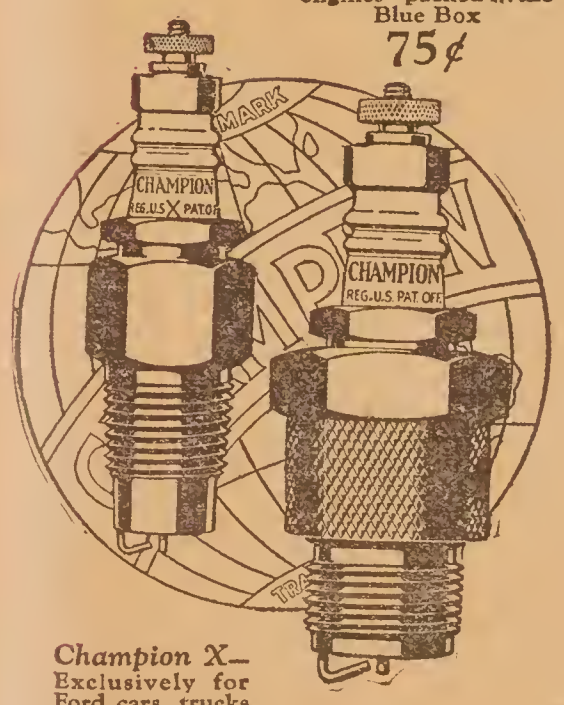
For Cars, Tractors Trucks and Stationary Engines

On two out of three farms you will find Champions the choice for better performance in tractors, trucks, stationary engines and all other engine-driven farm equipment.

This preference for Champions on the farm duplicates the world-wide preference for Champions among millions of motorists—further emphasizing the fact that Champion *is* the better spark plug.

Car manufacturers recommend, and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every 10,000 miles to insure better and more economical car operation. This is true, even of Champions, in spite of their world-wide reputation for remarkable long life.

Champion—
for trucks, tractors and cars other than Fords—and for all stationary engines—packed in the Blue Box
75¢



Champion X—
Exclusively for Ford cars, trucks and tractors—packed in the Red Box
60¢

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Radio Broadcasting Will Continued Unabated Through the Summer

NETWORK broadcasting will contribute largely towards making the coming warm weather season the greatest summer broadcast listeners have ever known, according to M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

"New contracts for sponsored programs and plans which have been made for sustaining features will combine to provide radio listeners throughout the United States with programs as interesting and as entertaining as those which have been heard during the past winter. It should also be borne in mind that in addition to the Network programs, the local audiences of WEAF and WJZ will be entertained by additional programs which will be transmitted by these stations alone.

Blue Network Features

Name	Daylight Saving Time
Roxy's "Sunday Stroll"	Sun. 2:00 P. M.
Cook's Tours	Sun. 8:30 P. M.
Godfrey Ludlow	Sun. 9:00 P. M.
Roxy Program	Mon. 7:30 P. M.
Record Boys	Mon. 9:00 P. M.
Rudd Light Opera Hour	Mon. 9:30 P. M.
George Olsen and his Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra	Tues. 8:00 P. M.
Grand Opera Program	Tues. 9:00 P. M.
U. S. Army Band	Wed. 7:30 P. M.
The Iodents	Wed. 8:00 P. M.
Maxwell Hour	Wed. 9:00 P. M.
R. C. A. Radiotrons	Wed. 10:00 P. M.
Our Musical U. S.	Thurs. 9:00 P. M.
Way Down Hour	Fri. 8:00 P. M.
Royal Hour	Fri. 9:00 P. M.
Philco Hour	Fri. 9.00 P. M.

The Blue Network now furnishes program features on regular schedule to the following stations: WJZ, New York; WBZ-WBZA, Springfield-Boston; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KYW, Chicago; WEBH, Chicago; KSD, St. Louis; WBAL, Baltimore; WRC, Washington; WHAS, Louisville, WSB, Atlanta; WSM, Nashville; WMC, Memphis, and WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Red Network Features

Name	Daylight Saving Time
Capital Family	Sun. 7:20 P. M.
Atwater Kent Hour	Sun. 9:15 P. M.
Hires Harvesters	Mon. 8:30 P. M.
Tabloid Grand Opera	Mon. 10:00 P. M.
Half-Hour with Great Composers	Tues. 8:00 P. M.
Great Moments in Hist'y	Tues. 8:30 P. M.
Eveready Hour	Tues. 9:00 P. M.
The Cavalcade	Tues. 10:00 P. M.
South Sea Islanders	Wed. 7:30 P. M.
Ipana Troubadours	Wed. 9:00 P. M.
National Cavaliers	Wed. 9:30 P. M.
Tabloid Light Opera	Wed. 10:00 P. M.
Clicquot Club Eskimos	Thurs. 9:00 P. M.
Goodrich Silvertown Cord Orchestra, Silver Masked Tenor	Th'rs. 10:00 P. M.
National Cavaliers	Wed. 9:30 P. M.
La France Orchestra	Fri. 9:30 P. M.
The Week-Endes	Sat. 8:00 P. M.

The Red Network furnishes program features on regular schedule to the following stations: WEAF, New York; WEEI, Boston; WJAH, Providence; WTAG, Worcester, Mass.; WTIC, Hartford; WGR, Buffalo; WLIT, Philadelphia; WFI, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WCSH, Portland, Me.; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WTAM, Cleveland; WWJ, Detroit; WSAI, Cincinnati; WLIB, Chicago; WGN, Chicago; KSD, St. Louis; WOC, Davenport, Ia.; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WDAF, Kansas City; WGY, Schenectady; WHAS, Louisville; WSM, Nashville; WSB, Atlanta; WMC, Memphis; WMAQ, Chicago; WQJ, Chicago; WADC, Akron; WFAA, Dallas, and KVOO, Bristow, Okla.

Cleaning Deposits from Tractor Radiator

Is there any good way to clean deposits out of a tractor radiator?—L. B., New York.

WHENEVER a motor appears to run too hot and the mixture and spark are known to be correct and a good cylinder oil is being used, it may be suspected that deposits in the water jacket and cooling system are at fault, especialy if a water has been used which contains a good deal of hardness. Such a clogged cooling system may be safely cleaned as directed below.

Drain the radiator, unscrew the drain cock and then place the nozzle of a hose in the radiator opening and force water under pressure through the system while the engine is running a few minutes. Then take about enough water to fill the cooling system, dissolve in it all you can of common *washing soda* or sal soda, fill the cooling system with the mixture, run with a retarded spark until the water starts to boil, then let it stand for several hours. Draw off the soda solution, flush out the cooling system thoroughly with a hose, and fill with clean water. Exceptionally bad cases may require two or three such treatments. Whenever possible use rain water in your cooling system. Concentrated lye may be used in place of the washing soda, if the directions given by the manufacturers are followed carefully.—I. W. D.

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SOCONY MOTOR OIL

TRACTOR'S NAME	1927 Summer	1927 Winter	1926 Summer	1926 Winter
Allis-Chalmers 15-25 & 20-35	EH	H	EH	H
Allwork	EH	H	EH	H
Aro	M	M	M	M
Averal	EH	H	—	—
Ballor	M	M	—	—
Bates (Steele Mule)	H	M	H	M
Beeman	M	M	M	M
Bolens	M	LM	M	LM
Case 22-40, 25-45 & 40-72	EH	H	EH	H
Case (All Others)	H	H	H	H
Caterpillar	EH	H	EH	H
Centaur	M	LM	M	LM
Cletrac	H	H	H	H
Eagle	H	H	H	H
E-B	—	—	H	H
Fageol	—	—	H	M
Federal	M	LM	M	LM
Fitch (Four Drive)	EH	H	EH	H
Fordson	H	M	H	M
Frick (Except 12-20)	—	—	EH	H
Gray	H	M	H	M
Hart-Parr	EH	H	EH	H
Heider-Rock Island (Cultivator)	M	M	M	M
Heider-Rock Island (All Others)	H	M	H	M
Huber	H	M	H	M
Imperial	EH	H	EH	H
John Deere	EH	H	EH	H
J. T.	EH	H	EH	H
Kinkade	M	M	M	M
Lauson	EH	H	EH	H
LaCross	EH	H	—	—
Little Giant (B)	H	M	H	M
McCormick-Deering	H	M	H	M
Mead-Morrison	EH	H	EH	H
Minneapolis	EH	H	EH	H
Monarch	H	H	H	H
Nichols-Shepard	EH	H	EH	H
Nilson-Jr.	H	M	H	M
Oil Pull	EH	H	EH	H
Pioneer	EH	H	EH	H
Red E	H	M	H	M
Russel	—	—	EH	H
Shaw	M	LM	M	LM
Sprywheel	LM	LM	LM	LM
Standard	M	M	M	M
Tioga	—	—	H	M
Topp-Stewart	H	M	H	M
Toro	M	M	M	M
Townsend	EH	H	EH	H
Traylor	M	M	M	M
Twin City	EH	H	EH	H
Utilitor	M	M	M	M
Wallis	H	M	H	M
Wetmore	H	M	H	M
Wizard (4-Pull) (20-35)	EH	H	EH	H
Wizard (4 Pull) (All Others)	H	M	H	M
Wisconsin	—	—	EH	H
Yuba	H	H	H	H

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for Tractors, Trucks, Pleasure Cars, Motor Boats, etc.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the May prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	
2	Fluid Cream		
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.30	
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for May, 1926, was $2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The February surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER PRICES WORKING LOWER

CREAMERY SALTED	Apr. 26	Apr. 19	Apr. 27, 1926
Higher than extra	48 -48½	52 -52½	40 -40½
Extra (92 sc)	-47½	51½-	-39½
84-91 score	44½-47	48½-51¼	35½-39
Lower G'ds	43½-44	47 -48	34 -35

It is quite evident that the long expected decline in the butter market has started to take place. The sentiment is undoubtedly more responsible for the present condition of the market than any other factor. Although arrivals have been abundant, stocks on the other hand are not burdensome. There are some who are of the opinion that the 3½c reduction from the 25th to the 26th was too severe and it is expected that there will be some recovery. On the other hand, the week-end carryover from the 23rd to 25th was the heaviest we have ever experienced in some time. Stocks did not clear well on the 23rd and on the 25th, although the market opened firm, nevertheless the sentiment was unmistakably in evidence that things were not exactly right. Buyers were extremely cautious with sellers beginning to show some anxiety to move stock.

At the same time advices from Chicago stated that the market in the west had dropped 4c and this caused an immediate reaction. At the same time reports from the West show that we are due to receive more butter in the very near future. In fact some shipments are close by and naturally this has had a very strong influence. Some foreign butter is on the way, but it is becoming less of a factor. The trade is working hard to keep free of accumulations in anticipation of the increasing domestic production.

The one encouraging feature of the whole situation is the very free movement of butter into consuming channels. This alone is expected to put a damper on the prolonged depression of prices. However, we cannot expect the high prices of the past few weeks to prevail for any prolonged period for we are not coming into the heavier production when supplies will exceed the demand and when storage operations will ensue.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

STATE FLATS	Apr. 26	Apr. 19	Apr. 27, 1926
Fresh Fancy	23-	23½-	-20
Fresh Av'ge	—-	—-	—-
Held Fancy	27-28	27 -28	26-28
Held Av'ge	25-26½	25 -26½	25-26

The cheese market continues in its same quiet tone. A little more fresh cheese is available, both yellow and white. However, the market demands are very limited so that in the end prices are holding fairly firm. This week it is easier to buy stock than at the same time a week ago and even at a shade reduction.

EGG RECEIPTS HEAVY

NEARBY WHITE	Apr. 26	Apr. 19	Apr. 27, 1926
Selected Extras	31 -33	32-33	37-38
Extra Firsts	-30	30-31	36-
Av'ge Extras	28½-29	28-29	34-35
Firsts	27 -28	27-27½	33-
Gathered	26 -29	26-29	30-34
Pullets	23 -25	23-25	31-
BROWNS			
Fancy	28 -32	30-32	35-38

The egg market is riding a rough sea. Just after the Easter holidays trade was very dull. It was quite apparent that jobbers and retailers had taken on more stocks than they were able to dispose of and buying was extremely light during the week ending the 23rd. At the same time supplies were arriving in large quantities and there was practically nothing to do but store them. A small quantity found an outlet to the Argentine but these exports were hardly more than a drop in the bucket.

Regular receipts have not only been heavy. The indications are that hatching operations are beginning to slacken because we are getting a larger quantity of fancy selections. These are holding up to last week's quotations fairly well. The worst sufferers are those who are shipping in mixed lots of white creamery and brown eggs. In order to do anything with them the receivers have to rehandle them and repack them at a considerable expense. After that about the only way to sell them is through the speculative element who are storing at anywhere from 26 to 33c depending on quality.

Several receivers have expressed the opinion that the new egg law is going to help the nearby producers considerably especially during the flush period. One prominent receiver takes the view that the law is going to result in slightly better prices during the flush period and more reasonable prices during the late summer and fall months. In other words it is expected that the law is going to flatten out the price curve and eliminate the extremes.

The egg trade throughout the entire country is watching with considerable interest the progress of military operations in China. China is a heavy shipper of canned eggs, especially to this country. At the present time "breakers" and canners have absolutely ceased operations. The belief in some quarters in the trade that domestic frozen eggs will find an outlet in the trade that formerly used the Chinese product and will help to move the large surplus of stock that is going into our cold storage chambers.

LIVE POULTRY RECEIPTS HEAVY

FOWLS	Apr. 26	Apr. 19	Apr. 27, 1926
Colored	-28	32-33	32-36
Leghorn	-28	32-33	34-36
BROILERS			
Colored	33-43	45-55	45-55
Leghorn	20-35	30-45	30-45
DUCKS, Nearby	-27	26-28	31-32

The live poultry market is having its ups and downs like all the rest. More stock is arriving than the buying trade will handle at old prices and concessions have had to be made. Local slaughter houses report that buying has been very light with the result that the abundant arrivals are going to move out slowly unless some very sharp price changes take place. Both fowls and broilers are in excess of the demand and prices have turned sharply lower. Even Long Island spring ducks are off about 3c although at their new quotation, 27c, they hold a firm position. Extremely small broilers are especially weak in price and poultrymen will do well to hold them back and give them a little fitting by confining them in feeding batteries.

The next holiday will be Decoration Day, May 30th, when we usually have a good live broiler market. The best market days will be May 25, 26 and 27. Undoubtedly the 26th and the morning of the 27th will be the best market hours. The afternoon of the 27th may be too late so shippers should plan to have their stock arrive not before the 25th, during the 26th but not later than Friday morning of the 27th.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURE (At Chicago)	Apr. 26	Apr. 19	Last Year
Wheat	1.33⅜	1.33¾	1.63⅞
Corn	.71⅞	.72⅓	.72½
Oats	.44½	.44⅝	.41⅓
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.47⅜	1.47¼	1.93⅞
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.89½	.89⅜	.88¼
Oats, No. 2	.54	.54	.53

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Apr. 23	Apr. 16	Apr. 24, 1926
Gr'd Oats	32.50	32.50	31.00
Sp'g Bran	32.00	32.00	31.00
H'd Bran	34.00	34.00	33.00
Stand'd Mids	32.50	33.00	30.50
Soft W. Mids	38.00	38.00	35.00
Flour Mid	35.50	35.50	32.00
Red Dog	38.00	38.00	35.00
Wh. Hominy	29.50	30.00	30.50
Yel. Hominy	29.50	29.50	30.50
Corn Meal	32.50	32.00	32.00
Gluten Feed	33.50	33.50	36.25
Gluten Meal	45.50	45.50	46.25
36% C. S. Meal	35.00	34.50	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.50	37.50	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	39.00	39.00	40.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.00	47.00	50.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

There has been no change in the hay market since our last report. The inquiry for small bales is not quite as good and those marks are dragging. However, No. 1 straight timothy is still bringing $26 with other grades and mixtures the same as have been for the past two or three weeks.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY EASIER

STATE	Apr. 26	Apr. 19	Apr. 27, 1926
150 lb. sack	$3.00-3.15	3.00-3.25	7.35- 7.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.65-3.85	3.75-4.00	—- —-
MAINE			
150 lb. sack.	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	7.50- 8.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.15-4.40	4.25-4.50	9.50-10.00
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.25	9.00- 9.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.15	11.00-11.25

The old potato market has worked into a slightly easier position undoubtedly due to the fact that southern potatoes are very plentiful, of fairly good quality and cheaper. On April 23rd the week closed with Florida Spaulding Rose selling at $5.50 to $6 with occasionally $6.50 for some very choice marks. A year ago the same quality was selling from $9 to $10.50. Naturally when these new stock are of good quality and as cheap as they are at the present time, trade is swinging heavily to those lines.

At the same time the old potato deal is not being ignored. On the 26th there were hardly enough State potatoes on the market to warrant quotations. The above prices are those that actually appeared on the 26th although some sales were made at the same price on the 25th. The old potato deal now only has a few more weeks to live.

RED KIDNEY BEANS SLIGHTLY FIRMER

Red kidney beans have strengthened a bit since last week, prices now ranging from $6.75 to $7.50. Other lines are just the same as we reported last week, marrows $6.25 to $7; pea beans holding their recent gain at from $4.75 to $5.50, Red kidneys are now $6.75 to $7.50 with white kidneys 25c lower all along the line.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has slipped considerably since last week, prices falling off about $3 a hundred on the best lines. On the 26th veal had to be extremely good to bring $12. In fact no real good calves were in the entire lot of 72 that arrived on Tuesday.

Prime markets brought from $11.75 to $12 with medium to good stock anywhere from $9.50 to $11.50. Some small culls went out as low as $5.

A few spring lambs are arriving and these are generally dragging out in a steady market at $20 a hundred. Yearling lambs are selling anywhere from $15.50 to $16 per hundred for the choicest lines. Most of the arrivals are selling anywhere from $13 to $15.

Best steers are generally selling from $12 to $12.50 with common to good stock from $10.25 to $11.75.

Heavy bulls have been turning at $7.50 per hundred with an occasional premium of 10c being paid for some strictly choice stock, light to medium as low as $6.50. Heavy cows are generally selling from $5.50 to $7 per hundred, mediums as low as $4, reactors anywhere from $2.50 to $5.50.

Country dressed veal is selling very slowly and the market has been very quiet. Prime marks are bringing as high as 19c although most of the sales for good to prime is from 16 to 18c, common to fair from 12 to 14c. Some small veals are as low as 4c.

Hot house lambs that are prime have been bringing from $11 to $13 with fair to good stuff from $8 to $10. Anything that is poor has been selling as low as $4 to $5.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *from the Market News Service, U. S. D. A.*

Conditions were somewhat disturbed toward the end of April. Damage by frost, rain and flood had a slightly unsettling effect. Grain, feeds and cotton tended higher. Butter markets felt increased foreign competition. Livestock declined. There were more losses than gains in fruits and vegetables, and most of them are lower than they were last season because of larger supply.

Cold, rainy weather in various parts of the country and floods in the Mississippi Valley have caused much damage to crops in that region. A heavy freeze in the Pacific Northwest may reduce the production of boxed apples and other fruits. In spite of these difficulties, however, carlot movement of southern cabbage, onions, strawberries, tomatoes and new potatoes gained to such an extent that the combined shipments of 23 products totaled 15,510 cars, 3,000 more than a year ago.

Florida watermelons may be moving to market within a week or so. Indications point to a lighter output of melons this season.

One result of the disastrous watermelon market in some recent years was the passage by Congress of the Produce Agency Act, which becomes effective on July 1, just when melon shipments are reaching their daily peak of 1,000 cars. This new law, designed to prevent unnecessary dumping of produce and unfair returns from sales in city markets, may have a far-reaching effect in the produce trade, and its working-out will be watched with interest by growers and shippers of all kinds of farm produce.

Old potatoes tended upward in producing regions. Total movement of old stock decreased rapidly, while new potatoes moved more actively. Prices of new stock inclined lower. Serious flood damage was reported to potatoes in the Arkansas River Valley.

Wool trade continued quiet with offers on the low side of price ranges recently quoted.

Butter markets continue on the sensitive unsettled path that they have followed for some weeks past. The immediate situation is firm because of a continued shortage of supplies, but the look ahead fills the members of the trade with considerable misgiving. The normal increase in supply, and the normal decline in price that accompanies it, both of which have as yet failed to materialize this year, are sure to be somewhere in the not far distant future. Prices since the first of April have followed an irregular path, sharp advances and sharp declines following one upon the other. Production is still reported as increasing but at a rather slow rate.

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The Farm News

C. H. Baldwin Heads Holstein Association

THE New York Holstein Association held a special meeting of very great importance in Syracuse on Friday, April 22nd, to elect eleven directors in place of thirty-nine defacto directors previously serving. It seems that the amendments to the constitution and by-laws under which the association has been working recently were not properly recorded with the Seeretary of State so that the business done by the association and directors under these new amendments was not legal or binding.

When the Holstein Association was originally incorporated several years ago the by-laws provided that there should be eleven directors but in 1925 a resolution was passed that the number of directors should not exceed forty. At the same time the state was divided into thirty-nine districts and thirty-nine dirctors were elected.

Necessary To Elect New Directors

The purpose of having so many directors was to get the officers of the association in closer personal touch with various parts of the state, and everyone seemed to feel that increasing the number of directors was a very good move. This resolution, as stated above, was never recorded with the Secretary of State until very recently. When it was submitted the Secretary of State advised that the state laws did not allow an indefinite number of directors and that the state association had no right to have more than eleven directors until at an annual meeting a resolution was passed calling for some other number, and that number was definitely stated.

It was therefore necessary to ask for the resignation of the thirty-nine directors and call a special meeting of the organization to elect eleven new ones and new officers.

The meeting was well attended by representative Holstein men and lasted practically all day. There was a good deal of debate and some tenseness in the atmosphere but agreement was finally reached and directors and officers were elected. The new president of the association is Charles H. Baldwin, Director of the Bureau of State Institution Farms of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. No better man could be found in the entire state. He is an enthusiastic Holstein man, a good organizer, and an efficient business man. The Holstein Assocaition is to be congratulated on securing such a man for President.

(*Continued on page* 14)

North Country News Notes

THE large milk producers meeting Saturday is a matter of history, but it's results will echo for some time in different sections. Some 800 farmers attended and several business men, as well as the leaders of the different farmer groups represented in the New York milk shed. The latter discussed the prsent developments from the standpoint of their own group.

One thing was apparent—and quite a contrast with the attitude showed at the meeting held a year ago when the idea of some sort of unity was first put in tangible form—that the leaders of the different groups have been reading the hand writing on the walls and are somewhat more ready to at least discuss the possible getting together at some future time.

* * *

It was very apparent that there can be no getting all the dairymen of the New York Territory into one organization. This seemed to be readily granted by all the farmers who were heard discussing the matter among themselves. The striking thing was the general tendency on the part of practically all—whether pooler, nonpooler, Sheffield, etc., to favor some plan whereby all the organizations would end the competition between themselves, and get down to business with the ultimate benefit to the farming communities as their main consideration, rather than the way their own particular organization would be benefitted.

Farmers were present from Canadian line to the main line of the New York Central. These men will carry back to their home communities a general summary of the discussions of the men at the meeting, as well as the fact that Dr. Harris perhaps has not been quite as arbitrary in regard to the "threatened invasion of western milk" as he has been pictured. Those who had discussed the matter with him personally gave the impression that he is willing to be very fair in the matter.

* * *

Prof. Savage emphasized the milk production from the financial end. His specific recommendations for the immediate future covered the summer and fall. Culling out the poorer producers, better pasture and pasture supplements, the feeding of a good 20% mixed ration (either commercial or home mixed), and the feeding of minerals during the pasture season (steamed bone meal, lime and salt) were his main points. He emphasized the fact that figures kept by Prof. Roberts in 1882 and other figures compiled by himself in 1922, showed that 25% more milk was produced by the cows properly fed a grain ration in addition to good pasture.

In other words—farmers of this territory can do much toward preventing a general moving toward the west by taking such steps as will insure a more uniform production through the year, and cutting down the costs of production as far as is consistent with good practice. The results obtained by the Unity Committee were touched upon, but no specific statements as to the summary of the survey just conducted are yet available for publication.

* * *

A heavy rainfall and cold weather have delayed seeding a bit, but the sowing is way ahead of the last few years, a good many having just about finished when the rain came. The early seeding season has induced the use of more spring wheat, some farmers putting in as much as ten acres each. If the weather warms up gradually, without baking the ground, every indication points toward a good grain crop.—W. I. Roe.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

OAT seeding will not be finished by the end of April, as there is still some corn in shocks to be husked before seeding is completed.

Many acres of sod have been turned for corn and manure is being hauled for the corn crop. Some early potatoes have been planted, but corn planting will be later than the early part of May, which is the proper time to plant corn in this section.

Recent rains have improved the wheat and grass crops, but many acres of wheat make a poor showing, due to late seeding.

Apple trees have had the first application of spray material and more spraying will be done to orchards and potatoes than formerly, as a number of men spray-outfits have been bought in this section to do this important job.

Rural schools are ending the eight month term this third week of April, and teachers have been elected for the next term with many applicants for schools.

Old hay has been baled and marketed at fair prices for prime hay. The home economics agent for this section has large classes in sewing, with many women eager eo be members of the class, both in town and country.

The Harter farm of 130 acres in Lewis township was sold to U. W. Stamm for $15,000 and the Motz farm of 126 acres in the same township for $7,425, both at private sale. More farms have been sold in Union County at private sale the past year than could be sold at public sale.

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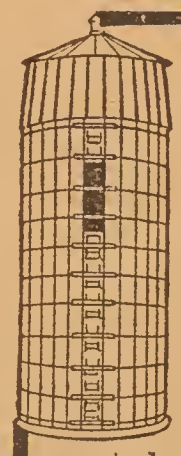

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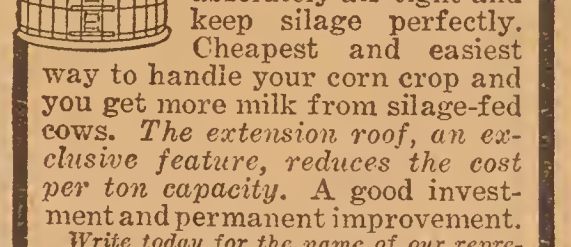

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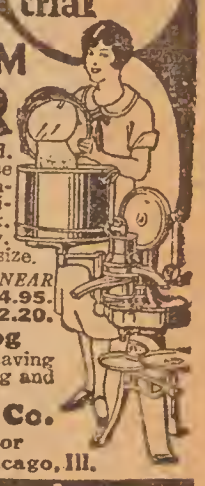


Brand **new** models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 850 lb. to one-cow size.

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM POINT NEAR YOU. Factory prices as low as **$24.95.** **Easy Monthly Payments** low as **$2.20.**

Write for FREE Catalog

Tells about our sensational money saving offer; our low prices, free servicing and new models. Write for it TODAY.

American Separator Co.
Box 20-J, Bainbridge, N.Y., or
Box 20-J, 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

At Auction

as they do it in

CHINA

In China an auction sale is conducted exactly opposite to our method. The auctioneer sets a selling price. If no one will buy at that figure, he starts his bidding downward until he eventually finds a buyer.

We Are Going to Conduct a Chinese Auction of one of our young bulls

FISHKILL DEKOL COLANTHA MAY

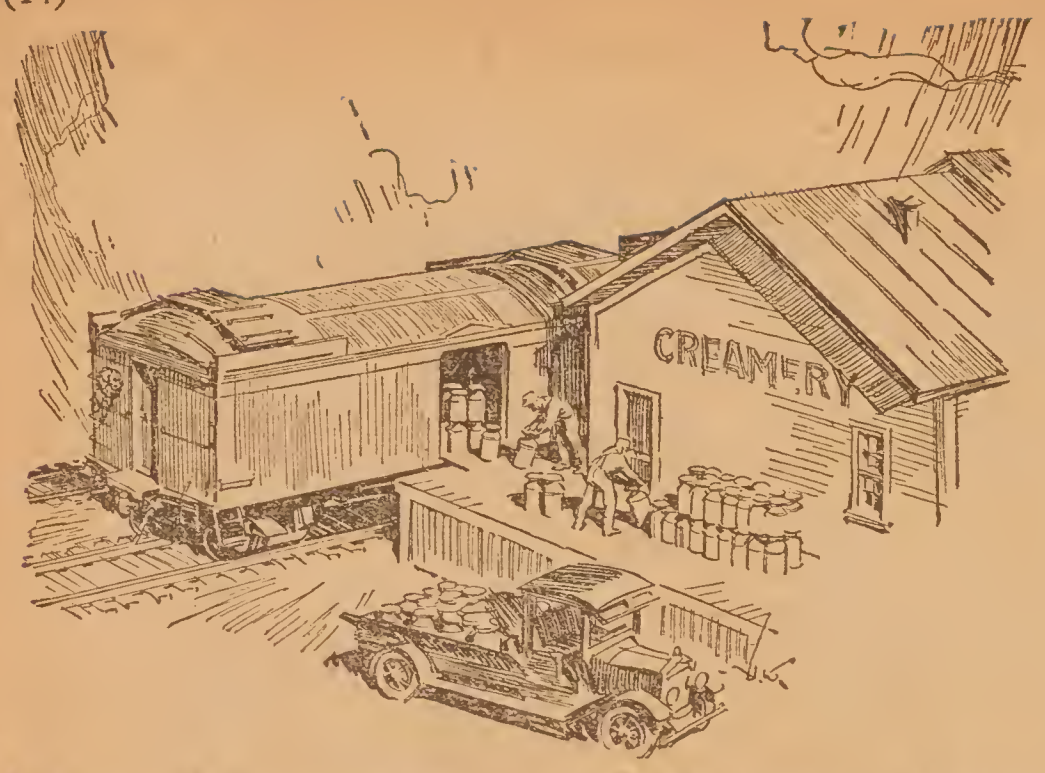
Rich in the Blood of Holstein Record-breakers

On May 1 the price was $200 F. O. B. That will be the price for May. If unsold on June 1 the price will be again reduced $50 and so on, the price will be reduced $50 monthly until sold.

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION
Dutchess County, N. Y.



The "Cents" of Dairying

DAIRYING proves most profitable only where a dairy-minded man joins forces with a dairy cow and a dairy farm. But additional and steady income from a few cows of good production has helped many farm families through otherwise strenuous times.

New York Central territory is famous for its progressive dairymen who make use of cow testing associations, pure-bred bulls, legume hay and good equipment to get the maximum efficiency from their farm operation. And their products, of high quality, enjoy the best market prices.

Dairying carried on in this manner results in profits for the farmer, fertility for the soil, and prosperity and contentment for the community.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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Agricultural Relations Department Offices
New York Central Station, Rochester, N.Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

BETTER BUILDINGS

Apollo

Full weight, Galvanized— **Roofing Products**

Metal makes the safest and most satisfactory roofing for farm buildings or city properties.

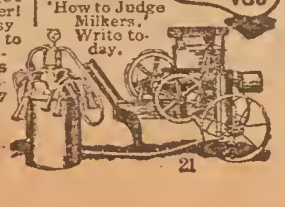
APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Rust-resisting Galvanized Sheets are unexcelled for Culverts, Tanks, Silos, Roofing, Spouting, and all exposed sheet metal work. Metal roofs give greatest protection from fire, lightning, and all conditions of weather. Look for the Keystone included in brand. Sold by leading dealers. Keystone Quality is also superior for Roofing Tin Plates for residences. Send for free "Better Buildings" booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPLETE POWER MILKER $35 PUTS IT TO WORK FOR YOU

Ready to milk when you get it. Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour--easy Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way--easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial--10 Year Guarantee--satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write today.

Free Book--"How to Judge Milkers." Write today.



OTTAWA MFG. CO.
621 White St. Ottawa Kans.
621 McGee Bld., Pittsburgh, Pa

If There is Anything That You Wish
To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the Classified Columns
OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Will You Work for Ten Cents an Hour?

(*Continued from page* 1)

poorer fields and abandonment or ultimate reforestation of the poorest land.

This problem is a most difficult one to solve. It can only be attacked by education and public opinion. A large proportion of the men who are doing farming under such conditions that it is impossible for them to earn more than ten cents an hour do not know this fact. Many of them are men who do not attend extension meetings or read bulletins. Many do not read agricultural papers. In the case of a particular poor land township that has been much studied, representatives of two of the largest agricultural papers state that they each have one subscription in the whole township.

Farmers Need to Save Labor

On the other hand, there are many of us on good farms who are spending a portion of our labor each year in such a way and on such fields that we are doomed to loss from the time that we start work. We need to have a much more widespread knowledge of the cost of production. These facts are dry and somewhat uninteresting but they should be printed and reprinted and talked until farmers think in terms of costs. Remember that farming is a business. We need to help everyone engaged in this great industry to view practices and jobs more and more from the standpoint of labor involved. Efficiency of man labor should be watched as keenly as is production per acre.

The college should do more extension work and the agricultural papers should publish more articles on labor saving plans and labor saving devices. In most of the cases when a farmer plans to save labor he is planning to save his own labor and he should have an extraordinary interest in it because of this. If all of us will do what we can to crystalize public opinion on this one problem of labor efficiency it would do much to better agricultural price conditions and it would do much to better the condition of many individual farmers.

After you have read some of the rather discouraging figures in this article about the abandonment of large areas of land in New York State and the thousands of hours of labor that are wasted, do not be discouraged about New York State agriculture, as a whole. Remember that New York State is one of the greatest agricultural states in the Union. At the same time that we are facing the fact that New York State has a few million acres of land that never ought to be tilled we ought also to recognize the fact that New York State has some of the finest farm land that exists anywhere in the world. This land is being farmed today probably better than ever. The total production of agricultural products in New York State is probably greater now than at any other time in our history. This good, fertile, New York State land will continue to be tilled effectively and efficiently for centuries to come. It has within it qualities of fertility and crop productivity that cannot easily be destroyed. This same land has such a location with respect to great markets that it will continue to be of importance in the agricultural business of the nation.

New York Has Good Cows

Likewise the cows of New York are probably the finest cows as a whole that live in any state in the Union. A recent survey of one of the Grade B milk producing regions in the State showed an average production of 6753 pounds of milk per cow. This is especially good but is equalled by many of the other important dairy regions in the State. Again we should face the facts, however, and recognize that there are still many thousand poor cows in the State that ought to be culled out and shipped to market. The same is true of the poultry flocks of the State.

We need much closer culling of cows, and hens in order to remove those upon which human labor will be wasted. We need a much closer culling of the acres of crop land in order to remove from use those acres upon which human labor will be wasted. It is not furnishing to the owner's family the standard of living which they should have. They would all be better off if such labor were expended on the better farms even as hired men, or in the cities. At the same time agriculture as a whole would better by such a change.

Much Land Cannot Give Good Results

When you drive abroad through your own neighborhood next spring or through adjoining farms of the State just look out over the fields and count up the many people who are working land which you know can never under the most favorable conditions pay the worker and adequate return for his labor. Just note the wet land that is being plowed and that can seldom produce a profitable crop. Not the small, stony, rough fields that cannot be put into such condition that they will produce efficiently. Note the men who are attempting to work them—hill-top land, devoid of humus, lacking in lime and phosphorus, close to the hardpan and entirely incapable of producing satisfactory crops. Note that contrary to the common opinion that "no one wishes to farm today" there are hundreds of people in the country who have so great a desire to farm that they are willing to take these risks of failure in order to work on the soil. Let us do all that we can by education or by spreading information or by crystalizing public opinion so that fewer of these men will give away the toil of their hands and more of them will be able to so plan their work that their hands can bring them and their families the standard of living which they deserve.

C. H. Baldwin Heads Holstein Breeders Association

(*Continued from page* 13)

The first Vice-president elected is E. J. Chaffee of Wassaic; the second Vice-president is C. B. Marshall of Morrisville, and the Treasurer is K. A. Overton of Adams. No Secretary was elected but it is expected that one will be appointed a little later. The Executive Committee consists of: W. D. Robins of Poland, LaMott Howard of Sherburne, the Secretary and President. The new Directors elected are:

		Counties
1.	Harry Yates Buffalo, N. Y.	Niagara Erie Chautauqua Cattaraugus
2.	Carl Wooster	Orleans Genesee Wyoming Monroe Livingston Wayne Ontario Yates Seneca Cayuga
3.	C. H. VanSkiver Jasper, N. Y.	Allegany Steuben
4.	LaMott Breese Elmira, N. Y.	Schuyler Chemung Tompkins Tioga Cortland Broome
5.	C. B. Marshall Morrisville, N. Y.	Oswego Onondaga Madison
6.	K. A. Overton Adams, N. Y.	Jefferson St. Lawrence
7.	W. D. Robins Poland, N. Y.	Lewis Oneida Herkimer
8.	John M. Howard Sherburne, N. Y.	Chenango Otsego Delaware
9.	E. J. Chaffee Wassaic, N. Y.	Rockland Orange Sullivan Ulster Greene Columbia Dutchess Putnam Westchester
10.	C. H. Baldwin Albany, N. Y.	Fulton Montgomery Schoharie Saratoga Schenectady Albany Rensselaer Washington
11.	C. R. Plumb Bangor, N. Y.	Franklin Clinton Essex Hamilton Warren

HARRIS TESTED COD LIVER OIL

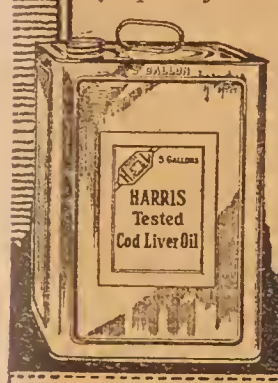
A Five Gallon Can for only $8.00

HERE'S a special offer to make you acquainted with the quality of Harris pure tested Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Dr. Harris was with the Conn. Experiment Station for five years. The Harris Laboratories were the *first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen. Careful tests show that Norwegian, refined cod liver oil is *best* for your flocks. It's rich in Vitamines A and D.

The Harris Laboratories *do not* sell mixed starchy feeds containing cod liver oil—for experiment stations have shown that the oil becomes worthless in 22 days.

Be on the safe side—mix Harris Tested Cod Liver Oil with your feed—and *mix it frequently.*



Sold by your dealer or direct—30 gals., freight collect, $32.00; 5 gals., express collect, $9.00; 1 gal., postpaid, $2.50.

Write for FREE Booklet.

THE HARRIS LABORATORIES
Tuckahoe, New York

Special offer with this coupon only, Cash or C. O. D.—5 gallons for $8.00, express collect.

Name .....

Address.....

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY	POSTAGE PREPAID 50	100	500
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.50
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	4.75	9.00	42.50
Anconas	5.25	10.00	47.50
SC and RC Reds	5.75	11.50	54.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
SC Bl. Minorcas	5.75	11.50	54.00
Buff and Wh. Rocks	5.75	11.50	54.00
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.
JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.
THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS LOWEST PRICES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

SEND NO MONEY. SHIP CHICKS C.O.D.

Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00 Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.

Keiser's White Acres Box 314, Grampian, Pa.

CHIX

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90.00
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100.00
Odds & Ends	4.00	7.00	60.00

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM, - - PORT TREVORTON, PA.

My Experience with Black Leghorns

WE DO not hear so much about the black leghorns as the white, simply because they are not so widely known. In the past few years of my experience with the black leghorns, I find nothing to equal them as layers. I have tried other breeds along with them and when the temperature was below zero and they stopped laying, the black leghorns filled the egg basket just the same.

The black leghorn is also a beautiful bird, with their large, red combs and black plumage with a green sheen. They are very hardy and disease is unknown among them. I hatch from our own stock, and begin to cull with the hatching eggs, using only those that are best in shape and color, then cull the chicks, selling the undersized pullets with the cockerels for broilers, and then the hens are culled again. I also breed for yellow legs. It is a pleasure to raise the chicks, because they are so hardy and grow so quickly.—Mrs. J. W., Pennsylvania.

* * *

Prefers White Leghorns

I KEPT black leghorns a number of years ago, but I was never much in love with them. I guess no one wants to hinder J. E. H. from loving his black leghorns, but in my experience I can't agree with him about the large white eggs. It has been some time since I kept them, but there were many more tinted eggs laid by them than by white leghorns, and they were smaller in size.

The only reason I kept them as long as I did was the ten cents a dozen extra that I received for them during the hatching season, and one reason I stopped was the trouble I had selling them on the market after the hatching season was over on account of their size. When I attempted to sort them out and breed for yellow legs, the yellow legged birds were likely to breed stock with white feathers.

Any breed will die if they get sick, but I think I lost about as many with the blacks as when I kept whites, and I never fed them poison either. As to selling them on the market, I know they will dock you two cents a pound on hens if not on broilers. If you want to dress them, keep away from the moulting period, on account of the black pinfeathers. Let J. E. H. boost the breed, but when he runs down the white leghorns, I believe it is time to call a halt. I believe there are more white leghorns in the country than all other breeds combined. I don't think it improves the looks of any breed to be out in the rain, not even a black one, but can you imagine a prettier sight than a flock of S. C. W. L. hens on green range?—Subscriber.

* * *

Editors Note—These two letters tend to prove what we have always said: There is no best breed. Every man will succeed best with the breed he likes best, with due consideration, of course, to markets, climate, and other things that may affect profits.

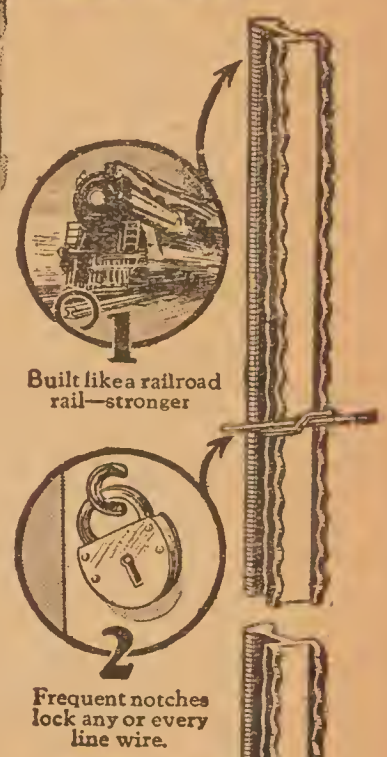
Water-Glass Storage Saves Money on Eggs

EGGS are preserved in various ways, but the most common method used by the housewife is to pack them in stone crocks and cover with water glass. Water glass, with directions for its use, may be purchased at any drug store. The water must be boiled and allowed to become cold before mixing it with the water glass. This is to kill any bacteria that may be in the water. The eggs should always be completely covered with the liquid. The crock should be thoroughly washed with soap and water, then scalded, so that all germs will be killed. If, after several months

(*Continued on page* 16)

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

BANNER
R. R. RAIL DESIGN STEEL
POSTS



Better Fence for Less Work

Here are the steel fence posts you will find pay you best in long service, with less work to set up. Note the big features which save work and help make better fences.

Banner Posts are not affected by frost. Your fence is grounded wherever a steel post is used and danger to your stock from lightning is greatly reduced. With Banner Posts the fence line can be burned off every year, thus getting rid of weeds, insects and rubbish. The clean farm grows the best and biggest crops and with the least labor and expense.

Banner Steel Fence Post GUARANTEE

All Banner Steel Fence Posts are made of railroad rail design with heavy backbone reinforcing. They are GUARANTEED *to give the equal of or longer service than any other steel fence post of same weight which is used under similar conditions. Any buyer who will show that Banner Posts, purchased through his dealer, have failed to give this service, will be supplied by us with new posts free of charge and without delay.*

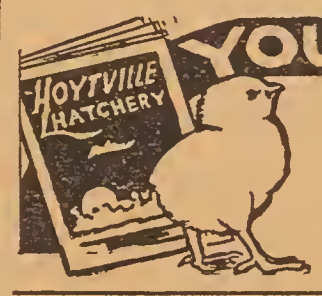
Send for Free Booklet "How Fences Increase Farm Earnings"

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Other Sales Offices: Chicago, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Worcester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Birmingham, Memphis Dallas Denver Salt Lake City

BABY CHICKS



YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

REDUCED PRICES ON CHICKS. Fine purebred Ohio Accredited Chicks. Order today from this advertisement.

White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 10 cents each. Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Single & Rose Comb Reds, Wh. Wyandottes 12 cents each.

Get a start this year with this exceptional purebred stock at a price which is very low. Immediate shipment 100% live delivery guaranteed. You will be pleased with the treatment we give you.

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY BOX 10 HOYTVILLE, OHIO

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS

For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes. Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.
LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY
Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

CHICKS FOR MAY POSTPAID

S. C. White Leghorns .....Per 100 $10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks .....Per 100 $12.00
Mixed Most Light .....Per 100 $8.00
500, ½c less each chick. 1000, 1c less each chick.
Order direct. Free circular.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

From good healthy Free Range Stock, Reds, Rocks and White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed. Send for circular and price list, 100% live delivery guaranteed.
BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM, McCLURE, PA.

Fifteen Leading Breeds of Day Old Chicks

5c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Write
H.C. Houseworth Farms & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

From well developed, strong, healthy, layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns: Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds; and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free.
THE BOS HATCHERY, R-2A, Zeeland, Mich.

Egg Bred Leghorns & Reds LEGHORNS headed by Hollywood 250 to 272 egg males. REDS by Daniels 227 to 277 egg males. We offer chicks, eggs, pullets from above at right prices.
RED-W-FARM, BOX S, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

LARGE SIZE BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred for extra heavy egg production from trap-nested, pure bred hens mated to vigorous cockerels. $13.00 per 100, $38 per 300, $62.00 per 500, $120 per 1000. Circular.
EDGAR A. ZELLER,
Box A, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Penn'a.

BABY CHICKS Properly Hatched — Safe delivery. Barred Rocks $12.00 per hundred. White Leghorns $10.00 per hundred.
MIFFLIN HATCHERY, MIFFLIN, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks. Tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks by Barron Males Imported by us. Dams records 282 to 265 eggs, mated two year old hens. $15, $20 and $25 per hundred. Circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I have Reduced Prices Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money.

Keep in mind this is a price change only. The chicks live up to what I've built up—the Hillpot reputation for only the highest quality. Order Yours direct from this advertisement

PROMPT DELIVERY	25	50	100	500	1000
White or Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
SPECIAL MATINGS					
Mat. A. White Leghorns	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
Mat. B. White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Barred Rocks or R. I. Reds	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid.
Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

W. F. HILLPOT BOX 29 Frenchtown, N.J

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
OUR 18TH YEAR * * * SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES

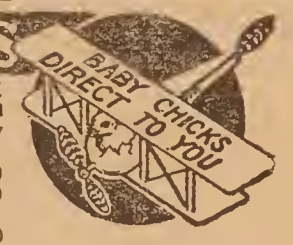
For 17 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. We know that we can please you, the same as thousands of our other satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our number one grade and Specials. Will ship from 25 on up. On orders from 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

THESE PRICES FOR MAY 9TH SHIPMENT OR LATER. ON ORDERS OF 500 OR MORE, ODDS AND ENDS NOT INCLUDED, TAKE A DISCOUNT OF 50c PER HUNDRED.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	10c			
Single C. and Rose C. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks	12c			
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	13c			
Columbian Wyandottes	14c			
S. C. Black Minorcas	12c	S. C. White Minorcas	13c	
All heavy Odds and Ends	10c	All Light Odds and Ends	8c	

Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A book on chicks and Poultry given free with each order amounting to $10.00 or more. 8 to 10 week Purebred Pullets ready for immediate delivery.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY NO. MAIN ST. FOSTORIA, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$25.50	$41	$80
S. C. Minorcas, Brd., Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	24.00	38	75
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	30.00	50	97

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our High Class, Heavy Laying Flocks to thousands of pleased customers all over the country and rendering Full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU in 1927. Flocks AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD.

Prices Effective May 9th. We can Ship C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	$6.00	$10.00	$47.00	$93.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	6.75	13.00	63.00	120.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.50	65.00	125.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (PC-33)	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	6.50	11.00	52.50	110.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	4.50	8.50	40.00	78.00

White Pekin Ducklings, 25c each. We can ship your Chicks C. O. D. You can pay the Postman when you receive them. Get our Free Catalog, or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Buff C·M·L Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314. SPECIAL MAY REDUCED PRICES. Full Live Delivery Guar. Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron Wh. Leghorns Pen 1,	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Pen 2.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandots,	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5; 50, $10; 100, $20. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June Prices 2c per Chick Less.
C. M. LONGENECKER, BOX 40 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

Pure Bred Chicks at Reduced Prices.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.

Prepaid prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks. R. & S. C. Reds	3 25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120 00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.
LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK

40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$40.00	$58.00	$ 95.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	7.00	13.00	48.00	70.00	115.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	70.00	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.50	14.00	52.00	76.00	125.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	10.50	20.00	76.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	6.00	11.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	5.00	9.00	32.00	48.00	80.00

Orde from dat Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 51 BUCYRUS, OHIO

EMPIRE CHICKS

will make you money because they are hatched from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled for healthy type and egg production and contains the blood of such leading strains as Fishels, Thompsons, Tancred, Barron and Wyckoff.

100% live arrival, postpaid. Prices:

	50	100	500
White Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, B. Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.50
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, W. & S. L. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	62.50

Order direct from this ad or send for free illustrated circular. Ref.—Peoples Bank.
EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, BOX 275, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

considerable water has evaporated, more cold, boiled water may be added to keep the eggs well covered. The secret of success is to have strictly fresh, clean eggs, preferably infertile. The number of eggs to be preserved for next winter will depend largely upon the size of the family. For a family of four, 30 to 40 dozen eggs would be sufficient to last through the months when eggs are expensive.

Some Spring Hen Yard Ideas

OUT on the Cheshire turnpike, in the shadow of the Sleeping Giant, is one of the most picturesque and prosperous poultry farms in Conneeticut. Mr. Fleming, its owner, is a man well-known to the poultry trade having operated several sueessful farms in New York before coming to Mount Carmel.

Composed almost entirely of White Leghorns, Mr. Fleming's thousands of fowl form a pleasing speetacle to the eye. Their smooth and immaculate plumage plainly indicates their careful breeding, proper feeding and good care generally.

As the writer entered the farm Mr. Fleming was in the act of constructing a small poultry house.

Spring Building Preferred

"I'm doing my Spring building now," he explained, "I've found it pays to build during the Spring or early Summer. Then the building has time to dry out during the hot days. A neighbor of mine built a small shed with a eement foundation last Fall and has always had a damp shed as a result. By building during the warm months much of the siekness attributed to dampness is avoided and also a great deal of annoyanee caused by a wet liter is prevented."

Mr. Fleming then proeeeded to show me his poultry houses which were built on the colony plan. On either side of these houses were two large areas of space. In one the well-groomed stock clucked noisily. In the other, entirely fenced off, a large abundanee of rye was growing.

Double Yards and Sunflowers

"I find this double-yard-plan to be a wise one," deelared Mr. Fleming, "you see, the earth in a yard crowded with chiekens beeomes foul by their droppings. So, with the aid of a few stakes, several yards of netting and some wire, I fenee off one area for the floek to oecupy while in the other I sow rye or rape. This eultivation not only sweetens the soil but also provides a large portion of the neeessary green food."

"And what do you grow there?" I asked pointing to a plaee which had been dug, ready for seed.

"Sunflowers," was Mr. Fleming's prompt retort and, as I looked puzzled, he added, "I've tried that seheme for two seasons and it has proven very profitable all around. I plant the seeds very thickly in the Spring and, when the hot days of July and August arrive, the hens have a cool and shady place to seratch. The sunflowers grow eight and ten feet high and look like a small forest. Then, while other poultry men find their egg average dropping lower and lower due to the heat, my own average remains at the same, high fixed point. There is really no expense attached to the venture either. After the sunflowers have bloomed, I use the seeds for the fowls or for planting for the next season."

In a separate enclosure, apart from the Leghorns was a small brood of Houdans.

"It was an experiment," said Mr. Fleming with a shrug of his shoulders, "in the

CHICKS

NO. 1 SELECTED AND UTILITY CHICKS for May Delivery, hatches due May 3-10-17 and 24.

UTILITY FULL OF VITALITY—PRICES:

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 12c each, $110.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 14c each; $130.00 per 1000. H. B. Mixed 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Light Breeds Mixed 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. None better.

Our 17th year in business. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Member I. B. C. A. Catalogue free. $1.00 will book your order.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
D. W. Goodling, Mgr. Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	12.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	8.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield. Pa. - - - Box No. 161

CTS. 10 **Peep-O-Day Chicks** 10 CTS.

After May 10th our production bred S. C. White Leghorn Baby Chicks will be reduced to $10.00 per 100.

Quality, Service and Safe Delivery guaranteed. Send for booklet.
PEEP-O-DAY POULTRY FARM,
Stockton, N. J.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Sunshine Baby Chicks and Pullets

MAY PRICES

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leg.	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
B. Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
W. Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	——	——
R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	——	——
H. Mixed	6.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
L. Mixed	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

S. C. W. Leg. Pullets 8 weeks old, $1.00 each. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. SUNSHINE HATCHERY, DALMATIA, PA.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

May prices effective May 2nd. Place your order now

Every breeding flock Ohio Accredited. Quality guaranteed. White Leghorns $11, Barred Rock, White Rock, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas $13; White Wyandottes $14.00. Heavy Mixed $10.00. White Pekin Ducklings $25.00 per hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Catalog free

If it is quality that you are after place your order with—
SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, Ohio.

STURDY CHICKS.
LEADING BREEDS
BEST BLOOD.
9½c UP.
WRITE TODAY.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, BOX C
LINESVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS
Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

SUMMER CHICKS

A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each, H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. $1.00 hooks your order.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks May Delivery

Free range Wyckoff & Tancred White Leghorns $10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Leghorns $12 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds $13 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons $14.00 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.
For a safe place to buy from write—
SEIDELTON FARMS, - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

BEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS MAY PRICES

S. C. W. Leghorns 10c each
Mixed Chicks 8c each
100% live delivery. P. O. paid. All free range stock.
Special prices on large lots.
Hillside Poultry Farm
T. J. Ehrenzeller McAlisterville, Pa.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads you must say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

BABY CHICKS

LOW SUMMER PRICES
Late May and June Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White Leghorn	$9.75	$45.00	$90.00
Bar. Rock-Black Minorca	12.00	55.00	110.00
White Rock	14.00	68.00	136.00
S. C. Red	13.00	60.00	120.00

Leghorns shipped C. O. D. Just send postal card stating how many. Deposit required on all other varieties. Guarantee 100% live delivery. Full information Free. Big Discount Offer on Genuine Quality Chicks.

FARM SERVICE, Route A2, Tyrone, Pa.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks.

Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leg.	$3.75	$6.75	$12.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	14.50
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.75	8.75	16.50
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

We ship C. O. D.
Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black	$14 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas	16 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandotts	18 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs	10 per 100

Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class breed-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $14.00 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas $16.00 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $12.00 per 100; Light Broilers $10.00 per 100; Jersey Giants $20.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leg.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00
Reds & Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special Prices on Larger Lots. Free Range.
100% *Delivery. Circular.*
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12, - - - Millerstown, Pa.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds

Send for low price list and booklet describing farm, stock, etc. When ordering Brookside chicks you get the advantage of seventeen years' hatching experience. If you want good chicks at moderate prices write us before ordering.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

Baby Chicks

MAY PRICES	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

½c less on 500 lots, 1c less on 1,000 lots.
100% live delivery guaranteed. We pay postage.
Order direct or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks

May Prices	25	50	100
S. C. W. Legborns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at 10c each.
We guarantee pure bred chicks and 100% live delivery.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM,
Milford, Del.

ALLEN'S LEGHORN CHICKS
Finished the 15th. Del. Egg Laying Contest with a total score of 1023 eggs. High bird laid 256. From heavy producing hens and pedigreed males from 229 to 321 egg hens. Also BARRED ROCKS and REDS. Officially White Diarrhea tested. Catalogue.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Dept. A. SEAFORD, DELAWARE.

Two Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 26 years. *Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.*

---

future I shall raise only White Leghorns. The Houdans must go. My experience has taught me that while the Leghorns are small in size, they are the greatest producers and I have yet to find their equal.—I. R. Hegel.

Tioga County Turkeys to Visit World's Poultry Congress

THE inhabitants of Tioga County and Village of Owego are glad to tell the world that City View Farm the home of the famons Horning's Egg record and Prize Winning Bourbon Red Turkeys, is only one mile east of our village.

Miss Flona Horning brought the foundation flock with her when she came to this county in 1919 from Potter County, Pa. Here she has carefully bred this strain of turkeys, improving each year until she felt they were ready to enter the Shows in 1926 and 27.

They have brought home honors from Madison Square Garden, New York State Fair, Sesqui Centennial and the late All American Turkey Exposition, at Grand Forks, N. Dakota, here they won six prizes, including the Sweep Stakes cup offered for the best display of Bourbons, the grand special First and best yearling tom in the Show. In view of these facts, the American Poultry Association, has extended the invitation and great honor of selecting the "one pair of Bourbon Red Turkeys" to be exhibited at the coming July Worlds Poultry Congress from this country, for their exhibit to "Mrs. Hornings Bourbon Reds".

The many sightseers passing along this place to view the Susquehanna River, Hiawatha Island and the village below will take new pride and pleasure seeing these beautiful large flock of turkeys, out on parade.

The Twenty-Fifth Week at Farmingdale

DURING the twenty-fifth week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 pullets laid 4,800 eggs; at the rate of 68.6%. This is a decrease of 80 eggs from last week, but represents an increase of 118 eggs over the production during the same week a year ago. The total production to date is 78,010; this is 3,755 more eggs than were laid during the first twenty-five weeks of the previous contest.

High Pens for the Week

John L. LaBelle, R. I. Reds	61
H. W. VanWinkle, B. P. Rocks	60
E. E. Chamberlain, White Leghorns	60
Howard A. Wells, B. P. Rocks	59
Pussy Willow Egg Farm, W. Leghorns	58
Ammakassin Farm, White Leghorns	57
General Purpose Poultry Yards, R.I.R.	57

High Pens to Date

The highest pens to date in each variety are as follows:

White Plymouth Rocks

W. R. Dewsnap	1116
Dr. L. E. Heasley	1068
Sunnyside Farm	1068
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	1035
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm	1028
Five Point Leghorn Farm	1019

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	1094
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	1017
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	1010
Fristegath Farm	968

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	830
Lewis Farms	731
A. C. Jones	711

White Leghorns

Ellen Day Ranken	756

It is well to remember that the use of glass substitutes in place of the cloth curtains in poultry houses may result in insufficient ventilation. No air can filter through these materials when the openings are completely covered.

Kerr's Quality Chicks from stock now leading in national laying competitions

Prices greatly reduced!

KERR pens are taking highest honors for their respective breeds, at the Connecticut, New York and Maryland laying competitions. Our White Leghorns, at Storrs, have a record of more than a 70% lay during the coldest months, when egg prices were at the peak. Our contest pens represent the identical blood lines we now offer to our customers.

Prices effective April 25th.

	Utility 25	Utility 50	Utility 100	Special Matings 25	Special Matings 50	Special Matings 100
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$4.25	$8.00	$15.00
Barred Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	5.50	10.50	20.00
R.I.Reds,* White Rocks and White Wyandottes	5.50	10.50	20.00	6.75	13.00	25.00

**Blood tested and New Jersey State Certified*

½c less per chick than 100 price for 500 chicks; 1c less per chick than 100 price for 1000 chicks.

Large hatches on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday every week

Safe delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this advertisement *now*. Remit by money order, check or cash in registered letter.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Frenchtown, N. J. . Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y.
Address Department 10

ATHENEON QUALITY
HAS MADE THE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY

ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

The wise do consider
Cheaper chicks can be bought
But quality over price must be bigger
Atheneon's are always sought.

DISTINCTIVE QUALITY AND VITALITY
Atheneon Quality Always Pleasing—Atheneon Service Never Failing.

SUMMER PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 9th	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White & Silver Wyandots, Bl. & White Minorcas	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Buff Minorcas, Campines	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00

PURE TANCREDS, $16 hundred. HOLLYWOODS, $14 hundred. ENGLISH, $12 hundred
OUR CUSTOMERS COME BACK YEAR AFTER YEAR. THERE IS A REASON. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD or write for our FREE CATALOG in colors. Ref.—Athens National Bank. Members I.B.C.A. and Ohio B.C.A.
ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY BOX 90 ATHENS, OHIO

OHIO RIVER CHICKS HIGH QUALITY

PAY BIG DIVIDENDS
BIG VALUE AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

EFFECTIVE MAY 9TH. Do not confuse OHIO RIVER QUALITY with cheaper chicks. High grade chicks cannot be produced for less. STRICTLY GUARANTEED as represented and from Parent Flocks high in Standard Qualities and Egg Production.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White and Silver Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00

Order direct from this ad. Fine Illustrated Catalog Free. Reference: Peoples Banking & Trust Co. Member of the I. B. C. A. and Ohio Baby Chick Association.
THE OHIO RIVER CHICKERIES BOX 60 MARIETTA, OHIO

NIAGARA CHICKS AND DUX Get chicks from stock raised in northern New York. Strong healthy hardy pure-breds. Hogan tested, high producing breeding stock.

Varieties — Prices on	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Anconas	7.50	13.50	65.00	127.00
R. I. Reds, Barred & White Rox	7.75	14.50	68.00	138.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	15.50	76.00	150.00
Broiler Stock (Assorted)	6.50	12.00	59.50	115.00
White Pekin Ducklings	18.00	33.00	140.00	275.00

Send for prices on special matings, Youngs, Wyckoff, Hollywood White Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, Park's Barred Rox and Jumbo White Rox eggs for hatching. Order today. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free if you wish. Established 1887 and still going strong. Write today we'll treat you right.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, BOX 202. RANSOMVILLE, N. Y. (W. R. Curtiss Co., Props.)

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

For Future Poultry Profits Buy Phillips Baby Chicks

Quality Chicks—
From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for

Quality Is High—Price Is Low

100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 38, Fairport, N. Y.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALDEN, N. Y.

NATIONAL CHICKS MAY PRICES FOR BABY CHICKS

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	11c each
Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas	13c each
White Wyandottes	15c each
Mixed Chicks	9c each

These prices are effective at once. Order now. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank references.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 408, Mifflintown, Penna.

When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Plant More Roses

Readers Say They Bring Big Results for Work and Time Expended

SINCE I have taken up the study and culture of roses some fifteen years ago, we have had so many new introductions into this particular class of flowers until I begin to think the heights of rose development have been reached. But each year we have from six to a dozen new introduetions and all so nearly perfect as to be a delight to the heart of the rose enthusiast.

This flower has rightly been christened the queen of flowers, for no other flower has such perfeet, unblemished purity and swectness as the rose. Yet it is one of the rarest flowers in cultivation in the gardens of the average flower lover.

Roses should be planted by the masses and not by only a few. When my roses are in bloom friends travel miles to see them and if they only would try they could have just as many beautiful blooms as I have. Roses are divided into classes, the hardiest of these are the Hybrid Perpetuals, H. P. after their names in the catalogue. These are a perfect riot of color in June and many bloom throughout the summer, but they are listed as blooming fully only onee a season but by cultivation and fertilization they do put forth many blossoms later in the season, espeeially in September.

Hardy Roses Are Least Trouble

These roses are perfectly hardy and can be planted in nearly every location and on all sides of the house. After the first winter they need no proteetion. I always plant one—year size pot—grown plants, beeause they are cheaper; sometimes they stay rather small the first winter and do need proteetion one year. This is a deep covering of straw manure or leaves after the ground is frozen hard. If covered sooner the miee are liable to winter in your rose bed and eat the bark from the shoots.

This class includes the famous American Beauties, besides some forty others all large and beautiful, shading from almost blaek to the purest white. The red and pink shades predominate and the true yellow is very rare, Ludwig Moeller being the only true yellow in this 'elass.

Sometimes it is ealled the Yellow Frau Karl Druschki, whieh is enough of a recommendation for any rose. The J. B. Clark and Paul Neyron lead in size but the Gen. Jacqueminot is the most flaming crimson and attraets the most attention. The white ones are splendid, shading from blush pink and eream to the purest white. These classes as a rule are large, well built and fragant. They need very little pruning. Only the dead wood need be eut away for unlike the Hybrid Teas and Teas, the old wood blooms again.

Have Some Hybrid Teas

The next class in point of hardiness and beauty are the Hybrid Teas, listed H. T. These have the added feature of free blooming. One Pennsylvania grower lists 100 varieties in this class. These bushes do not get as tall as the H. P's. but are more branehing. They also need more protection and care. They should be planted to the southeast of the house or the rose garden should have a southeastern exposure and a protection to the north. They must have a thick covering of leaves or manure every winter, eareful cultivation, fertilization and be kept disease free. While they do need more care and attention than their hardier sisters the range of eolor and type is so bewildering beautiful as to be confusing. Here the shades of yellow are developed to a marked degree from the deepest copper to the palest cream, some with pink or red tints, others pink or red with a yellow base. Every shade of red and pink to the pure white Kaiserin, some so deep red as to appear almost black at a distance, all shades and eombinations even to striped ones. There are types varying from the high built Royal Red to the Madame Butterfly, from the very double like the Radiance whieh drops off before it can show its heart, to the Killarney which has only two or three rows of petals.

The rose garden should be planned long before one sends in an order. If it is to be planted in sod it should be dug deeply a year before and anything else planted on so as to have the sod well rotted. Plenty of well rotted manure should be dug in at the same time so as to have it well mixed with the soil before setting out your plants. For fresh manure coming in direct contaet with the roots will almost always result in failure. The beds should be four feet wide with a two foot path between slightly lower than the bed so as to give winter and spring drainage. Two rows of roses should be planted on these beds four feet apart for the H. P., three feet for the H. T., and two feet for the Teas.

The amateur should obtain the plants with the soil on the roots if planting pot grown plants. These are just lifted from the pots as they grow and paeked. Plant two inehes deeper than when in the pots, fill in the soil within two inches of the level, give a generous watering, allow the water to soak into the ground and then fill in the remainder of the soil. This brings the plants in about the same condition they were before transplanted, which should be the object in transplanting everything. Never under any circumstances let fresh manure come in contact with the roots nor keep the ground spaded up too near the roots.

Tea roses are the spoilt child of the rose family. These should have a southern exposure and then be sheltered and protected every winter. They are also the smallest and lowest growing plants. In this class we have the famous Coehet roses and the delicately shaded, sweetest-scented ones. No matter if they demand more protection and care they should not be overlooked, for they are very free blooming. Some, however, are almost as hardy as their H. T. relatives and some, like Lady Plymouth, become quite large in both bush and bloom. We have about forty good varieties to select from. The only trouble I have when selecting roses of all classes is that I would like them all. If I keep at it long enough I might get most of them!

The above cultural directions apply to the three classes here given. But it must be remembered Teas must be most babied. H. T. comes next, with H. P. next; for when H. P's. are onee started they need very little care, but when care is given they readily respond. Teas need the closest pruning, not over three or four eyes on one shoot. H. T's. can have five or six eyes per shoot and H. P's. need only have the dead wood removed.

There are other types of roses and each has its good points. These I will tell you about later, but these are the best and most beautiful. No lawn, however small or whatever its exposure, should be without several speeimens.—M. O. W., Pa.

Some of the Season's Smartest Styles

Dress Pattern 2901 *is a charming design for growing girls. The bodice front is scalloped around the bottom and the skirt is shirred prettily to this bodiee. In the spring silks, voiles or tissue ginghams, this pattern would make a lovely little frock. The pattern cuts in sizes* 6, 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. The* 8*-year size requires only* 1¾ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* ½ *yard of* 27*-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Bandeau and bloomer pattern 3044 *is very popular with well-dressed women this season as the yoke in the bloomers helps to give snugness through the hips. The bandeau is to be gathered at center front and center back. Useful and attractive sets may be made up in washable silk, voile or nainsook in any desirable color. The pattern euts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. A dainty, practical set of undergarments made with* 1⅞ *yards of* 40*-inch material, for the* 36 *inch size.* **Price 13c.**

Dress pattern 3028 *shows designing of the highest order. The jabot and belt effeets are part of the right front, all being cut together. With a minimum of labor it is therefore possible to evolve a stunning frock. The pattern would work up beautifully in georgette, chiffon, or chiffon voile. Also, a dark satin with the jabots lined with contrasting eolor would be most attractive. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3½ *yards of* 40*-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

Ensemble patterns 3035, 3012 and 3013 *have the very new jacket, the blouse with snug hipline, and the pleated skirt. Navy blue charmeen for eoat and skirt with a blouse of printed silk crepe would make a handsome ensemble. The youthful* **Jacket 3035** *comes in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure and requires* 1⅝ *yards of* 40*-inch material for the* 36*-inch size. The distinctive box-pleated* **skirt 3012** *is attached to a camisole body and eomes in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure.. The* 36*-inch size requires* 3⅛ *yards of* 36*-inch material.* **Blouse 3013** *with snug hipline eomes in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure and requires* 1¼ *yards of* 40*-inch material with* 1½ *yards of* 18 *inch contrasting. Pattern for* **each** *of the above designs* **cost 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Summer Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

The Kindergarten at Home

OUR youngsters make their own sewing cards and "patterns" for traeing around. The latter are made of cardboard; tablet-backs, and shoe boxes are good for these. The pieture—of an animal, a fish, flag, brownie, a bell or other object—is cut out of paper, or traeed from a book, on tissue. Then it is carefully outlined around with pencil, on the cardboard, cut out neatly and is ready for use as a "pattern". A box of these soon accumulates and children enjoy using them to mark around and make pictures on paper. White wrapping paper or other sueh paper may be used, or regular scratch paper may be obtained at a book store. Perhaps the teacher in your district could obtain some for you. Teacher's supply catalogues usually list sueh paper, large sheets, at 500 for about 35 cents.

Medium weight cardboard—or the "cards" from shredded wheat boxes—are used for the sewing cards. The patterns above described are used for these, or we sometimes print words, etc., on the cards. The holes are then punched with an unthreaded coarse needle. For sewing, harness needles—blunt points—are fine for small children. A 2 or 3 year old will often be highly amused by "sewing" a piece of stiff paper with a pin having a colored thread tied at the head. I see the turkey red cotton for their cards, as it is bright and pleasing in effect and *very* cheap. Then sew around twice, making the picture complete. The results are as pretty as can be. The pictures may be crayoned or left plain.—MABELLE ROBERT.

While Eggs Are Plentiful

Surprise Potatoes

If you are tired of plain mashed potatoes try this of a change:

Pare and boil about 15 medium sized potatoes. When done mash well. Beat 3 eggs until light, add 1 cup milk, salt and pepper to taste. Grease a casserole well, pour in the mashed potatoes, add 1 tablespoon of butter and one tablespoon of chopped parsley and over half of the egg and milk mixture. Stir well then pour the remainder over the top, put in oven to brown and serve hot.—C. W. W., Pa.

Eggs on Snowy Mounds

When you want a quiek meal that will answer for two dishes and be filling as well as pretty make your mashed potatoes unusually fluffy, putting lots of rich milk and butter in them. Make mounds of them around a well greased bake dish. Hollow out eaeh mound and break an egg in each hollow. Put in oven to set. Serve at once.—C. W. W., Pa.

If They Want Pie Let Them Have It

AFTER seeing pudding after pudding made aecording to dietetics and guaranteed to bring health, happiness and longevity to the partakers thereof, passed up, I decided that contrary to my training if my husband liked pie, why pie he should have.

To many people a pie seems like a task, yet it is the quickest dessert one can make, and for some reason most men think a good dinner has a pie on the menu. Pies are best fresh, so I invested in a number of different sized pie tins as the number of men one feeds on a farm varies.

I take two eups of shortening and twice the amount of flour, add a little salt, and with a grinding motion mix the flour and lard in a few moments by means of a wire potato masher. This mixture will keep indefinitely in a cool place and when I want a two man pie I know just how full to fill my measuring cup with the mixture to make sufficient crust for that certain pie tin. I can elderberries, pumpkin, early harvest apples, mince meat, etc., in pint cans and it is a matter of a few minutes to moisten a certain amount of the mixture, roll the crust and put in the filling. I usually bake my pie while breakfast cooks. If I want tarts I make them, but when I try to save a little left over erust by making a few tarts they get forgotten and burn up so I have experimented until I know just how much I will need for my pie.

So while the children of the family and I eat our prune puddings and custards, the men of the house like little Jack Horner, and happy with their pies. —Laura Bristol Chapman.

Marketing Interests Farm Women

Experts Talk at Home Bureau Federation -- Central District Meeting

ABOUT eighty women were present at the annual meeting of the Central District of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus. The meeting was held in Norwich, Chenango County on April 22nd and 23rd and lasted the better part of two days. Nine counties belong to the central district and each county sent its duly qualified representative. They were as follows: Chemung, Mrs. L. C. Knapp; Cortland, Mrs. W. S. Fuller; Broome, Mrs. Eleanor Robinson; Chenango, Mrs. Merill; Delaware, Mrs. Wheeler; Otsego, Mrs. Rathbone; Schuyler, Mrs. C. E. Adams; Tompkins, Mrs. C. C. Taylor; Tioga, Mrs. Graham.

Mrs. Alfred Abbuhl of Chenango, Chairman of the Central District presided over the meeting and lent to it her fine humor and philosophy. There is no question but that farm women are becoming more and more interested in marketing their products. Professor Spencer of the Department of Farm Economics at Cornell spoke on this subject, showing good reasons why people should be interested. His figures showed that over a certain period the farmer had received 43% of the retail price for milk and only 33 1/3% of retail price for potatoes. When marketing costs are high, only the best grades will show any profit, for it costs as much to market poor stuff as it does for the good grades. Professor Spencer also showed why instalment buying may be the most expensive way to get farm or home equipment. He gave a specific case where the interest amounted to twenty per cent for the year allowed in paying for a machine. Banks are the institutions equipped to handle credit and it appears more economical for the farmer or his wife to borrow money there and buy equipment outright than to use the instalment method.

Miss Vera McCrea in charge of the Home Department of the Dairymen's League, gave a resumé of the milk situation at present. Mrs. Eliza Keates Young, President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus added to the discussion on marketing this timely bit "and we may safely say that the true course is to open the trade at our own farm door". She urged standardizing roadside markets so that tourists may buy Grade A milk, the finest apples, or the best of whatever the locality affords. In presenting the work of the Federation Mrs. Young said, "Let's work with the construction gang, rather than with the wrecking crew". To help in getting the New York State College of Home Economics adequate for the demands put upon it by the women and girls of the State and to work with the State Department of Health towards bettering rural health, are definite forms of co-operation with state institutions at present. Mrs. Young said, "Farm women have had hard times, but they *may* be victims of self-pity". This attitude hinders rather than helps. The next annual meeting of the State Federation is dated for November 9, 10, 11 at Syracuse.

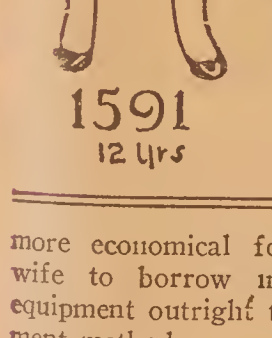
What is the Home Bureau doing for your child? was the question asked by Miss Margaret Wylie, Child Training Specialist. She suggested that special provisions be made for taking care of the children who go to the meetings.—A warm, light room with baskets for the little babies, couch or bed for the older ones, a convenient place to accommodate their toilet needs, and plenty of toys to play with would go far towards keeping them happy and satisfied. Some person should be in charge and the room where the children stay should be far enough away from the meeting to avoid annoying because of noise. The child should come in a comfortable play suit. Children brought together this way need medical inspection, by a doctor or nurse so that diseases, colds, etc., will not be spread. Miss Wylie's plea was that we both *understand* and *enjoy* our children.

Mrs. A. E. Brigden, first president of the Federation, presented plans for financing the scholarship fund which aims to help some college student in the State College of Home Economics, preferably one who aims t become an extension worker. This fund is known as the Mrs. A. E. Brigden Scholarship fund and is being sponsored by the Federation. Each home bureau county is raising money for this purpose, chiefly from small donations from members.

Miss Jennie Schofield of Steuben presented the report of the civics committee which gave in full the plan for conducting a study of local history, of the school and its needs, and of government, beginning with the smallest unit, the town.

Miss Flora Rose, head of the College of Home Economics, gave in her easy, charming way the chief essentials of hospitality in the farm home. Chief among these is the unselfish desire to provide for the guest's comfort.

But not all the meeting was serious by any means. The mock wedding of Miss Dough Buster to Mr. Scattergood Gab was the occasion of much fun and hilarious preparation. The wedding supper which followed was enlivened by the bits of advice handed to the happy (?) pair by various impromptu speakers. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, head of the State College of Home Economics and State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents was the chief speaker and Mrs. L. M. Donaldson of Chenango was a most pleasing story-teller. The conference ended with a luncheon at which Dr. Ruby Green Smith, Associate State Leader and Miss Adelaide Barts, Assistant State Leader of Home Bureaus were the speakers.



This attractive little frock No. 1591 has touches of embroidery to make it look pretty; yet it is simple enough for even a girl to do. The stitches are easily made and it is possible to work out a delightful color scheme. The dress is the 12 year size, stamped on suitable maize-colored material. Instruction sheets for working accompany the stamped dress telling how to work out the design. Price, postpaid 90c. Add 25c for our very complete and well-illustrated Embroidery Book which shows the correct way of making all standard embroidery stitches. Send orders to the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

1591
12 Yrs

One Advantage of the Farm

AFTER making a study of food costs in villages and in farm homes, Dr. Faith Williams of the New York State College of Home Economics announces that the farm dweller can live on 19 cents a day less than the village dweller. Forty-three cents per day for the villager and 24 cents a day for the farmer were found representative amounts spent per person for food. The difference represents the saving possible by raising foodstuffs on the farm. The villager has to pay cash for his supplies.

In making this study Dr. Williams had to reduce all diets to a common unit. She used for convenient measure the daily food necessary for a grown man doing moderately heavy work, such as carpentry. On this basis, a family of two adults and four children might require four and one-third times as much food as one man.

The Health Situation

PROPHETS of gloom may take comfort in State Health Commissioner Nicoll's report which shows an increase to various causes, one being the high mortality early in 1926 from measles, whooping cough, influenza, pneumonia and heart diseases. Another largely contributing factor is the large number of elderly people in rural sections.

The rural birth rate declined during 1926. It was 14 per 1,000 while in urban districts it was 20.8 per 1,000. This reflects according to Dr. Nicoll, an unfavorable age composition in rural New York. The 1920 census showed 30.5 per cent of rural people to be over 45 years of age while urban centers had 20.2 per cent of like age.

The highest death rate per county was in Otsego, the lowest in Nassau, Otsego's heavy toll being attributed to the larger number of people.

Cancer caused fewer deaths in the country than in the city; the same is true of pneumonia, but influenza claimed more in the rural than in the urban parts. Tuberculosis in the country has been gaining of late years and now causes the death of 87.8 per 1,000 as against 70.5 for urban areas.

Infant mortality is very nearly equal in city and country while the maternal mortality in rural New York is only half what it is in urban centers.

Mender of Hearts

Her days, I know,
  Were full to the brim,
From dusky dawn
  To the evening's star-lit rim.

There were dishes to wash,
  The bread to be baked,
But she had time for a tooth,
  Or a heart that ached.

She could mend
  The finger of your glove,
Understand
  A boyish dream of love.

She would always
  Somehow lend you wings,
You would talk to her
  Of God, or little things.

Books, and trees,
  And a starry night;
Or a party dress
  For a girl's delight.

Love and laughter and tears—
  All in the depths of her eyes,
Though we only say,
  "She knew how to sympathize."

—Dorothy Rose.

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

"IT'S a difficult problem, my friend," mused I sententiously. "One does not know which side to take.... One would like to be a pig, if the pigs are going to catch the butchers napping....On the other hand, one would like to be a *charcutièr,* if the butchers are going to act first....

We sat silent awhile, the excellent Guantaio making a perfect meal of his nails.

"And—that is the point!" I went on. "When are the butchers going to kill?"

"*Monsieur le Grand Charcutier*" (by whom, I supposed, he meant Schwartz) "talks of waiting till full moon," was the reply. "If a new Commandant has not come by then, or if *Monsieur le Grand Cochon* has been promoted and given command before then, it would be a good date. ....Do it at night and have full moon for a long march..... Rest in the heat of the day, and then another big moonlight march, and so on....."

"So one has three or four days in which to make up one's mind?" I observed.

"Yes,," replied Guantaio. "But I don't advise your waiting three or four days before doing it..... Schwartz will want to know in good time..... So as to arrange some butchers for each pig, you see.'

"And what about Lejaune?" I asked, since we were to use names and not fantastic titles. "Suppose somebody warned him? What then?"

"Who would?" asked Guantaio. "Who loves that mad dog enough to be crucified, and have his throat cut, on his behalf? Why should anyone warn him? Wouldn't his death be a benefaction and a blessing to all?"

"Not if things went wrong," I replied. "Nor if it ended in our all dying in the desert."

"No," agreed Guantaio, gnawing away at his nails. "No....I hate the desert.... I fear it....I fear it....."

Yes—that was the truth of the matter. He feared being involved in a successful mutiny almost as much as in an unsuccessful one.

"Suppose, *par exemple,* I went and warned Lejaune?" I asked.

"Huh! He'd give you sixty days' *cellule,* and take damned good care you never came out alive," replied Guantaio, "and he would know what he knows already —that everybody hates him and would be delighted to kill him, given a good opportunity.....And what would your comrades do to you?"

He laughed most unpleasantly.

No—I decided—friend Guantaio would not like me warn Lejaune. If Lejaune were warned, Guantaio would prefer to do the warning himself.

"How would they know that I was the informer?" I asked.

"Because I should tell them," was the reply. "If Lejaune gets to know—then you and nobody else will have told him."

So that was it? Guantaio could turn informer, having sworn that I was going to do so! Not only would he save his own skin, but Michael would soon have a friend and brother the less, when Schwartz and his merry men heard who had betrayed them.

"Of course, you and your brother would be held to have acted together, as you always do," said Guantaio.

So that was it again? Michael and I being denounced to the mutineers as traitors. Guantaio might well be moved to murder and rob Michael—secure in his honourable rôle of executioner of justice upon a cowardly traitor.

The Legion knew no punishment too severe for infliction upon any man who acted contrary to the interests of his comrades. Guantaio need not fear the fate of Bolidar in such circumstances.

"What would you do if you were me?" I asked.

"Join the butchers," was the prompt reply. "You and your brother must follow Schwartz. Better the enmity of Lejaune than that of half the barrack-room led by Schwartz. Lejaune couldn't come straight to your bed and murder you, anyhow. Schwartz could, and would. And he will, unless you join him....."

Yes, undoubtedly the filthy creature was in grave doubt about the best course to pursue, and spoke from minute to minute as new ideas and fresh views occurred to him, and as his fears and hopes swayed him.

At present he saw the desirability of me and Michael being mutineers. Just now, he had seen some advantage in our being of their party.....

Probably the most puzzling and baffling thing to a tortuous mind is simple truth. It is often the subtlest diplomacy, when dealing with such people as this. So I decided to speak the plain truth, and leave him to make what he could of it.

"I shall talk the matter over with my brother," I said, "and we will decide tonight. Probably we shall warn Lejaune. You can tell Schwartz that. And I can give him a definite answer tomorrow. Then he can do as he pleases."

"You won't warn Lejaune until you have told Schwartz you are going to do so, of course?" asked Guantaio, and I had seen his eyes light up as I announced the probability of our defying Schwartz. That seemed to suit him finely.

"No, I won't," I assured him. "Neither will my brother..... Provided, of course, that nothing will be done tonight? No mutinying, I mean....."

"Oh, no," said Guantaio. "They're not ready yet. A few haven't joined. Schwartz would like to get everybody, of course; but failing that, he wants to know exactly who is to be killed before they start. It will prevent unfortunate accidents...Also they want the full moon..."

"Well—I shall decide tonight," I said. "And now please go away. I want to think—and also I'm not extraordinarily fond of you, Guantaio, really....."

* * *

The first thing to do now was to find Michael and decide as to what line we were going to take.

He was on sentry-go, and I must wait.

Meantime, I might find St. André, Maris, Glock, and one or two others who were fundamentally decent honest men of brains and character, and less likely than some of the rest to be driven by blind hatred of Lejaune, or the dominance of Schwartz, into folly that was also suicidal.

St. André was lying on his cot in the barrack-room. He looked at me as I entered. Taking my belt and a polishing rag, I strolled in the direction of his bed, and came to a halt near him, rubbing industriously.

"Are you fond of pork, *mon ami?*" I enquired softly, without looking away from my work.

"I am something of a *cochon* about it," he replied in a low voice, and added, "Anyhow, I would rather be that than a butcher."

So he had been approached, too.

"Follow me outside when I go," I said.

A few minutes later he found me in the courtyard, and I learned that Schwartz had sounded him that day; told him that he must choose between being a pig or a butcher; and had given him a couple of days in which to make up his mind. Schwartz had concluded by informing St. André that all who were not for him would be treated as being against him, and that eighty percent of the men had willingly taken the oath to follow him and obey him absolutely.....

"What are you going to do, St. André?" I asked.

"What you and your brother do," was the immediate reply.

He went on to say that he had thought of nothing else from the moment he had learnt of the plot, and that he had come to the conclusion that he would join with Michael and me, to do what seemed the best thing.

"You see, my friend," he concluded, "one, of course, cannot join in with these madmen—one has been an officer and a gentleman. Even if one had sunk low enough to do such a thing, and one eased one's conscience by saying that Lejaune deserves death, the fact remains that these lunatics can but step from the frying pan into the fire."

"Exactly," I agreed.

"Here we live—in hell, I admit—but we do live, and we are not here for ever," he went on. "Out in the desert we shall not live. Those who do not die of thirst, will die of slow torture under the knives of the Arab women."

"They will," said I.

"Besides," he continued, "I would not join them if we could march straight into the service of the Sultan of Morocco and be welcomed and rewarded with high rank in his army. ..I am a Frenchman and have been an officer and a gentleman....I am here through no fault of my own. St. André is my real name. My brother is a Lieutenant in a Senegalese battalion..... But you and your brother are not Frenchmen, and if you could get to Morocco, each of you could be another Kaid McLean ....But you would not get to Morocco on foot from here..... You would be hunted like mad dogs, apart from all question of food and water..... You could not do it....."

"We are not Frenchmen and we have not been officers, St. André," I replied; "but we are gentlemen—and we do not murder nor join murder gangs....And as you say—we could not do it and would not if we could."

"No I knew you would not join them," said St. André, seizing my hand, "and I told myself I should do just what you and your brother did."

"Well—I'll talk it over with him as soon as he comes off duty, and we will let you know what we decide," I said, "but certainly it will not be to join them.

"Meanwhile," I added, "you get hold of Maris—he's a decent good chap, and see what he has got to say. You might try Glock, Dobroff, Marigny, Blanc, and Cordier, too, if you get a chance.....They are among the least mad in this lunatic asylum.

"Yes," agreed St. André, "if we can form a party of our own, we may be able to have the situation," and he went off.

I waited for Michael, sitting on a native bed, of string plaited across a wooden frame, that stood by the courtyard wall near the guard-room.

Seated here in the stifling dark, I listened to the gibberings, groans, yells, and mad laughter that came from the *cellules,* where some of Lejaune's victims were being driven more and more insane by solitary confinement and starvation.

When Michael was relieved, I followed him as he went to the barrack-room to put his rifle in the rack and throw off his kit.

"I'll be sitting on the *angareb,*" I said. "More developments."

"I'll be with you in five minutes," he replied.

When he joined me, I told him what Guantaio had said, and added my own views on the situation, together with those of St. André.

Michael listened in silence.

"Position's this, I think," he sid, when I had finished. "Schwartz and his band of lunatics proposing to murder Lejaune and anybody who stands by him, Guantaio has given the show away to Corporal Boldini because he thinks the mutiny too risky. Boldini wants to join the mutineers if they're likely to be successful—but not otherwise. Probably he, Guantaio, Colonna, Gotto, and Bolidar are in league to get the mighty 'diamond'—one way or the other—out of this mutiny. If we join the mutineers, Boldini and Co. will join, too, with the idea of killing me and robbing me in the desert and getting to Morocco with the Cullinan-Kohinoor.....Or to put it more truly, Boldini would get the 'Co.' to do the murdering and stealing, and then kill or rob whichever of his gang brought it off. If we refuse to join the mutineers, Boldini's plan would then be to get Guantaio to murder me in my bed—ostensibly for being a traitor to the noble cause of mutiny—and pinch the Great Diamond from my belt.....Failing that, Boldini would use us in helping to suppress the mutiny, hoping that, in the scrap, I might get done in, and he could rob my corpse. He could do more than hope it. He could arrange it....."

"On the other hand," said I, "Boldini may know nothing whatever about the plot, and Guantaio may be wondering whether to let the mutiny go on, or whether to warn his old pal Boldini and give the show away."

"Quite so," agreed Michael. "We're absolutely in the dark in dealing with hopeless congenial bred-in-the-bone liars like Guantaio. We can only go on probabilities and on the whole, the swine seemed to be egging you on to join the plot..... Well, that means he has some definite personal interest in our joining it. Obviously if he hadn't, he wouldn't care a damn whether we joined it or not."

"What's to be done, Beau?" I asked.

"Get together an opposing gang of non-mutineers, and then tell Schwartz plainly that we are going to warn Lejaune and also going to obey Lejaune's orders on the subject," was the prompt reply.

"Exactly," said I. "Just about what I told Guantaio. ....And St. André will stand in with us, whatever we decide to do.

"But suppose we can get no one else," I pondered.

"Then we and St. André will warn Lejaune and tell him he can count on us three to be true to our salt," said Michael.

"Without warning Schwartz?" I asked.

"Certainly not," replied Michael. "We can't sneak like that."

"Of course, Schwartz and Co. will do us in, as traitors," I observed.

"Probably," agreed Michael. "Try to, anyhow."

"If we can get up a strongish party, Schwartz's lot may chuck the idea of mutiny," he went on. "If they don't, it will be a case of who strikes first. We must warn Lejaune the moment we've made it quite clear to Schwartz that we're going to do so then and there, unless he gives up the whole idea..... Whether he gives it up or not, will depend on the number we can get to back us."

We sat silent for a minute or two, pondering this cheerful position.

"Tell you what," he said suddenly, "we'll call a meeting. The Briton's panacea. Tomorrow evening at six, the other side of the oasis, and we'll invite St. André, Blanc, Cordier, Marigny, and any other Frenchmen who'd be likely to follow St. André. Then there's Maris, Dobroff, Glock, and Ramon, among the foreigners, who might join us.....I wish

(*Continued on page 22*)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

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The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert.

USE

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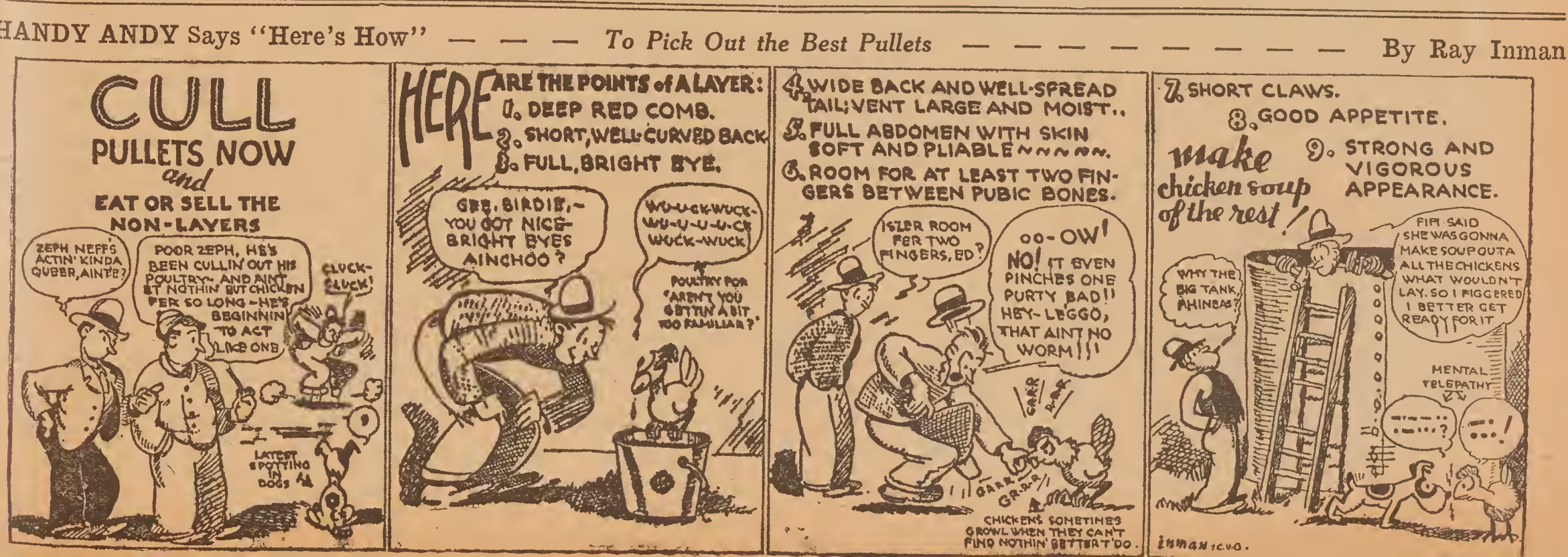

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"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 16*)

to God that Digby, Hank and Buddy were here."

"They'd make all the difference," said I.

"Well—if that lot will join us, we can probably turn Schwartz's murder party into a mere gang of ordinary deserters, if they go they must....."

Shortly afterwards, St. André, looking for us, came to where we were sitting.

"I've spoken to Maris," said he, "and he's with you two, heart and soul. I also sounded Marigny, but he takes the line that we can't possibly be such curs as to warn the unspeakable Lejaune and betray our own comrades."

"We can't be such curs as not to do so," said Michael.

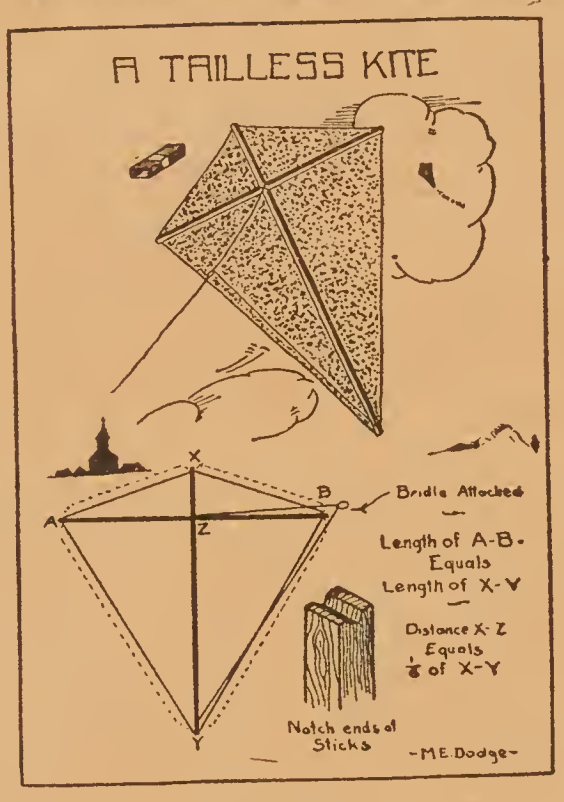
"Precisely what I tried to make him see," replied St. André. "It's a question of the point of view and of the degree of mental and moral development. . . . To us it is unthinkable that we should stand by and see murder done, the regiment disgraced, the Flag betrayed, and the fort imperilled. . . . We are soldiers of France. . . ."

"Well, look here," said Michael. "Tomorrow at six, beyond the oasis. All our friends and all who are not actually of Schwartz's gang. You get Marigny, Blanc, and Cordier, and any other Frenchman you think might join us, and we'll bring Maris, Ramon, Dobroff, and Glock, and possibly one or two more. They'll come. . . . They'll come, because, obviously, it's a life-or-death matter for all of us.

"It's a good idea," agreed St. André. "I'll be there and bring whom I can. About six o'clock."

(*To Be Continued*)

SOMETHING TO MAKE



A Tailless Kite

MOST of the kites that we see are not the tailless kind. The kite illustrated in the drawings has no tail and is a fine flier.

The cross sticks A-B and X-Y are of the same length. The distance X-Z, or the distance from the top of the kite to the point where the sticks cross, should be equal to 1/6 of the length of each stick. Tie the two sticks securely with cord being sure that they are at right angles to each other. Cut a notch in the end of each stick as shown in the drawing. Connect all the sticks with a cord by passing the cord through the notches.

Use thin wrapping paper to cover kites up to three feet tall. For larger kites use light weight cloth. Cut the paper or cloth about an inch larger than the kite as shown by the dotted lines. This extra material is laped over the string and glued.

Attach one end of the bridle at the point where the sticks cross and the other end one-half inch from the bottom. By changing and adjusting the bridle the kite can be made to fly its best.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants leading varieties, Earliana, Stone, Acme and Greater Baltimore Tomato Plants 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Portorican Yam Potato Plants 500, $1 75; 1000, $2.50 all prepaid. Packed damp moss, satisfaction guaranteed. JEFFERSON FARMS, Albany, Ga.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants $1.65 per 100 postpaid. Plants set out this Spring will bear quantities of Delicious Berries this Summer and Fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Delaware.

DISEASE-FREE Cuthbert, Columbian raspberry plants, clean healthy. Satisfaction or money returned. Ask for list. M. CULVER, 238 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

PLANTS—Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet Potato. Leading varieties, name choice. Cabbage, 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$10.00; Golden Acre $2.50—1000; Tomato 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.50 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$15.00; Potato 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$25.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Improved Baltimore Tomato, which is early large red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda Onion and leading varieties cabbage, 600—$1.00; 1000—$1.50; 5000—$6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Nice plants. Prompt shipments. Good condition delivery guaranteed. PROGRESS PLANT CO., Ashburn, Georgia.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00. Postpaid. $1.50 Express Potato plants $3.50—1000. Satisfaction guaranteed. IDEAL PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL—20 Million Cabbage and Tomato Plants $1.00 thousand. Pepper, $1.50. Sweet Potato $2.00. Prompt shipments, shipped safely any state. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

Seed Corn

SEED CORN—Lancaster Sure Crop, Penna Dutch King, Improved Leaming and Eureka Ensilage. Recent tests show high germination, we guarantee 90% or better. Price $2.75 per bu. or $2.50 in five or more bu. lots. Good seed corn is scarce so order at once to insure quantity desired, check with order. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSN., Dept. 1, Moravia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Seed corn, 1925 crop, Lancaster sure crop, tested by Farm Bureau. 100 p. c. germination. O. P. TITUS, Neshaminy, Pa.

Seed Potatoes

SEED POTATOES: Green Mountains, Sir Walter Raleigh and Irish Cobblers. All northern grown from heavy yielding strain. Price $5.50 per 150 lb. sack. Order at once, stock limited. Cash or check with order. Prompt shipments. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Moravia, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Russet, Rural. Federal Inspection. DAVID NEILEY, Standing Stone, Brad. Co., Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Long, bright Burley for cigarette or pipe, 5 lb. $1.75, ten $3.00. Cigarette case free with 10 lb. Burley. Best grade chewing, 5 lb. $1.25. Smoking, 5 lb. $1.00. Pipe free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay postmaster. FARMERS UNION, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: Manufactured smoking 90c pound, twists 90c dozen, cigars $1.75 for 50c natural leaf 5 lbs. $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL OF Slightly Imperfected crockery containing over 100 useful dishes, $6.00 prepaid. Circular on request. WINIKER BROTHERS, Dept. 110, Millis, Mass.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER—One case useful dishes not less than 100 pieces, seconds. Contains cups, saucers, various sized plates, sauce dishes, oatmeals, platter, creamer, sugar, etc. $5.50 per case. Same conditions on decorated ware $9.00. Cases unlimited. Send check or money order. Mail freight bill if over $1.00, we refund difference. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Department D, 541 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

WOOLENS—Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Maidwell Apron Company Quits

Could you tell me anything about the Maidwell Apron Company of Schenectady? They claim that they will pay from $4 to $5 a dozen for making aprons at home but the worker has to send them $1.50 for the complete outfit for making the first sample. I would like to know if they are alright. It doesn't seem that they would require any money if they were.

THE Maidwell Apron Company is only one of the great many home work schemes that have been advertising very extensively throughout the country. It is a scheme that has been exposed in the columns of the Service Bureau a great many times and is discouraged because of the large number of complaints we have had about it.

According to the Schenectady Chamber of Commerce, the Maidwell Apron Company has decided to discontinue business. The company consisted of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dann, who occupied the second story of a two family apartment which Dann's made their home. Mr. Dann was formerly in the insurance business.

Advertising Said to be Misleading

Apparently, the advertising of the Maidwell Apron Company was misleading for we are informed that the company merely sent the goods: uncut cloth, binding, pattern and directions to the customer, but that they did not attempt to sell them for the customer as intimated in their ads. The material seemed to be of the same quality as that sold in the average retail store. This being the case, there was apparently no reason why folks should do business with the company, inasmuch as those who made the garments had to sell them. Once more the Service Bureau advises its readers to avoid any complications with home-work schemes unless they previously investigate the plan most thoroughly. As yet we have not heard of any that we could endorse. There is always some disagreement to iron out because of the workers inability as a seamstress or because of the company's failure to abide by its original contract.

Another Outfit in New Jersey

Another organization has been brought to our attention by the following letter:

I saw an ad in our evening paper of the Shore Silk Company of Sea Girt, N. J., saying that they would like to get women to do plain sewing on silk underwear at home. They claim that a woman can earn from three to five dollars daily. I wonder if you could tell me if this Company is reliable or not.

In this specific case, the Shore Silk Company as far as our investigators have been able to learn, is owned by an individual named, Mrs. M. Jensen. There is no factory as far as we have been able to learn. The firm's headquarters are in the home. Mrs. Jensen's husband is said to be a postal employee. As to resources, their net worth, etc., we have no information. The Company has been in business about six months.

Do Not Be Hurried into Signing This Contract

Will you be so kind as to send me information in regard to a correspondence school called Columbia Institute, of Chicago Ill. A man was here yesterday urging our children to take a course from this place. I haven't the street number for he would hardly give us time to look his papers over. He claimed the school would give twenty-five scholarships to bright young people from this section and wanted them to sign a paper agreeing to pay $49.00. This man wouldn't give us any time to think it over, insisting on this contract being signed immediately or not at all—company's orders. He would dodge questions in regard to benefits to be derived from this study and had no credentials that looked at all reliable. It appeared to me just a scheme to get some money and nothing else and if such should be exposed.

THE Service Bureau has received several complaints about the Columbia Institute. Every one reveals the same "high pressure" salesmanship. The scholarship idea is the same old "bunk" that is always used for propositions of this kind. Sometimes it is called "sucker bait". Our reader in this case did not fall for the proposition, although apparently many have been talked into signing a contract, which later has become a serious burden.

In every case that has been reported to us the salesmen have made the claim that they are in a great hurry and that only a limited number are being approached with the opportunity. This kind of sales talk is a lot of nonsense on the face of it. You can depend on it, that if any thing is worth selling, the salesman is willing to thoroughly explain his wares.

It may be that the curriculum of the Columbia school is all right. However, the Service Bureau does not endorse any correspondence schools, especially those that do not specify just exactly what their courses aim to do. When a student is receiving instruction, it is practically impossible to grasp all of the details without personal contact with the instructor, unless perhaps the student has received some preparatory instruction previous to taking the course.

If you are approached by a salesman who uses this kind of sales method no matter what he is selling, do not sign a contract in a hurry. Take your time to investigate. In fact never sign unless you are mighty sure what it is all about and unless you are sure you can fufill the terms of the contract.

The Land of Opportunity

AMERICA has certainly proved to be the land of opportunity for Anatole Josepho, an immigrant who arrived at Ellis Island only three years ago without a cent. A few days ago he sold a photographic machine which he had invented for a million dollars. The machine, which is attracting great crowds on Broadway, takes eight good pictures for the small sum of twenty-five cents. It has great possibilities for development wherever crowds come together.

Josepho had a dream that he could do with photography what Henry Ford had done with automobiles and Edison with electricity. He had studied at the Institution of Engineering in Siberia and had invented many small improvements to the photographic process. At the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, he was established in the photographic business in Prague. He was interned there but escaped and went to China, where he opened a photography shop. His success there depended upon his making a picture cheaply and there he got the idea of inventing a machine which would take photographs for the masses. After coming to America, he finally succeeded in inventing the Photomaton, capital was attracted, and now he is a rich man. This new photographic machine, the Photomaton, is backed by a stock company and its Board of Directors is composed of some of the best business men in the country.

As usual, when such an enterprise is started, dishonest brokers and stock salesmen are trying to sell the stock much above the market price. For example, at this writing the market value of the stock is about four dollars and a half a share and can be bought from reputable brokers at this price, but certain brokers are trying to sell it at eight and ten dollars a share. Whenever one is interested in investing his funds, care should be taken to investigate thoroughly and, if stock is to be purchased, to buy it through reputable brokers and at not more than its market value.

Promptness Appreciated

Waverly, N. Y., March 1, 1927

Your letter of February 26th to hand with New York draft enclosed for $68.57 and please accept my thanks for the square service in which you have rendered me in regard to my accident of January 1st. This is the second policy I have carried with the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago and I can sincerely say that its the best protection for the money it costs that I know of, or in fact, ever heard of, and I would advise every subscriber of the American Agriculturist to carry a policy. Also I consider the A. A. one of the best papers published especially for the farmers. In regard to my recovery, I am on the gain, but will have to be very careful for some time yet, it was just a miracle that my back was not broken, and it all happened in just a second, and its my first accident of any account in my life so far. Again thanking you people for the square and prompt service that you have given me, I am

L. J. GARLOW.

* * *

Ceres, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1927

I thank you very much for the check for $78.57 and for the trouble you have taken on my behalf concerning this claim. I also thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for their promptness in paying claims and dealing honestly with me. I would not be without the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ISAAC BOORUM.

* * *

Slippery Rock, Pa., Feb. 21, 1927

I have received the draft on the North American Accident Insurance Company for the amount of $51.43. I thank you very much and am sure you have given prompt service. Your settlement has surely influenced a number of my friends to take out a policy. I am improving slowly and do not know when I will be able to do any work. I am very much satisfied with the settlement and intend to always hold one of your policies.

HARRY D. OSBORNE.

Have You Any Claims Against the Farmers Poultry and Egg Company

TWO weeks ago we carried an item in these columns about the Farmers Poultry & Egg Company failing to make returns. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets summoned the members of that firm to a hearing but no one appeared.

Accordingly the Department will undoubtedly take up the bond. Therefore any farmers who have been shipping to the Farmers Poultry & Egg Company and received no returns should immediately communicate with the Service Bureau or write directly to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, giving all the details of their transactions with the company. We already have several claims on hand and these have been filed with the Department. Those who file their claims at once will get their money, or at least a part of it. Of course, it all depends on how much indebtedness will be revealed later when all claims are in. Here we have another instance of the protection afforded by the bonding of commission merchants by the State Department.

Necktie Tyler Wants Something for Nothing

I have received a letter from a S. Sylvan Agatstein of St. Louis who is asking me to send $1.25 to Necktie Tyler. I received a bunch of neckties from Tyler. There were four of them and they were of the cheap gaudy type. I did not want them so I sent them back. Now he sends this letter asking to send on the money. What do you advise me to do?

THE Service Bureau has received a number of letters similar to the above. Apparently Agatstein is a collection lawyer operating for Necktie Tyler. The letter is a lengthy affair filled with typical "sob stuff". Undoubtedly they have been printed by the thousands. Every subscriber who has written us about these letters states that although the ties have been sent back, they continue to receive these dunning letters.

Obviously no attention should be paid to them. It is just a pressure system, evidently intended to frighten a few timid souls into paying for something they never got. Letters of this kind are to be expected but they should cause no worry for they mean absolutely nothing.

Who Pays the Taxes

I sold my farm and received payment September 18th. I also gave possession at that time making arrangements to stay until April 1, 1927. They have plowed, drawn manure, etc., also drawn stone from farm. Nothing said in bargain in regard to taxes. Who should pay them? Does the law require the man it is assessed to or the man who owns it now to pay them?

THE yearly taxes on real estate in the State of New York are assessed on July first and the owner of record on that date is required to pay the tax. The man who held the record title on that date and where the deed that is given is silent as to the payment of taxes or does not have the usual warranty against incumbrance is legally responsible for their payment. To be fair and equitable a man should pay for whatever portion of the year he was in actual occupation. It is fair to do that but as a matter of law there is no implied promise in a sale of real estate that the land is free from taxes. The safe way is to buy from a minister, the statutes give him an exemption and you can always then be sure that there are no back taxes.

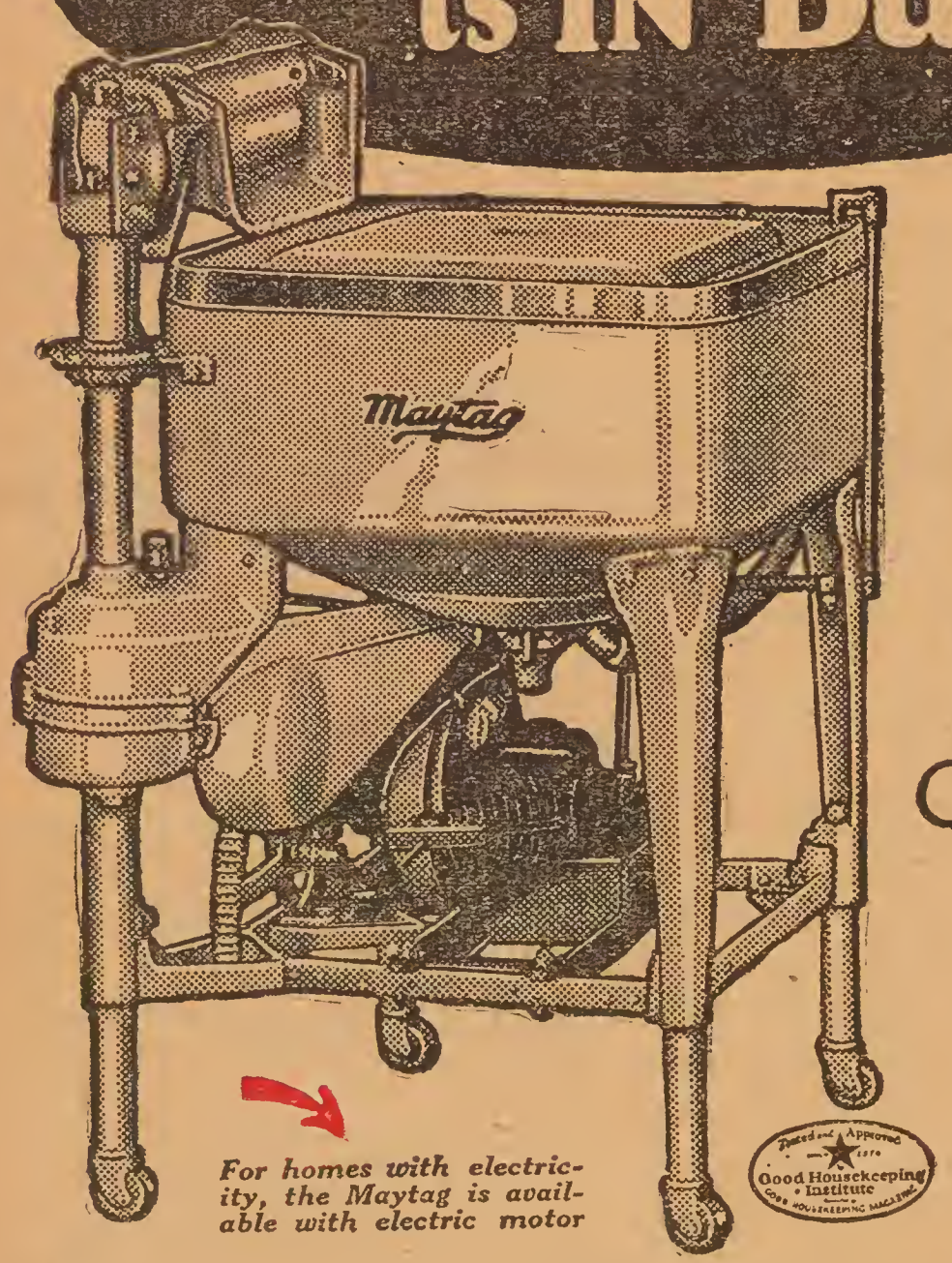
YOU can have a lot of fun with a little baseball equipment. A good catcher's mitt, a bat, a regular league ball and a fielder's glove should be handy every day during the summer. It is good exercise as well as sport for the old folks and fine training for the boys.

Your "Farm Service" Man is your local sporting goods headquarters. You can get all kinds of outdoor game equipment there, such as tennis rackets and balls, quoits and croquet sets. And, of course, you would go to one of these "tag" stores for fishing tackle, guns, auto camping equipment and other outdoor sports equipment.

Better step in and get a baseball and some gloves the first time you are near the "Farm Service" store, and get the old arm limbered up and see if you can still knock out home runs.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

The MAYTAG Gasoline Multi-Motor is IN-BUILT



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

Good Housekeeping Institute

ONLY a Maytag has this sturdy, modern little gasoline engine, and it is a part of the washer—not a separate, clumsy affair with belts to be lined up and requiring the help of the men folks. The housewife can start it and operate it herself. It sets underneath the tub in the same position as the electric motor on the electric Maytag.

Whether you have electricity or not, you can enjoy the advantages of the famous Maytag Aluminum Washer; enjoy its cast-aluminum, seamless, lifetime tub that holds four gallons more than ordinary washers, that keeps the water hot throughout a big washing, that empties itself and cleans itself.

After you have seen it do a big washing in an hour—wash such things as collars, cuffs, wristbands, even grimy overalls without hand-rubbing, then you'll know why the Maytag enjoys world-leadership.

Free Trial

Write or phone for a Maytag. Use it on your next washing without cost or obligation. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY;
Newton, Iowa

EASTERN BRANCH: 851 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

F-4-27

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York

City	Dealer
Albany	G. C. Reardon, Inc.
Amsterdam	Modern Housekeeping Shop
Astoria, L. I.	Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn	Ohio Maytag Co.
Ballston Spa	Wendell Townley
Batavia	Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Binghamton	Crocker & Ogden Co.
Brooklyn	Maytag Washer Co., Inc.
Buffalo	Kolipinski Brothers
Buffalo	Buffalo Maytag Co.
Canajoharie	Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Canandaigua, Head Maytag Co.	
Carmel	J. R. Cole
Chatham, Chas. M. Canham, Inc.	
Corning	Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland, Crocker & Ogden Co., Maytag Store	
Croton Falls	George Juengst & Son
Dundee	Clifton L. Yawger
Dunkirk	Maytag Shops Inc.
Easton	Thos. A. McGrath
Eldred	Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville	R. S. Walker
Elmira. Charles W. Young & Son	
Flushing, L. I.,	Queens Maytag Co.
Fonda	E. H. Kurlbaum
Ft. Plain, Geesler & Keller, Inc.	
Fulton	Johnston's Hdwe.
Geneva	Young Maytag Co.
Gilboa	Wm. D. Thorpe
Glens Falls	H. P. McConnell Company
Gloversville	Bramer Store & Ht'g Co.
Gouverneur, North'n Maytag Co.	
Gowanda	Hunt Maytag Co.
Hamilton	Edw. W. Arnst
Hayts Corners	H T Covert
Highland	W. R. Seaman, Inc
Honeoye	C. C. Eldridge
Horicon	H. P. McConnell Company
Hornell	Hunt Maytag Co.
Huntington, L. I.,	C. M. Felt
Ilion	C. J. Nichols
Ithaca	Amos A. Barnes
Jamestown Maytag Shops, Inc	
Lackawanna, Kolipinski Brothers	
A. Rosinski, Local Rep.	
Liberty	Kandel Brothers
Lockport	Conway Maytag Company
Lowville, Northern Maytag Co.	

State of New York

City	Dealer
Malone, Mason's Electric Store	
Massena,	Northern Maytag Co.
Medina	Conway Maytag Store
Middletown	R. Y. Matthews
Mt. Vernon	Maytag Mt. Vernon Co.
Naples	John M. Vierhile
Newburg. Newburg Maytag Shop	
Niagara Falls	Conway Maytag Co.
Norwich	F. E. Skinner
Ogdensburg	Northern Maytag Co.
Olean	Lang's Hardware
Oneonta	Maytag Oneonta Co.
Oswego	Johnston's Hdwe.
Owego	Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pawling	E. M Crowe
Peekskill	Wm. J. Donovan
Perry	Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Pine Plains	Paul G Roberts
Plattsburg, Maytag Plattsb'g Co.	
Pleasantville	Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jefferson, Lerch Music Shop	
Port Jervis,	R. Y. Matthews
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess Maytag Shop
Richmondville	L. R. Dibble
Rochester	Rochester Maytag Co., Inc.
Rome	T. V. O'Shea
Salamanca	Hunt Maytag Co.
Saranac Lake	J. O. Galloway
Schenectady	Modern Housekeeping Shop Inc.
Schenevus	Grover T. Chase
Springfield Gardens, L. I.	Puff Maytag Co.
Spring Valley	Ramapaugh Elec. Co.
Stillwater	Curtis Maytag Co.
Syracuse	Ohio Maytag Co.
Ticonderoga, Spring Hill El. Co.	
Tonawanda	H. B. Koenig
Troy, Henry C. Calhoun Co. Inc.	
Tupper Lake	Tupper Lake Garage & Supply Co.
Utica	H. D. Morehouse & Son
Walden, T. L. Millspaugh	
Walton, J. E. Wood & Sons	
Watertown	Northern Maytag Co.
Wellsville, Hunt Mayt'g Co.	
Williamson	Northern Wayne Maytag Co.
Yonkers	Yonkers Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Allentown	Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Arnold	John Fedan & Co.
Bellevue, Bellevue Maytag Store	
Bethlehem	Lehigh Supply Co.
Braddock	Robert H. Hunt
Bradford	Joseph Marks
Bristol	Clymer Maytag Co.
Carnegie, Carnegie Maytag Store	
Catasauqua	W. T. Kleppinger
Chester	Chester Maytag Co.
Clairton	Glenn & Richards
Clearfield, Routch-Swartzle Co.	
Coatesville	Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville, M. D. Thompson	
Coraopolis	Ferree Electric Co.
Cresco	J. A. Seguine
Dormont	Geo. S. Hards Co.
Doylestown. Clymer's Dept. Store	
DuBois	Grebe Maytag Store
Duquesne	Robert H. Hunt
Easton	James E. Hauck
Elverson	Livingood & Keen Maytag Co.
Erie, Erie Co. Maytag Company	
Forest City	Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Frackville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.	
Galeton	Lush Bros.
Greensburg	Ace Maytag Co.
Harrisburg	The Maytag Washer Co.
Hazleton	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Homestead	Homestead Maytag Store
Kane	Metzger-Wright Co.
Kennett Square	John H. Voorhees
Lancaster	Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe	Latrobe El. Appl. Co.
Ligonier	L. B. Weller
McKeesport	F. C. Wampler & Son, Inc.

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Malvern	Suplee Hdwe Co.
Manor	Race Street Market
Mansfield Tioga Co. Maytag Co.	
Meadville	Lynn W Camp
Monessen	Waugaman El. Co.
Montrose	Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Nanticoke	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Norristown	J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Oxford	Earnhart Brothers
Pennsburg, Chas. V. Rotenberger	
Philadelphia	Ardmore Maytag Company, 23 East Lancaster Pike
	Delaware County Maytag Co. 7103 Market Street
	North Phila. Maytag Co. 3639 Germantown Ave.
	4743 Frankford A.
	70 West Chelten Ave.
	2017 S. Broad Street
	West Phila. Maytag Co. 5206 Chestnut Street
	4113 Lancaster Ave.
Phoenixville,	McCarraher Bros.
Pittsburgh—	
	Espy Maytag Store, 2327 Carson St., S. S.
	109 Meyran Ave.
	Loeffler El. Store 5904 Penn. Ave.
	McKees Rocks Maytag Store, 413 Chartiers Ave.
	Mt. Oliver Maytag Store, 162 Brownsville Rd.
	North Side Maytag Store, 410 E. Ohio St.
	Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio, Cor. Beacon & Murray
Pittston, Wilkes-B're Maytag Co.	
Pottstown	Pomeroy's Inc.
Pottsville, Reiley's Stores, Inc.	
Reading,	Reading Maytag Co.
Royersford,	McCarraher Bros.
Sayre	Harden Brothers
Scottdale, Ace Maytag Company	
Shenandoah, Reiley's Stores, Inc.	
Slatington	Jones Brothers & Miller
Souderton	Yocum, Godschalk & Co.
Stroudsburg, J. A. Seguine	
Tamaqua	Williams Maytag Co.
Tarentum, J. Fedan & Co.	
Titusville, Lynn W. Camp	
Towanda, Harden Brothers	
Troy	Preston & Jaquist

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Troy	Preston & Jaquist
Vandergrift	George B. Wiant
Warren	Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester, Suplee Hdwe. Co.	
West Newton	Acc Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Wilkinsburg	Regent El. Co.
Williamstown	Williamstown Maytag Store
York, York County Maytag Co.	

State of New Jersey

City	Dealer
Asbury Park	F. G. Rhodes
Atlantic City	South Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne, Devlin Sons Co., Inc.	
Bloomfield	Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Bound Brook	Smith Elect. Co.
Camden	Camden Maytag Co.
Elizabeth	Maytag Appl. Co.
Elmer	Schickedanz & Harker
Hackensack. H. Plager & Sons	
Hammonton	Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge	Servu Appl. Co
Hightstown	C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell	Hopewell Elect. Co.
Lambertville	Servu Appl. Co.
Metuchen	David A. Power
Millville, Triangle Maytag Co.	
Montclair	Davega Home Appl. Co.
Morristown	James E. Hauck
Mt. Holly	C. G. Pidgeon
Passaic	Rupp's Maytag Shop
Paterson, Paterson Maytag Shop	
Pennington. Mason's Hdwe Store	
Penns Grove, Elliott's May'g Co.	
Perth Amboy, Kelly & McAlinden	
Pitman	C. G Pidgeon
Plainfield, Winn & Higgins, Inc.	
Port Norris	J. R. Prichard
Red Bank.	Charles R. Hopping
Roebling,	Roebling Gen Store
Salem	D McCloskey
Sharon	Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Somerville	Smith El. Co.
Summit	Arthur Manser
Sussex	Lawrence Hdwe Co
Toms River	Albert W. Dorsett
Trenton	Trenton Maytag Co
West New York	Roth-Scuferling Co.
Wildwood	R. W. Ryan
Woodbury, Elliott's Maytag Co.	

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MAY 14, 1927

Mexicans Are Fighting Their Way Out

More Progress in Last Ten Years Than in Previous Four Hundred

By M. C. BURRITT

TO UNDERSTAND and properly to appreciate Mexico's land problem and the agrarian policy of the present government, one must first look back into the history of this country. For four hundred years after the conquest of Mexico by Cortez and his followers in 1521, the conquered Indians, descendents of Mayas, Toltecs, Aztecs and other ancient races, were held in practical slavery by the government, the church and the great landholders. Moreover even before the time of the Spaniards, the great majority of the Indians were slaves to their kings and to their religious beliefs and their priesthood. Without this background of the history of the people of Mexico, so different from that of the people of the United States, it is well-nigh impossible for us either to comprehend the problems or to appreciate the difficulties and the progress that is really being made.

M. C. Burritt.

Few persons who know anything about Mexico past and present, will dispute the statement that more real progress in improving the status of the people has been made in the last ten years under revolutionary government, especially in the last three years, than in the whole four hundred years preceding, for public schools have been established in a land where eighty-five per cent of the people cannot read and write, without which no republican form of government can function. To these are being added special agricultural schools, one in each state for Mexico's problem is primarily agricultural education. Along with this educational program, which is so fundamental, go the necessary practical helps to make it effective, viz.: irrigation dams to provide the water without which there cannot be much farming in the greater part of Mexico, and agricultural land banks to finance the peons in getting started on their newly acquired land.

The great bone of contention in the present Mexican government's program however, is the enforcement of the laws providing for the distribution of land to small farmers. These laws are not new, having been provided for in the constitution of 1857 when Benito Juarez, Mexico's Lincoln, won nominal political and church independence for his people. But this reform did not go deep enough. It was followed by the temporary reaction in the short lived rule of Maximillian, the French usurper brought in by the defeated conservatives.

Even after he was overthrown, the new government was but a change in form and the old vested rights which denied the Indian the ownership of land and even in many cases the right to sell his labor for pay were continued under the long rule of President Porfirio Diaz. During this period however, much material progress was made in Mexico through the bringing in of foreign capital and exploitation by the great wealthy native land holders. But this progress was made largely at the expense rather than for the benefit of the common people—the native Indians.

The so-called agrarian laws of Mexico provide for the restoration of certain lands formerly belonging to the towns and held for the public benefit, to the people from whom they had been taken by the great land holders. These lands provided for in early Indian times were called "ejidos". The later land laws also provide for the acquirement by the government at a price of large land holdings both of native Spanish and foreign landlords, the "encomendero" and their distribution to small farmers. It is provided that the former owners shall be paid for their land, but it is claimed that the sums paid are ridiculously small and that they are often in the form of worthless bonds. Moreover some of the owners do not want to sell but are compelled to do so. This is the great source of complaint by Americans who also say that their best or improved land is taken.

It is further claimed that the government is unjust and unfair in the taking of private lands and that it is destroying the right of private property. Accusations of graft are everywhere, especially against the President and the members of his cabinet. I am sorry to report that many Americans in Mexico are particularly loud in their denunciations of the Mexican government and its land policy. I confess to a lack of much sympathy with them. They are in a foreign country at their own risk as they are well aware, most of them expecting to make big money for their risk, to "get their's and get out". Their viewpoint is too often the narrow one of self-interest rather than the best interests of even their own country, let alone the interests of the common people of Mexico. Some recognize this

(*Continued on page 2*)

Our Neighbor, Mexico

FEW things are more difficult than to understand another people of different origin, history and environment. Especially is this hard to do when so-called information inspired by the selfish motives of greed for gain and the maintenance of the political and religious place and power of the past is spread broadcast by an unthinking or inspired press.

The American Association of Agricultural Editors is an organization of farm paper writers who are non-political, non-sectarian and not commercially interested in other countries. Its members are free to study facts and say what they think. On their recent trip to Mexico they had an excellent opportunity to observe both sides of the picture. The great majority of the group were favorably impressed with what they saw.

Mexico is slowly but surely making progress out of the economic, social and religious poverty imposed by great landed proprietors, by self-apopinted governments and by a branch of a great church whose record in Mexico is unworthy of her. Mistakes her revolutionary leadership has made and will make as with all human progress. But a structure of economic, social and religious freedom is being reared whose stones are permanent. Other governments may come and go and their dreams with them. But these stones of progress will remain.

We believe, too, that the Mexican people are capable of working out their own problems, without self-appointed outside help, inspired by commercial and religious motives developed in a different environment. Interference by the United States in the internal affairs of Mexico would in our opinion delay rather than advance progress. Removal of the arms embargo would be likely to precipitate more revolution, to destroy some of the progress made and to hinder the growth of education, political and religious liberty.

We love and cherish our own liberty. Let us respect the efforts of our neighbor to develop more of it.

MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES

Agricultural Development Is Paramount Issue Along Missouri Pacific Lines

EVERYONE admits the basic importance of Agriculture and everyone knows that sound and lasting prosperity is absolutely dependent upon the prosperity of the Agricultural industry. We, of the Missouri Pacific Lines, recognizing this fundamental economic truth, are doing everything possible to assist in putting all branches of Agriculture on a happy and prosperous basis.

Agricultural development, or the responsibility for it, rests primarily on the people who are living on the land. Institutions such as the Missouri Pacific can, and our desire is, to lend every possible assistance. With this in view there has been organized on the Missouri Pacific and now is in successful operation, an Agricultural Development Department, headed by and composed of experts. This department and the men who are members of the staff are available to aid in the development in any community or section along sound and practical lines.

Experts employed by the Missouri Pacific Lines, and available for co-operation with people along our lines, are prepared to assist in campaigns of education with a view to proper development and production of any commodity in any community or district. We do not advocate growing two blades of grass where one grew before, but we are prepared to help determine what crops can be produced to best advantage and marketed to best advantage. And we know that the quantity production of any crop in any district is advantageous, for it enables the producers to market the commodity to best advantage and frequently makes it possible to exercise a determining influence on consuming market values.

There are vast areas of undeveloped territory along the Missouri Pacific Lines, and we of the Missouri Pacific will gladly aid farmers and any others interested in development of that territory, and in obtaining best locations for that development. There are other large areas which have been developed to some extent, but which can be futher developed to great advantage, and it is our desire to be helpful in assisting and in bringing about proper development of such locations.

Our organization solicits the opportunity to be helpful wherever we can. And anyone interested should feel free to consult us about conditions in any section served by our lines.

As a result of the work of the Missouri Pacific Lines, hundreds of thousands of dollars of new wealth have been put in circulation in many communities and more such tangible prosperity is in prospect in other places served by our lines. This prosperity reflects itself in every line of business. And it is the desire of the Missouri Pacific to be helpful in this and in every other way so that the entire territory served by our lines may enjoy the fullest measure of prosperity and happiness.

I solicit your co-operation and suggestions.

MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES

President
Missouri Pacific Lines

"A Service Institution"

Mexicans Are Fighting Their Way Out

(*Continued from page* 1)

and are fighting their own battles. More demand the protection of their own government. Personally, I am convinced that the very last thing the American government should do is to interfere in Mexico to protect the private property of our adventurous citizens. To remove the arms embargo now in effect, would be little less than a crime against progress in Mexico.

Progress in Spite of Mistakes

So much for this brief statement of the situation, past and present in our sister republic to the south. One cannot defend all that is being done. Much of it is socialistic in character and even borders on the communistic. Some of it is undoubtedly unjust. Much of it is too extreme, and complicates the problem for everybody. Neither should one condemn the present government. Viewed sympathetically, it is making progress in the right direction.

Now let us see how the program is working out practically. We will visit a public school, an agricultural school, a local branch of the land bank, an irrigation dam and ditches. We will meet a group of "agrarians" who are actually farming land distributed under the laws and we will have a look into the churches and see the daily life of the people. These little personal journeys may help us to judge more fairly of the situation and of progress in Mexico.

We Visit a Public School

We had been riding through banana plantations on little Ford motor busses over bumpy roads for nearly two hours when we reached the little inland river town of Tuxtapec, so we were glad to get out and walk around. This little village, located in the state of Oaxaca about 150 miles southeast of Mexico City in latitude 200 miles or more south of Cuba, perhaps has a population of 1000 or 1500 persons. It is rather more prosperous than the average Mexican town just now, because so many of its people find steady employment in the great banana plantations along the Papaloapam River. This was evidenced both in the houses and stores and in the dress of the people.

Some of us who were interested in seeing a Mexican public school started out in search of one which we soon found in a commodious and substantial stone building on the public square. It was cool and pleasant within and as the doors were wide open we walked in. Here were 89 bright eyed, clean, well dressed little girls, aged from five to ten years, with two teachers. We could not speak Spanish nor could the teachers speak English. Fortunately we had an interpreter along and through him we learned that this was the town girls' school where reading, writing and numbers were taught and that there was a corresponding public school for boys in another part of town. There are also two private schools for higher grades in one of which we saw girls being taught sewing.

Many Schools Recently Organized

The teachers graciously consented to let the children come out into the public square where we took their pictures in front of the statue of Benito Juarez, the patriot, who laid the foundation of the better order of things which makes the public school possible in Mexico today.

This is one of several schools we saw in actual operation. We passed by dozens of them. Before the revolution there were said to be less than 1000 public schools in the Republic. Under the several revolutionary governments, about two thousand more have been added of which the school we visited in Tuxtapec was one. It was called "The Ninth School of Francisco I. Madero" (A Provisional President of Mexico). But Mexico needs 20,000 such schools! Surely, a revolution that breeds schools like this cannot be wholly bad.

We visited two of the state agricultural schools of which four have been built during the past year and are in operation. I will briefly describe the one at Celaya as it is typical of the general plan and purpose of the schools. We reached this school which is about six miles in the country from the railroad at Celaya in little trolley cars pulled by a Ford mounted on trucks on a narrow guage railroad. We found substantial but relatively inexpensive buildings, including class rooms, dormitories, dining rooms and kitchen, faculty houses and complete barns and outbuilding equipment. There was even a swimming pool for the boys.

The farm contains about 1200 acres of land. The entire layout cost about 500,000 pesos (less tthan $250,000). There are eight teachers and the president of

(*Continued on page* 14)

A. A. Information Contest

BECAUSE of the growing interest that people have in acquiring valuable and interesting information, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has decided to conduct regularly for cash prizes a weekly question and answer contest. Each week we will ask ten questions, the answers of which have appeared in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. For the most accurate answers to these questions, we will award each week prizes of $3, $2, and $1. The conditions are very simple.

1—You must state the page and the issue of American Agriculturist in which you found the answer.
2—Answers must be brief.
3—Answers will be judged in order of the time they are received at this office. They should be addressed to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.
4—If two sets of answers worthy of prizes and of equal merit are received at the same time, the same prize will be awarded to each.
5—Each contest will close just one week following the date of issue in which the questions are found. The names of the prize winners and the answers will be printed in the third issue following the date in which the questions appeared. For example, the answers to the questions appearing in this issue of May 14th must be in the American Agriculturist office on or before May 21, and the prize winners and answers will be printed in the issue of June 4th.
6—The same prize will never be awarded to the same person a second time. For example, a first prize winner can never win a first prize again, but he might be awarded second or third prize.

Here are the first set of questions: Remember that the answers can be found in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and you must state the answer briefly together with the date of issue and page where you found the answers.

1—Name three kinds of milk pooling plans.

2—What has been found to be the average hours of rest of farm women in the United States? Is this period longer or shorter than that of the men?

3—What is Goss' plans for reducing rural school taxes? (Answer in fifteen words or less).

4—How many pounds of feed will a mature hen eat in a year?

5—Who was elected recently president of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association? Give exact date.

6—How much has milk consumption in New York City increased in percentage since 1923?

7—Name ten books recently recommended for children.

8—Name three necktie-by-mail concerns which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has warned against.

9—Name five ways of telling a good laying hen.

10—How does the money available for working dirt roads compare with that for maintaining state roads? Give amounts per mile.

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Agreement Made to Keep Out Western Milk

Health Commissioner Harris Suggests Better Price for Winter Milk

DURING the last two years there have been much discussion and a lot of worrying on the part of dairymen and milk dealers over the possibilities of extending the New York milk shed so that milk could be imported from other sections. The discussion has arisen because there has been a shortage of milk in the last two years during the periods of low production, particularly in November. The Health Department is concerned over the problem because it is faced with the necessity of seeing that the consumers of New York have an adequate supply of good quality milk and also because of the fact that milk and cream, have been bootlegged into the city from uninspected sources.

In an effort to meet the situation, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association held many meetings last fall throughout the milk shed to urge farmers to increase the fall production. Since that time, all the dairymen in the milk shed have become much worried and concerned, and many large meetings have been held, one of the most important of which was that of the northern New York farmers, reported in our last week's issue.

Petitions have been filed with Commissioner Louis I. Harris, of the New York City Health Department, asking him not to enlarge the present New York milk shed and in particular not to send his inspectors to approve western milk. These petitions have stated that it would be expensive to inspect milk, that its costs would be greatly increased because of the increased freight, and they have also stated that there were possibilities of producing an adequate supply of milk within the present territory.

In order to try to find some solution of the problem, Commissioner Harris called a conference at his office on Friday afternoon, April 29, of representatives of several of the largest milk companies, the different producers' organizations involved, and experts who have been studying the milk marketing question at Cornell University.

Progress in Milk Marketing

HISTORY was made in milk marketing on Friday, April 29, when Commissioner Harris of the New York City Health Department called representatives of the whole milk industry in this territory for a conference in his office. It was made at the conference when the Commissioner suggested to the dealers and the farmers that the price of milk to farmers should be advanced during the short period. What took place at this conference is described in some detail in the article on this page. Do not miss it.—The Editors.

The Commissioner opened the conference by stating that his attitude on bringing in the western milk had been grossly misrepresented. He said that it was not his wish or desire to widen or enlarge the present milk shed and that he realized that it would greatly increase the expense and other problems of the Health Department in inspecting this western milk and in maintaining it at a high quality if it were found necessary to bring it into this market. But the Commissioner stated very emphatically also that bootlegging uninspected milk and cream *must* stop, and that New York City *must be assured* of an adequate supply of milk at all times of the year. "New York is suffering from growing pains," said the Commissioner. Consumption of milk is greatly on the increase. Receipts of milk in New York City were 4.4 per cent higher in 1926 than in 1925, and 12 per cent higher than in 1923.

After the Commissioner's introductory talk, the conference was opened to general discussion. Representatives of Sheffield Farms Company stated that they did not believe that enough milk could be produced in the present New York milk shed. Representatives of farmers were, on the contrary, emphatic that milk production in this territory could be stimulated to keep up with the demand. Some of the farmer representatives discussed the present distressful situation in American agriculture and the need of paying farmers better prices for their products.

After considerable more discussion, Commissioner Harris finally made a very important, far-reaching and constructive suggestion. He suggested that during the period of short production farmers should be paid one cent more per quart than is usually paid in these short seasons and that these better prices should be announced by the dealers six months in advance so that the farmers might know what they were going to be and therefore have an opportunity of changing and increasing their production to meet the increased demand.

In this suggestion, the Commissioner put his hand right on the main solution of the problem—

(*Continued on page* 8)

How A Farmer Kept His Boys With Him

W. H. Morris and His Two Sons Work Together On Their Schuyler County Farm

EVERYONE has troubles and so I have no reason to believe that Mr. W. H. Morris of Schuyler County has escaped his share and yet when I spent a half-day on his farm a short time ago, it seemed to me that his situation is as near the farm home ideal as we mortals can ever hope to attain.

I do not have profits entirely in mind when I say this, though they are important of course. I have visited farm homes that were as well supplied with lavor saving conveniences and comforts and farms that I expect could show as much profit. The big thing that impressed me was the fact that in addition to these things Mr. Morris' two sons live on adjoining farms and that the three farms are operated as one on a partnership basis.

Mr. W. H. Morris

Mr. Morris' experience tends to prove that it does no harm to have responsibility thrust on one early in life. His father died when Mr. Morris was ten years of age. The farm, which at that time consisted of 60 acres was share rented until he was fifteen at which age he undertook the responsibility of running it. One hundred acres was added to the farm before Mr. Morris was married. Since then one hundred acres of pasture land has been acquired and as the two sons married, as sons will, two adjoining farms were purchased and the boys and their wives set up housekeeping on them.

"How did you persuade them or interest them in farming?" I asked Mr. Morris.

"I never coaxed them any", he replied. "And I never made a point of paying them for everything they did. They both had bank accounts as boys and I always let them have some animals or crops for their own. They just seemed to like farming. One thing I always did and intend to do as long as I am able is to do my share of the disagreeable work and to have good tools to work with."

Mr. Morris had just returned from the woods where he and the boys had loaded two loads of logs.

"Loading logs as we were this afternoon is almost impossible for one man, but the three of us manage in good shape. The same thing is true of a lot of the work to be done on any farm. Charles took a two year poultry course at Cornell and Robert taught school for three years before he was married, but I don't know that this experience had anything to do with their decision to stay on the farm."

"I judge that you have no intention of retiring to the village?" I remarked.

"As things are now," he replied, "I don't see where the village has any advantage that we do not have. We have electric lighting plants on all the three farms, running water, good roads, a radio and comfortable houses. I have known several men who moved to town and who worked harder for a day's wages than they did on the farm. The farmer who moves to town has nothing to interest him. I know a number of men who sold their farms and now have them back on their hands worth less than when they sold them."

"Mr. Morris talks as though he really likes farm life", I said to Mrs. Morris, "What do you ond your daughters-in-law think about it?"

"I never lived anywhere except on a farm, so perhaps I am no judge, but I have always liked it. One of the boys married a farm girl, while

(*Continued on page* 24)

The Morris Home at Alpine in Schuyler County

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact—from calling us to look through a heap of millet-seed in order to be sure there is no pearl in it.—GEORGE ELIOT.

* * *

NEW YORK will build in 1927 more than 1,000 new miles of concrete road. The State is second only to Illinois in its road building program. We are glad to see the good roads come, but we think at least a part of this money could be better spent in giving the farmers who live off of these State roads better dirt roads.

* * *

FARM taxes take more than half the rents of farms in the lower peninsula of Michigan, according to an investigation made by the Michigan State College. In Colorado, state and local property taxes took more than 33 per cent of the net income from rented farms in 1925.

* * *

THE newspapers are filled almost every day with something new that is happening in old Mexico. If you want to get a true glimpse of Mexico and its people seen from a farmer's eyes, be sure to read Burritt's stories in this and coming issues.

* * *

THE New York State Legislature in its last session appropriated $25,000 for a legislative investigation of agriculture and markets. The Committee on Labor and Industry will start its hearing in different parts of the state on June 1 and its principal object will be to try to find if possible the reason for the great spread between what the producer gets for his products and what the consumer pays. This committee also will make a study of the milk situation. Just another investigation, but we suppose all of them do some good by helping us to learn more about our business.

* * *

WE are making a decided effort to get to you all the information and all the facts available on the many problems that are of vital concern to dairymen in the New York milk shed. We have stated many times that we have great faith in the farmer to make his own decisions when he has the right information. In this issue, on page 3, you will find an article concerning Health Commissioner Harris' attitude on extending the New York milk shed. If you milk cows do not fail to read it. Watch the coming issues for the developments that are sure to come soon that will vitally affect your business.

* * *

AN example of the cooperation that should prevail among all farmers' organizations is the writing of the G. L. F. dividend checks by the pool organization of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. The G. L. F. had 35,000 checks to write and send out. If you have not had experience in dealing with large numbers, you can have no idea of the detailed work involved in an operation of this kind. It would have disrupted the smaller organization of the G. L. F. office force for some time, but the League has a well trained experienced organization for doing this very thing every month, and it has time between sending out the pool checks when it can take on other work. The League, therefore, consented to cooperate with the G. L. F. to write and mail the dividend checks.

* * *

THE committee responsible is to be congratulated in bringing together in the New York City library the largest and best collection of garden books and pictures of old gardens we have ever seen. As one studies these old pictures and books, he realizes that the old world has something of a start on America in the growing of beautiful gardens, and he gets the impression again that this business of growing things is just about the oldest occupation of man.

The pictures are illustrative of gardens of all lands, the Chineses and Japanese, the Persian, the Indian, the European and the American. Although we thought we knew something about garden books, there were dozens of old and new ones on exhibition of which we had never heard. The exhibit is commendable because it gives the many thousands of city people who now live in the suburbs an opportunity to get practical help and inspiration in growing their own vegetable garden and it helps them to make the old world a little more beautiful by growing flowers.

Dr. Harris Favors Better Winter Milk Prices

ON April 29, Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health of New York City, called a meeting of representative milk dealers and producers at his office and suggested to these representatives that one way to insure enough milk for the New York market in this milk shed was to increase the price to farmers one cent a quart during the period of short production and announce these increased prices six months in advance.

The Commissioner also stated that, contrary to many reports, he was opposed to bringing in western milk for New York City if it possibly could be avoided and that the responsibility rested on the dealers and producers of this milk shed to maintain an adequate supply of high quality milk for the increasing needs of the metropolitan market. Full details regarding this important meeting are given in the article on Page 3.

As a result of the conference, an informal agreement was reached on the part of the dealers to increase the price to farmers one cent a quart, and Commissioner Harris stated that dealers and producers would be given one more chance to provide the milk from this territory before the Department made any effort to bring in an inspected supply from outside sources.

Dr. Harris is to be highly commended for his courageous and far-reaching action in this mattter of price to farmers. He is right in demanding high quality milk for the millions of consumers that are in his charge, and he is right too in insisting that conditions shall cease which make it possible to import large quantities of poor quality and uninspected milk and cream from other territories. But the Commissioner believes that the way to get enough good milk is to pay farmers a living price for it and he had the courage to call representatives of the milk industry together and tell them so.

Producers will recall the old days when milk was always contracted for six months in advance. This practice will have some disadvantage. Prices cannot easily be changed, even when market conditions change, but we are convinced that too many changes in the milk market price are bad business. It irritates consumers and it makes it impossible for farmers to plan their business ahead.

It is especially necessary if production is to be increased this coming fall and during other short periods for farmers to know that they are going to get better pay for the increased production so that they can plan their business accordingly. Dairying is a long time business and cannot be changed over night.

In writing on this subject of increasing the supply in this milk shed, and the methods by which to do it, Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell University said recently:

"A material increase in milk production can be made on a few months' notice by heavier feeding of the cows that are now kept, *if the milk will pay for the extra feed.* The old cows may be kept for a longer period of time. It is also possible to import cattle from other states. **** New York can very easily increase its milk supply from twenty-five to fifty per cent. The present dairy farms are not stocked to capacity. There are empty stanchions in many barns. By using lime, great increases in production of hay and pastures can be brought about. Farmers will gladly enter the dairy business when they feel confident that milk will sell for enough money to pay for fixing the barns."

Where Help Is Badly Needed

IN many respects, no greater disaster has ever visited America than the overwhelming floods in the Mississippi Valley. Some little idea of what has happened there can be had by reading the article on the opposite page.

We have always been very careful about making suggestions to our people that they contribute to one cause or another, for we know that grave consideration must be given on the farm to the spending of every dollar, but it seems to us that these desolate people, many of them farmers who once had comfortable and happy homes, are worthy of anything and everything that we can do for them. The American Red Cross is in charge of the relief work. If you can afford anything at all for this very necessary and worthy charity, send it immediately to the local chapter of the Red Cross, or, if you wish, forward it to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and we will turn it over with your name promptly to the Red Cross organization.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THE following is not exactly a chestnut, but it covers so well a custom that has made me rather indignant for years that I thought I would put it in here this time.

WAKE UP, ARTISTS

In each and every magazine,
Around the house I find,
I gaze at many pictures there;
They all are of a kind.

The farmer wears upon his bean,
A hat that's made of straw.
And he is always well bedecked
With whiskers on his jaw.

And by his side, he leans upon
A pitchfork, pronged and sharp.
He surely looks the opposite
Of "angel and the harp."

Wake up, ye artists; times are new.
Extinct such species are;
Hereafter, have the farmer lean
On tractor, truck or car.

The whiskers are antiques, you know,
The same, those hats of straw.
The horse and buggy age is past;
Say,—wake up, artists'. Draw.

If I were only skilled in art,
Revenge, I sure would get.
My picture of these artists all,
Would be the funniest yet.

—Marion W. Lippincott
Marlton, N. J.

"The Rains Descended and the Floods Came"

A Brief Picture of the Worst Flood Disaster In American History

LIVING in comparative peace and happiness on our Eastern farms, it is hard for us to realize the tragedy that has overtaken the people of the Mississippi Valley because of the greatest floods that America has ever known. These floods have ruined entire villages, and placed many cities in danger, but they have been hardest of all on thousands of farm people whose entire property, representing the savings and work of a lifetime, has been swept away in the swirling waters. In order to understand what has taken place, we must know about the great levees that extend from the mouth of the Ohio River for a straight thousand miles southward to the gulf. No better description of this tremendous disaster has been given than that of Herbert Hoover in a radio address made in Memphis on April 30. Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is in charge of the relief work as a personal representative of President Coolidge.

Mr. Hoover said that more than 200,000 persons have been financially ruined, 6,000,000 acres are flooded, causing a loss of more than $200,000,000 damage. In order to get some picture of this disaster for yourself, just think of your own county and every county adjoining as being covered from one to many feet deep with rushing, muddy flood waters, and think of yourself fleeing from your stricken land bearing with you only such small articles of property as you could hastily gather and transport.

Mr. Hoover said in part:

"I am speaking from Memphis, the temporary headquarters which we have established for the national fight against the most dangerous flood our country has ever known in its history. We here in the midst of these events are humble before such an outburst of the forces of nature and the futility of man in their control. But we have the obligation to fight its invasion and to relieve its destruction.

"Everybody knows that the great trunk of the Mississippi, a thousand miles long from Cairo to New Orleans, is the gigantic spillway into the ocean for the waters of thirty states of the Mid-West.

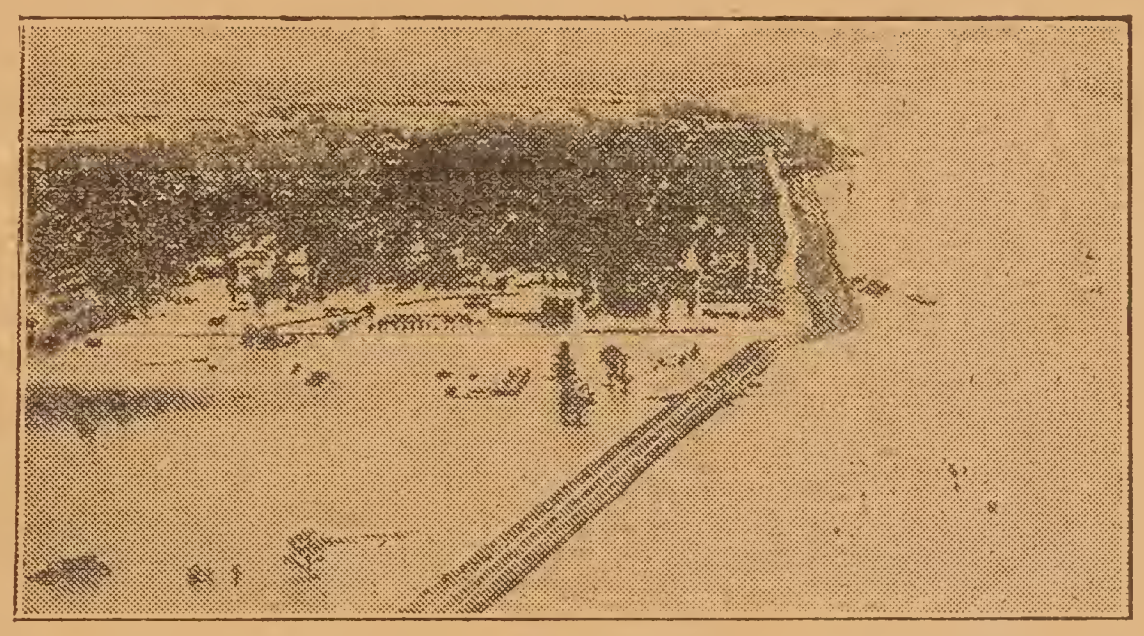
"The great rivers of the upper Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Arkansas, the Red, the Tennessee and a score of other rivers combine to create this, the greatest of all rivers.

"This trunk of the Mississippi is flanked by hundreds of miles of rich bottom lands, which before man came, were inundated with each spring flood. But over the last 200 years these low lands have been gradually settled with farms, villages and towns. Highways, power lines, telegraphs and railways have spread their nets through it and great cities have grown upon its products and its wealth. And as we have settled the flanks of these rivers generations have labored steadily to build great levees along their banks so as to prevent the spring floods from overflow of the land. In ordinary times these levees have been so successful that the spring floods of the whole Mid-West spill themselves peaceably into the gulf, but the effect of building the levees on each side of the river and thus preventing the spring floods from spreading over the land is as if we built a great trough for the river to run through, the levees forming the edge of the trough. And necessarily if the flood is kept off the land, then the surface of the river in flood is held higher than the surrounding land by the levees. But hundreds of thousands of people have built their homes and farms upon lands below the level of the river surface in confidence and security that the levees will hold.

"The levees now stretch on both banks of the river almost all the way along the 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf, with arms reaching up the great tributaries. There are probably 2,500 miles of these levees of one kind or another.

"The spring floods in all the dif-

(*Continued on page* 10)



This is an Airplane View of Greenville, Miss., In the heart of the flood area. On the right is the Father of Waters. In the center is the levee, to which the residents of the town fled for refuge. Parts of the town are twenty or more feet under water.

The Oldest A.A. Reader

Winning Letters In One of Our Most Interesting Contests

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Out of the hundreds of letters which come to* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *every week, there have been none in a long time quite so interesting as these letters from the old folks in the contest to find the oldest* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *readers. The letters take one right back to the days when America was young and they make us think of the many wonderful changes that have taken place in ways of living and in mechanical conveniences in the brief space of one lifetime.*

We want to take this opportunity of thanking all those who were kind enough to write us on this interesting subject. We wish there were room to publish every letter received. We hope to be able to publish more later.

May we wish for all the old folks in our big A. A. family many more years of good health and happiness.

When Mail Came Only Once a Week

IN your issue of January 15, 1927 you ask, Who is the oldest AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reader?

I was born in 1846 and my father was a subscriber of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at that time. Things were very different in the country then than at the present time. I remember well going to the post office when a kid seven years old on my pony once a week for the mail, five miles away, and was almost crazy to read the Agriculturist. It was a small pamphlet compared with the Agriculturist of today, not much larger than a Sunday School tract.

I think it was published by the Orange Judd Company at that time. I kept some of the numbers for many years but they were destroyed with other valuables in my office by fire. I have been a reader of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ever since, and this eighty-year-old reader is as anxious to receive his Agriculturist as was the kid who way back in the misty past rode his pony through the snow banks five miles for the paper.—Dr. A. W. Axford, Chester, N. J.

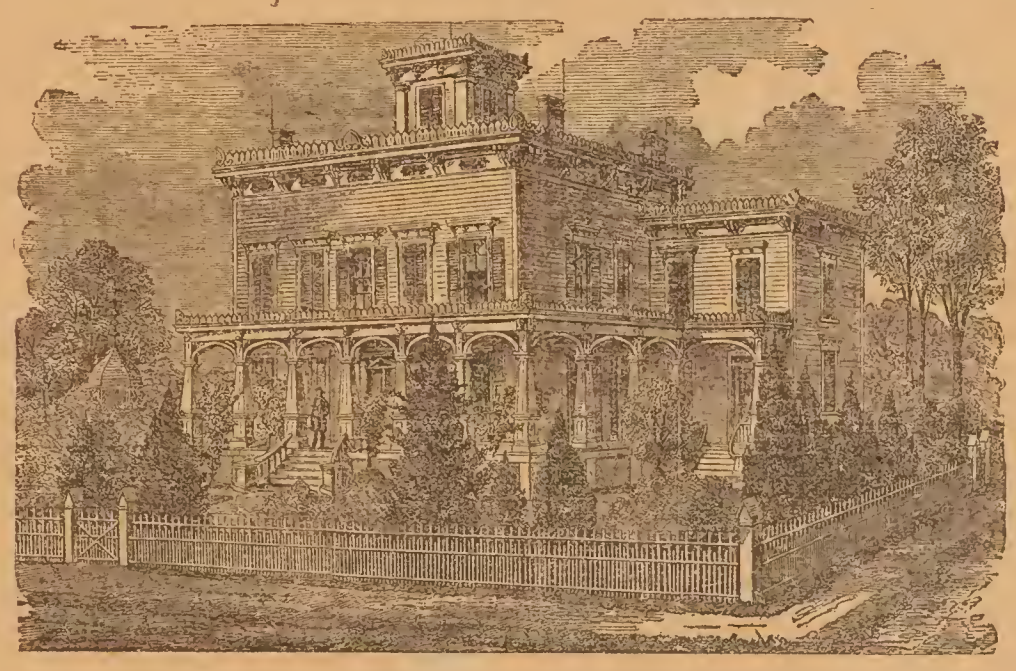
* * *

He Knew the First A.A. Publisher

SEEING the request that you would like to know who is the oldest reader of your paper, I am writing to let you know that I first read your paper in 1856 and subscribed for it in 1864, which means I have been reading it for seventy-one years, and I have some of your papers of 1863 bound.

I am in my eighty-ninth year, and when quite young lived in Whitestone, L. I., where Orange Judd was my Sunday School superintendent. As this was his paper, this will be of interest to you.—Robert Cairns, Yonkers, N. Y.

EDITORS NOTE—See the picture on this page of Orange Judd's home at Flushing, Long Island. Flushing is near Whitestone.



The home of Orange Judd, former publisher of American Agriculturist, of Flushing, L. I. This picture is taken from the 1860 copy of A. A. At that time that section was all beautiful farm land. If Orange Judd were to return today he would find it a thickly populated residential area. In fact, what a marked change he would find all over the A. A. territory.

* * *

Read the A.A. By the Light of a Tallow Candle

IN response to the question, Who is the oldest AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reader?, will state that for sixty-seven years I have been a reader of the Agriculturist. I distinctly recollect sitting on my father's knee in our farm home laboriously spelling out its words by the light of a tallow dip. I think the paper was smaller then than it is now but just as welcome a visitor as it is today. There were fewer farm papers published, therefore good reading matter was the more highly appreciated. During the time of the Civil War the pictures of the boys in Blue marching with flags made a vivid and lasting impression. Until very recently we had a few copies of the A.A. dated 1846.

I like the Editorial Page, farm news, market reports, the articles by E. R. Eastman, Jared Van Wagenen, and M. C. Burritt, in fact, everything in it that I have time to read. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always maintained its standard of excellence, of helpfulness, of service. That is why I like it, and I hope to read it the rest of my life.—Clara W. Buckman, Newtown, Pa.

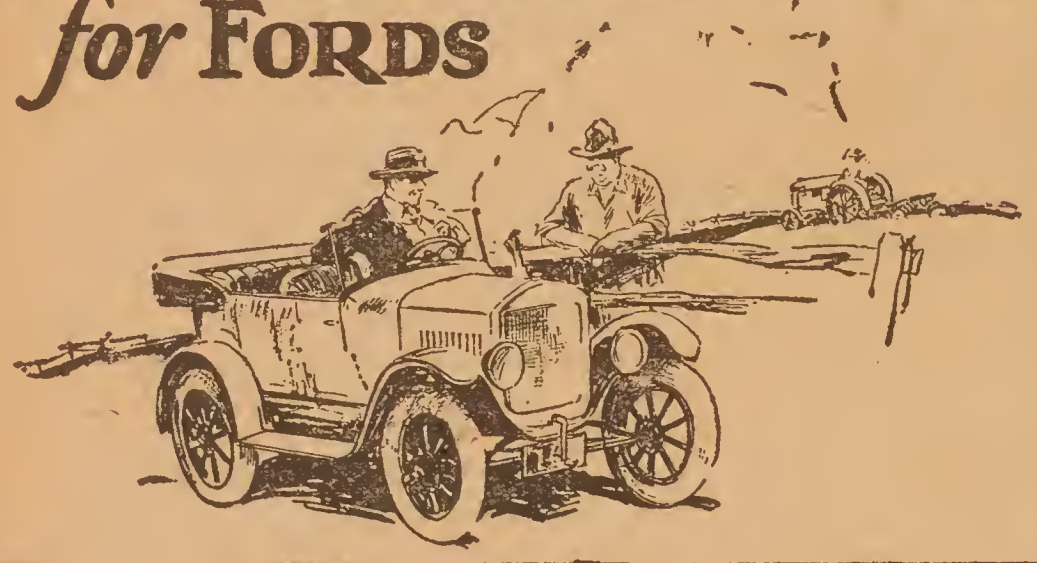
* * *

Has Confidence in A.A. Advertising

I have read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ever since I can remember. I

(*Continued on page* 11)

Socony 990 Motor Oil *for* Fords



IT has taken 5 years of intensive study and experiment for our chemists and engineers to bring Socony 990 Motor Oil for Fords to its perfected state.

HERE IS WHAT IT WILL DO

1. Thoroughly lubricate your motor.
2. Keep transmission bands pliable.
3. Make brakes safe.
4. Prevent motor strain.
5. Increase power.
6. Stop jerking and so-called chatter.
7. Dissipate motor heat.
8. Prevent excessive oil dilution.

It will not gum, rot transmission and brake bands, give off offensive odor nor thin out easily under excessive heat. It does not contain any soap, fats or corrosive acids.

Your dealer has it in convenient 5-gallon cans, in tilting crates and in 30 and 50-gallon drums.

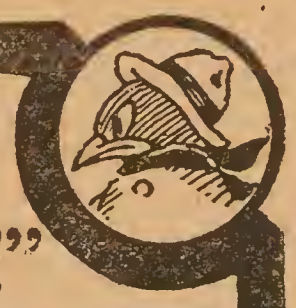
Write for our new booklet, "Socony 990 Motor Oil for Fords,"

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

SOCONY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR OIL

for Tractors, Trucks, Pleasure Cars, Motor Boats, etc.

"Help! Help! *not* Caw! Caw!"



is the wail of the crows when once they light on a corn-field where the seed-corn has been coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent. One taste is enough. And every crow, every squirrel, every mole, every gopher, every pest of any kind, keeps off that field. It doesn't kill them, for it isn't poisonous, but it's worse than any other "white mule" in all crow-dom. And your crow worries are over. You won't have to replant hill after hill. Much of your valuable time is saved, besides all the extra cost of seed-corn to replant with. And for every $1.00 you spend for

Stanley's Crow Repellent

you will reap from 30 to 40 more bushels of corn at harvest time. It's easy to use—simply mix it with your seed-corn. You don't have to wait for it even to dry. And it never clogs the planter. If you have any doubts as to what Stanley's Crow Repellent will do for you, ask us to send you copies of hundreds of letters we have received and every one of these testimonials unsolicited. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. "Money Back" guarantee. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500M, New Britain, Conn.

What Readers Want to Know

Buckwheat Before Potatoes Kills Wireworms

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*What is your problem? Your problems are the problems of your neighbor and when you give us the privilege of helping to solve them, you make it possible for us to publish a better farm paper. We hope that a continually increasing number of our readers will call on us for help. All we ask is that you sign your letters with your full name and address. We cannot acknowledge letters that are unsigned.*

Can you tell me how to raise good potatoes on ground that has wire worms in the soil, so to keep them out of the potatoes? I have heard salt would do it. If so how much does it need?—A. B. L. A., New York.

WIRE worms are the larvae of a small bettle. These wire worms live in the soil for three years before they come out and change to the beetle form. They usually bother most old meadows which have not been plowed for a number of years.

One control method is to grow buckwheat the year previous to growing potatoes. This furnishes little food for the wire worms and they are killed out.

We realize that this method of control will not be of any great help to you this year, but personally, we have a little faith in the value of adding salt. Probably your best procedure this spring would be to plant potatoes on land which was plowed last fall or ground that has been recently cultivated as this may have some effect in lessening their numbers.

Head Lettuce Not Difficult to Grow

Can you tell us why we are not able to grow good head lettuce? Just as soon as it begins to leaf, it goes to seed.—G. D., New York.

THERE is nothing very difficult about growing head lettuce though our experience has been that very little is grown on farms. It is an early season crop and will not do well in hot weather. Have good rich soil that is well supplied with humus, plant seed early, transplant or thin as soon as possible to give each plant lots of room and you should have little trouble. The more rapidly the crop grows the crisper it will be. Every farm should grow this crop.

Small Potatoes from High Yielding Hills Good for Seed

I read somewhere a while ago that a small tuber was as good for seed as a large tuber from the same hill. Would it not be true that the small tuber, having just as many eyes as a big one, would grow too many stalks and result in a poor hill?—F. D., New York.

THE eye at the seed end always starts growth first in a healthy potato. When this eye starts it seems to stop the growth of the other eyes. It does not matter, so long as the tuber is healthy, how many eyes the seed piece has. There will not be too many stalks developed. The important thing is to have a good sized seed piece, about two ounces. The principal danger from the use of small seed is that the tuber is likely to come from a hill that produces nothing but small seed.

The Dr. Worcester Peach

Can you tell us something about the characteristics of the Dr. Worcester peach. —A. L. W., New York.

WE referred the above question to Mr. G. H. Howe of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva who replied as follows:

"The Dr. Worcester peach is a seedling originated by Dr. J. W. Worcester of Middletown, New Jersey, in 1895. The variety was on our grounds for some years and have consequently compared it with other commercial kinds. As it behaves with us, one of its outstanding faults is that it is a shy bearer. With us they are not as large as J. H. Hale. It is a peach of the Crawford type, but no improvement on Late Crawford, although it is a variety of good quality. Judging from its behavior under our conditions we can not recommend it very highly as a commercial variety. It may do much better elsewhere."

Automatic Farm Electric Plants

Are the new automatic farm electric plants as satisfactory as the storage battery type?—D. D., New York.

THE automatic plants cost less, due to the fact that storage batteries are not required. They apparently are very satisfactory. One possible disadvantage is the fact that the engine must run continually whenever the current is used. It is of course possible to install the plant at some distance from the house, so that the running of the engine will not be disturbing. Either type of electric light plants will give good service if given reasonable care.

Tractor Needs Air Cleaner

GIVE your tractor clean air, says Prof. E. R. Gross, rural engineer at the State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick. "To burn a gallon of gasoline about

(*Continued on opposite page*)

County Talks

Monroe County Grows Alfalfa

THE intensive campaign method of bringing about some needed change in farm practice is a recent development among the Farm Bureaus of New York State. This focusing of attention on a particular project has produced results in a variety of campaigns. One of the most effective projects carried out by the Monroe County Farm Bureau using campaign methods established 267 successful alfalfa seedings.

A survey of four typical communities in the general crop and dairy section of the county disclosed that only one farm in four was growing alfalfa with any degree of success. Two farms out of four had tried to grow the crop and failed. Most of these failures it was learned could have been avoided if proper methods had been followed. Sixty per cent of the farmers visited appreciated the value of alfalfa and wanted to grow it but were discouraged from trying because of their previous attempts or the failures of neighbors.

When these facts were presented to community committees over the county there was general demand that an organized effort be directed toward getting more successful alfalfa seedings established. Enough alfalfa hay to feed the cattle and sheep in the county was the goal set. A slogan contest among the school children produced the slogan: "Alfalfa Acres Are Money Makers."

The county was covered with a program of publicity to sell the idea of growing alfalfa and growing it the Farm Bureau way. Alfalfa meetings were held in most of the communities. Nearly 200 members who wanted and needed help were enrolled.

Professor John Barron, alfalfa specialist from the College of Agriculture, with the county agent, visited these farms. Surface and sub-soil samples were taken and tested to determine the lime requirement. A detailed procedure, covering fertilization, kind of seed, inoculation and method of soil preparation and seeding was worked out for each field. These recommendations were followed in 90 per cent of the cases. Successful seedings where alfalfa had failed or had never been attempted was the result in most cases. The same program was carried through with 170 cooperators in 1926.

EARL MERRILL,
Monroe County Farm Bureau,
Rochester, N. Y.

19,000 gallons of air must pass through the engine. Under field conditions this air may be laden with dust. The dust is absorbed by the oil on piston and cylinder walls and grinds out rings, pistons and cylinders."

"Little wonder then that the rings need replacing, that there is piston slap and that compression is lacking. Almost any of the types of air cleaners used on garden or field tractors remove 90 per cent or more of the dust from the air. How foolish, then, to discard the air cleaner as useless.

Transplanting Vegetable Crops

Will better results come from transplanting such crops as celery and lettuce twice? Does the breaking of their roots which comes from transplanting make them grow faster?—M. H., New York.

IT was at one time commonly believed that transplant had a stimulating effect on plants. However we believe that experiments have shown that where better crops came from two transplantings, it was shown that the benefit came from giving the plants more room rather than from the transplanting itself. Better plants will be grown if they are thinned out instead of allowing them to crowd each other as is so often done.

This is a picture of Milford Clark of Hornell, N. Y., a fourteen year old reader of A. A. The picture was sent by Mr. G. H. Weber who writes as follows:

"I am enclosing a snapshot of Milford Clark showing a fox that he and his dog caught last February. The fox and the dog had a fight and the fox got a bulldog grip on the dog and wouldn't let go. The boy jumped on the back of the fox and choked the fox to death with his bare hands."

What Per Cent Oil Sprays?

What percentage of oil is safe to use in a lubricating oil emulsion?—C. D., New York.

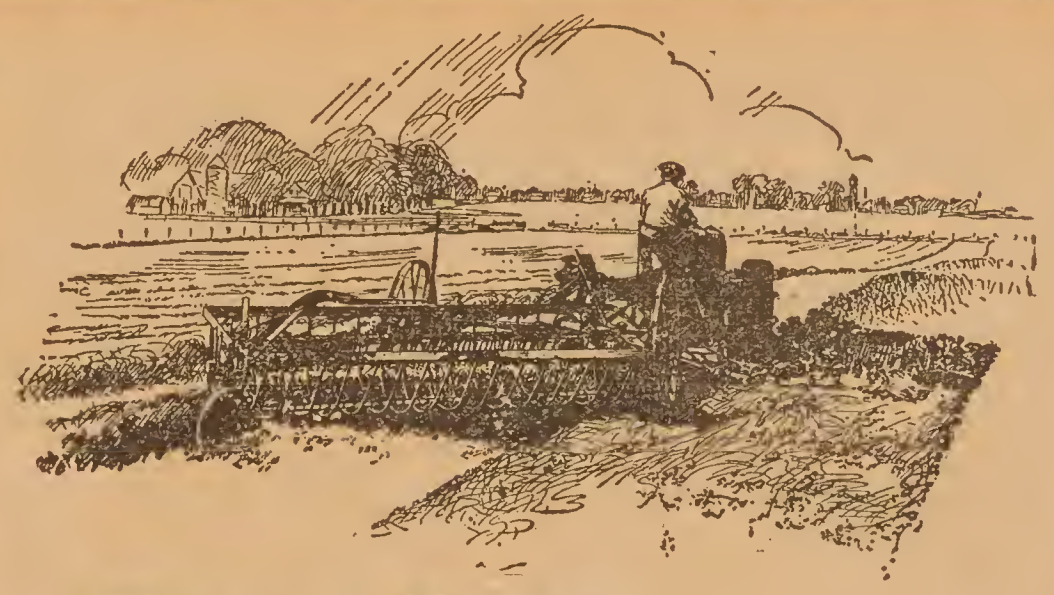
IT is stated that as high as 8% lubricating oil emulsion will do no harm for a year or two as a dormant spray but it is not advised to use this strength regularly. 2% lubricating oil emulsion can be used for a late dormant application. The emulsion is not advised at all for spraying after the foliage has appeared.

Low Tension and High Tension Ignition

What is the difference between a low tension and high tension ignition system, and how can one recognize which system is used on an engine.

A LOW tension system is one in which the voltage of the current is low, and the spark will not jump across a gap. Such a system always has an igniter block instead of a spark plug. A push rod makes contact between two electrodes inside the cylinder, and when they are separated, the voltage of the current is increased temporarily and a spark jumps across the gap.

A high tension ignition system always has a spark plug, and the distance between the two points on the spark plug does not change. The current has enough voltage or electromotive force or tension to jump across the gap.



AT LEFT: *Mowing and raking alfalfa in one operation with the Farmall, 7-ft. Farmall mower, and combined side rake and tedder. An ideal combination for speeding up operations and improving hay quality.*

BELOW: *Raking over 100 acres of hay a day. The rakes are dumped by trip ropes. This outfit is used on large acreages and is considered the most economical way of raking hay.*

Modern Haying Calls for McCORMICK-DEERING Power & Hay Tools

THE McCormick-Deering dealer has much to offer you in hay tools and haying methods that turn alfalfa and grass into the greatest profit in the least time. He can show you the new Farmall and the full line of McCormick-Deering Hay Tools that work with it. Or he can show you an equally complete line of horse-drawn tools.

Think of the speed with which the Farmall operator above is turning alfalfa into crisp, air-dried hay. Once over the field and the hay is ready for the mow or stack. That's new haying efficiency.

The same speed and efficiency applies to every operation, whether you favor self-dump rakes, combined side rakes and tedders, or sweep rakes. Mowing, raking, stacking—all are speeded up, resulting in money-saving labor economies and hay that tops the list in feeding and market value. We assure you that your local McCormick-Deering dealer can offer you equipment that will completely satisfy you, whether you operate your farm with horses or power.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (*Incorporated*) Chicago, Ill.

McCORMICK-DEERING Hay Tools

With a McCormick-Deering Tractor or Farmall hooked to the rack wagon and loader, the hay passes from windrow or swath to the load in quick time. The steady forward speed, up hill or down, is a great aid to the man on the load.

Eureka

SPRAYERS

Traction or Power

Do the biggest, most important job in raising field crops and fruit. Increase yield 50 to 200 per cent. Improve quality. Insure investment by destroying bugs, preventing mold and blight.

Traction Sprayer has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row; 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to width of rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks. Double or triple action pumps. Thousands of satisfied users.

Combination and Power Sprayers for orchards, groves, and field crops, have 3 cylinder pump; pressure regulator; 2 H.P. Engine; 100 gal. tank. Develops 300 lbs. pressure with one spray gun or several spray rods. With or without truck.

In stock near you. Write for Catalog on Eureka Sprayers

Eureka Mower Co., Box 817, Utica, N. Y.

Insects eat up your profits

"Black Leaf 40" is the world's leading Nicotine insecticide. Effective as a spray or dust for insects; a dip for farm animals; a drench for sheep stomach worms. Made and guaranteed by world's largest producer of nicotine. Endorsed by Experiment Stations. Ask your dealer and County Agent or write us for particulars.

SPECIAL

Fertilizers containing our Sterilized Ground Tobacco Stems are superior. Specify Ground Stems in brand you buy.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky. F 4

"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine

BINDER TWINE

In five or eight pound balls and as low as 11¼ cents per pound in quantities. Best quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted.

Write for sample and circular.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, Melrose, O.

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

Sure Death to Corn Borers!

Government authorities agree that ensiling of corn is sure death to the European corn borer.

They also agree that silage increases milk yield, as numerous tests have shown.

Build a Concrete Silo Feed Cattle From It All Winter

A Concrete silo solves the winter feeding problem, especially when drouth makes short hay crops.

"Concrete Silos, Monolithic and Block" tells the whole story. Write for your free copy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

1315 Walnut St., Philadelphia 347 Madison Ave., New York

Concrete for Permanence

FISHKILL FARMS

Offer the Following

BULL CALVES

*Fishkill Colantha Aaggie Sir May
Born Nov. 29, 1927

*Fishkill Columbia Sir May
Born Jan. 31, 1927

*Fishkill Hengerveld Lake Cedar
Born Feb. 12, 1927

*Fishkill Sir May DeKol Inka
Born Jan. 15, 1927

*Fishkill Aaggie Inka Sir May
Born Feb. 17, 1927

*Fishkill Sir May Colantha
Born Feb. 12, 1927

**Fishkill Duke Colantha DeKol
Born March 1, 1927

*Fishkill Veeman Sir May
Born March 5, 1927

**Fishkill Inka Triumph Colantha
Born March 16, 1927

We are also offering from select, well-bred

HEIFER CALVES

**Fishkill Hudson Colantha DeKol
Born March 1, 1927

**Fishkill Colantha Dichter
Born March 5, 1927

**Fishkill DeKol Hartog Colantha
Born March 6, 1927

*Sired by FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DEKOL.

**Sired by FISHKILL INKA DICHTER DEKOL.

These calves are ideal for a boy or girl going into calf club work.

For prices, terms, detailed pedigrees and other particulars write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner

461 Fourth Avenue New York

Cuts Corn Borer into 1/8 inch pieces

4 knives insure extermination

ROSS

Old Reliable Cutter

All steel construction — no blow out or clog troubles — light running — low speed — better ensilage — lifetime service — sizes to suit your power. *A Michigan farmer writes: "Your 8-12-16 Ross Cutter is the easiest running machine I have ever used — lots of power to spare — filled five silos and only trouble was getting enough corn to cutter."* **Write for money saving plan. Agents wanted**

The famous ROSS SILO made of *copper-content* ROSSMETAL *galvanized* is another exterminator of the borer. Write for remarkable book, "What Users Say."

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)
387 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

Cribs — Brooder Houses — Garages — Mills

Our New Catalog

Now Ready for Mailing

Illustrating the most complete line of Dairy Supplies for the milk producer.

Send for copy today.

MOORE BROS.

Dept. A. Albany, New York

Booklet Free

$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.

MINERAL REMEDY CO. 451 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, P.

Agreement Made to Keep Out Western Milk

(*Continued from page* 3)

pay farmers enough to cover their costs of production and an adequate supply will be forthcoming.

As an outcome of the conference, an informal agreement was reached that the price of milk would be advanced during the short period of production and the Commissioner of Health stated that dealers and producers would be given one more opportunity to provide the necessary quantity of milk of high quality within the boundaries of the present New York milk shed.

At the close of the conference, Dr. Harris issued the following statement:

Commissioner Harris' Statement

"Several committees representing the dairy farmers in the present milk shed, as well as committees representing the distributing companies, were invited to the office of the Commissioner of Health on Friday afternoon, April 29th, 1927. They were apprised of the fact that the milk shortage which occurs annually during the fall and early winter seasons has been growing worse from year to year, as our population increases and as our demands for cream for so-called 'luxury purposes' has grown greater. The representative committees asked to be given one more opportunity to prove that our present milk shed is capable of supplying the needs of the city without resort to bootleg cream, which has made up the deficiency for years. In order to give the Commissioner of Health a reasonable guarantee of their ability and willingness to do all in their power to increase the supply of safe milk within the present milk shed, the representatives of the milk companies which buy the dairy farmers' supply agreed to re-introduce the following practice in dealing with such dairy farmers, namely, to inform such farmers, in advance, during the month of May, what they will pay the farmers for the milk supplied during the period of shortage in the coming fall and early winter months. This is regarded by those who have studied the milk situation closely, as a most important incentive to the dairy farmer to increase both his efficiency and equipment to produce a larger milk supply.

No Extension of Milk Shed

Upon the basis of assurances of cooperation given by these respective committees representing the distributors and producers respectivcly, and upon definite promises of the dairy companies to stimulate production of milk on the farms by advance assurances to the dairy farmers of a reasonable return the Commissioner of Health promised that there would be no extension of the boundaries of the present milk shed. Those present also gave assurances that every effort would be made to increase the present milk supply and improve the methods of breeding and feeding and to increase the size and number of dairies within the present milk shed boundaries. It was made clear by the Commissioner of Health that if there was evidence early next fall that these promises and undertakings were not producing the desired results, he would then feel compelled to send his inspectors into more distant territory, even to the West, to make sure of an additional safe supply of milk. This was understood and accepted by the representatives of the producers and distributors who were assembled.

Distant Supply Difficult to Inspect

To one who has not studied the difficulty of procuring the three million quarts of milk per day necessary to supply the people of the City of New York, it would seem an easy and logical thing to obtain the milk from any distance whatsoever in order to insure an adequate supply. The Health Department, in common with others who have studied the situation, has come to know from experience that the further the distance of the source of milk supply, the greater is the difficulty of a proper inspection and administrative supervision, and the greater the cost of such inspection service. Another difficulty is the delay in transportation which gives the bacteria, that are always present in milk, an opportunity to multiply beyond safe limits. Further experience has proved that it discourages the dairymen, whose places are comparatively near, from increasing the effort and investment necessary to supply the constantly growing needs of our community. It is recognized that as a result of going to distant places for our milk supply we get less of our milk supply from nearby places, or, in other words we dry them up as a source of supply and it makes it necessary each year to go still further afield for the milk that we need.

On the other hand bootlegging must stop. The present experience of Montreal, where more than twenty-three hundred cases of typhoid fever developed from a milk supply that was not properly inspected and made safe proves that we cannot endanger the health and lives of the people of our city by allowing milk or cream to come in from places that are not inspected and approved as safe sourees of supply. This action puts the farmers, who have undertaken to supply the City of New York with milk, to the test. The next months will show whether or not we can depend upon the present sources of supply of this city."

A Plan to Promote the Swine Industry

By R. J. Evans

A FEW weeks ago, it was announced through the press that the special swine extension committee of the National Swine Growers' Association; R. J. Evans, Secretary of the American Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association, and Samuel R. Guard, formerly Director of Information for the American Farm Bureau Federation, had met at Tama, Iowa, and taken definite steps to put into effect a swine extension plan which was acted upon at the last annual meeting of the Association. At the Tama meeting the writer was appointed temporary Administrator of the plan and asked to carry it out at the cooperation are essential. The overhead earliest possible date.

To accomplish this, organization and organization for such a program need not be large. In addition to the Administrator, it is proposcd to have a swine research man in the organization who will compile and interpret all available information pertaining to the industry. We also will have to engage competent publicity services to get our story to the people. We have a story and the public wants it.

Work Divided Into Councils

Since this is a eooperative program, it is proposed to have it managed and operated by the various agencies which will support and profit from such an organization. The controlling organization will consist of a number of councils, such as the feed council, the various packer councils, the pork and provisions council, the exchange and commission council, the serum council, the college and experiment station council, the breed council, press council, mineral feed council, etc. The chairmen of the various councils will constitute the governing board, which is to select the permanent administrator and carry out the provisions of the plan. It is, in brief, to be made an educational program in which not only the press will be employed, but the radio, platform, movies and demonstrations, and any other educational facilities which may be available.

The Objects of the Campaign

The objeets of this swine extension compaign, as seen from the standpoint of those working on it, may be summarized as follows:

(1) To promote confidence and good-

Unadilla Silos are dependable

From the day you receive your silo, and quickly and easily set it up, through all the years of its use—the Unadilla is a dependable help. Many years of building silos have brought the Unadilla to its deserved leadership.

Its continuous door front allows openings at the level of the silage where the feed can be shoved out instead of being laboriously hand-forked up over the door and braces.

The door fasteners form a unique ladder that is *unquestionably* the *safest, most practical silo ladder made.* You don't risk your life when you climb *this* ladder—it's as safe as your front stairs.

Our handsomely illustrated silo catalog will prove very valuable to you. Send for it today—it's free. Inquire about our storage tanks, vats and water tubs.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILO

DAZEY
ELECTRIC CHURN

The Dazey Electrie adds a charm to churning and brings better results in butter making. The entire process, from the beginning of churning by simply turning a switch, to the cleaning-up, is no longer a task compared with old methods.

Write for Circular and Prices

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and
Dairy Barn Equipment
59 Murray St. NEW YORK CITY

FISHKILL DEKOL COLANTHA MAY
—HAS BEEN—
SOLD

Our Latest Chinese Auction has resulted in the sale of this richly bred young Holstein Bull to

Mr. Herman P. Schier
of Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Following the reduction in price to $200 on May 1 a check in payment for the bull was received from Mr. Schier.

FISHKILL FARMS,
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

will among producers and packers and the consuming public.

(2) To pieture aeeurately the competition in the livestock markets.

(3) To improve the quality of the hogs being grown for market.

(4) To reduce the cost of pork production through regionally standardized methods of feeding, breeding and management.

(5) To insure stabilization of production and avoid violent and disastrous periods of over- and under-produetion.

(6) To increase the eonsumption of pork and pork produets.

(7) To eneourage eonstant immunization and end general outbreaks of hog cholera.

(8) To reduce packer losses through the production of clean, healthy hogs.

(9) To reduee shipping losses through edueation.

(10) To organize, unify, standardize, and increase the effieiency of the industry.

We recognize fully that it is going to cost money to earry out this program. It is proposed, therefore, to finance this program through an equitable distribution of costs among the agencies which would benefit direetly from such a plan and whose prosperity depends on the prosperity of the swine industry. I bespeak the earnest cooperation of every person sincerely interested in advancing this sector of the live stoek industry. I have consented to serve as temporary administrator through the organization period without salary. My associates, likewise. We even pay our own expenses. If anyone has any kick on our methods or progress so far, I should be glad to hear from him.

I believe in the hog. I seek to leave a unified industry as the enduring monument of a life-time's eonnection with swine improvement. Who will help?

Blind Staggers in Sheep

BLIND Staggers in sheep, sometimes spoken of as grub in the head is eaused by a fly that deposits a small grub in the nostril of the sheep. These grubs crawl up into the vasal sinuses which are small cavities in the skull bones. Once they are established there it is practieally impossible to dislodge them.

The best protection is to keep the sheep's nose covered with pine tar which repels the fly. Sheep will keep their own noses eovered if they are salted in a trough 4 inches wide and 4 inches deep in whieh the sides are smeared with tar. Tar should be applied to the trough onee every ten days during July and August.

1926 Prices for Holsteins

PUREBRED Holstein Cattle sold better in 1926 than they did in 1925. At the same time a smaller per eent of animals sold brought less than $50 and a smaller per cent were sold for more than $250. The following figures were recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture. They cover reports from about 12% of the purebred Holsteins sold and are believed to be fairly representative.

COMPARATIVE PER CENT OF SALES OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FREISIAN CATTLE 1923-1926, BY PRICE RANGES

Year	Below $50 Per cent	$50 to $250 Per cent	$250 and above Per cent
1923	11.2	69.3	19.5
1924	18.5	73.5	8.0
1925	19.0	73.2	7.8
1926	1.4	92.7	5.9

Lime for Dairy Cows

Will you please tell me how much lime to feed cows?"—D. C., New York.

THE common method of feeding ground limestone to cattle is to mix twenty pounds of finely ground limestone with each ton of coneentrated feed. Quite a number of commercial dairy mixtures mixes this amount of limestone with their feed. In case you home mix the ration, we certainly advise that you mix this amount of fine ground limestone with it.

Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. **650,000** cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. **83.27%** of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
4. **97.13%** of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. **99.4%** of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. **9.49%** average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. **94.80%** of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, **14,542** —**62%** report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. **96.45%** of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

De Laval Milkers

The De Laval Milker as an Investment

OF MORE than 1800 users who answered a questionnaire concerning their experience with the De Laval Milker 96.45 per cent say that their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment, as compared with other farm equipment they own.

Users of the De Laval Milker say that years of continuous, satisfactory service have made their milkers one of the most dependable and valuable pieces of equipment on the farm.

Money invested in the De Laval Milker pays high dividends in increased profits, time and labor saved; beneficial effect on cows, a better product and easier, pleasanter work.

See your De Laval Agent or write for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company
NEW YORK 165 Broadway
CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO, 61 Beale Street

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

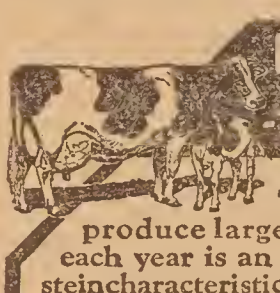
THE LOGICAL TIME
To Improve a Dairy Herd

Spring is the best time to improve your dairy herd for young stock grows rapidly and mature cows thrive.

The Jersey breed has a special appeal for the dairyman because she produces the highest quality milk at a low feed cost. Purebred foundation stock can still be purchased at very reasonable prices. Improve your herd by adding some choice individuals now.

Further information and assistance in locating stock will be supplied without cost to you. Write us today.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, Dept. E
324 West 23rd Street, New York



HOLSTEINS *-more Calves!*

The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holsteincharacteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.

Write for literature
The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

FORGE HILL FARM GUERNSEYS
Bull calves of Ne Plus Ultra and May Rose breeding
Herd Accredited
NEWBURGH, R. D. 3. NEW YORK

FEEDING PIGS

Spring Pigs for Sale
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE, also CHESTER & BERKSHIRE, all good blocky, large type stock
7 weeks old $5.75
8 to 10 weeks old 6.00
Will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on your approval, no charge for shipping crates.
P. S.—Also a few PURE BRED CHESTERS 7 to 8 weeks old $7 each.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

Next Sunday Plan to make a day of it and visit Bar None Ranch, Milking Shorthorn Herd. M. WHITNEY, BERLIN, N. Y.

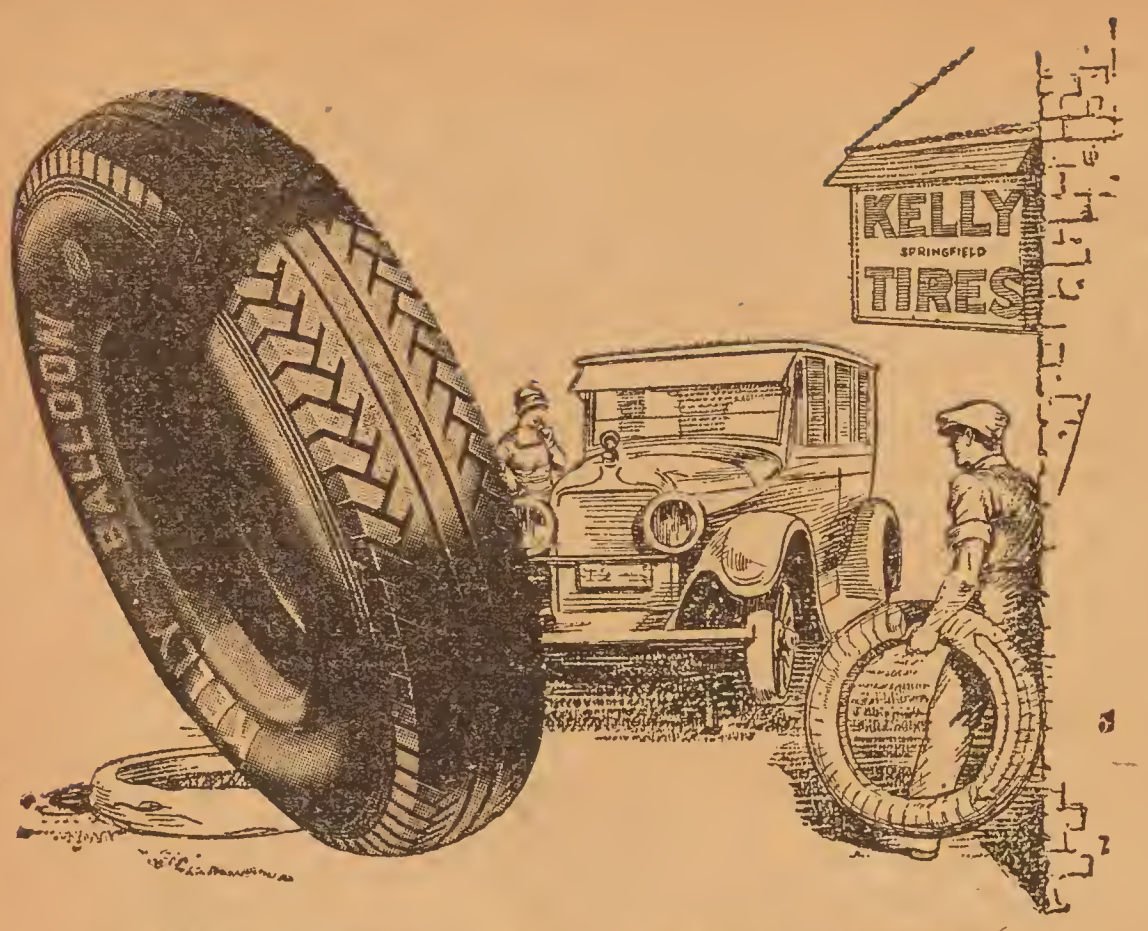
FOR GUERNSEY heifer calves practically pure, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

FEEDING PIGS

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval and you can keep them a week or 10 days. If you are not satisfied, you can return the pigs and your money will be returned.
No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone 0086.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each, 8 to 10 weeks old,, $6.25 each, pure bred Chesters $7.00. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT
Selected Spring Pigs
From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $7 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, $8 each.
CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.



Car owners expect more from Kellys–and they get it!

MORE people are buying Kelly-Springfield tires this year than in any year during the company's history.

The reason is not far to seek. The tires Kelly is building today are by far the best that ever have come out of the Kelly factory. This statement is not mere talk; it is an undeniable fact, as thousands of tire buyers can testify.

Car owners have learned to expect more from Kellys, and they are getting it—this year to an even greater extent than ever before.

Yet Kelly-Springfields don't cost any more than most other tires.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—
there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. NEW YORK

KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

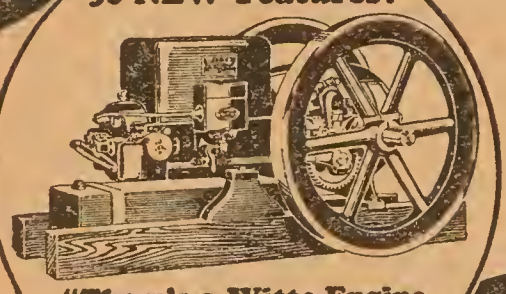
Only $5 Down buys a WITTE Engine
One Year To Pay—No Interest
Used All Over the World

I GUARANTEE the Witte Engine to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands and to save YOU one half the time, labor and cost of any job on your place. It will increase your profits $500.00 to $1000.00 a year. Used all over the world—Guaranteed for a Lifetime!

Small EASY Payments!

With my liberal EASY Terms the WITTE Engine will **pay for itself!** Runs on ANY fuel. Big surplus of power. Starts right off at 40 degrees below zero. Parts INTERCHANGEABLE. 4 Cycle, throttling governor, valve-in-head motor type. Semi-steel construction. Comes completely equipped with WICO magneto. 50 NEW features. Small Easy Payments. No interest. Write for new FREE book. Sizes 1½ to 30 H. P. Engines, also 3-in-1 Saw Rigs and Pump Outfits. Get my unheard of Lifetime GUARANTEE. Write TODAY.

50 NEW Features!



"There's a Witte Engine for every farm job"
1½ h.p. to 30 h.p engines Pumping Outfits—3-in-1 Saw Rig, Log and Tree Saw, etc.

Witte Engine Works, Dept. 18-05
Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Empire Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Write Today For Big New Book FREE

To benefit by our guarantee of ads
You must say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

The Rains Descended and the Floods Came

(*Continued from page 5*)

ferent great tributaries of the Mississippi, such as the Ohio and Missouri, usually come into this great trough at different times, and this last month was probably the only time in our recorded history when the flood from a dozen great rivers passed in at once. This year it rained all over thirty states at the same time. In result this flood has raised the river two to three feet above any known flood level, so that the volume of water is too great for some parts of the trough.

"Thus every weak point in these thousands of miles of levees is searched out by the swirling water pressing for outlet. These levees, which are the defense of thousands of homes, were built to give a margin of a foot or two above the highest previous flood. The building of hundreds of miles of levees made of dirt and 30 feet and more in height is a hereulean and costly business, which has taken millions of dollars and years of work. It was thought that a factor of safety of a foot or two above the highest of former floods was ample. Yet it has not been enough to give security against this flood which, as I have said, is two to three feet above all history. But all along the levees a gigantic battle is in progress to raise them before the crest is reached. ****

Battle Passes Southward

"In the miles of river below Vicksburg which has not yet been reached by the crest of the flood the battle to control from breaks in the levees is still on.

"At the great city of New Orleans 500,000 people live below the level of the river. But their safety has been practically assured by a cut in the levee just below the city at a point where a part of the river can be diverted into the Gulf of Mexico. Thereby a monumental catastrophe to that city has been averted.

"But the influence of this cut in the levees on the flood spends itself a few miles above the city, and there is no opportunity for relief in this same fashion to scores of thousands in farms and villages in southern Arkansas and Louisiana. Their only protection is that the levees shall be built higher and before the flood crest reaches them.

All Ask "Will the Levees Hold?"

"The question in the mind of every man in these districts tonight is, 'Will the levees hold against the approaching crest?'

"The United States engineers and the local communities have thousands of men strung mile upon mile working in long strings like ants piling the levees higher and higher. Everything humanly possible is being done by men of magnificent courage and skill. It is a great battle against the incoming rush, and in every home behind the battle line there is apprehension and anxiety.***

"We receive constant suggestion that all the people behind the threatened lines should be moved out in advance. But people do not and cannot surrender their crops, their cattle, their homes, until the battle is lost. We cannot order them to leave for we must not impose the suffering which is inseparable from abandonment of everything they hold dear until the battle is lost.

Forces of Relief Ready

"But if our engineers should fail in the fight at any section to hold the lines, the forces of relief are tonight mobilized for instant action at every point.***

"Thousands more must be moved to high ground to be placed in great camps to be fed, clothed, sheltered, safeguarded in health and ultimately resettled in life. The organization is ready for any event and we shall have a great increase of burden upon the charity of the nation. But, as I have said, the story of what this slowly moving flood crest will bring cannot be known for another week, but we do know what lies in the track behind it.

"Today some 3,000 are homeless in each of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee and 20,000 or 30,000 in the State of Missouri. One hundred and sixty thousand are flooded in Arkansas and 150,000 in Mississippi. Some thousand of them still cling to the upper floors of their flooded villages, thousands have been collected in camps upon the tops of the levees and other thousands in camps upon high ground.***

"Even if the flood be not extended by the breaking of more levees the calamity is an appalling one. These hundreds of thousands must not alone receive food, clothing, shelter and medical attention but they must be restarted in life again. Houses, furniture, implements, seed, food for animals must be found after the crisis is passed.

"The people of the South are giving and giving again. They are not rich. Many villages and towns have had their populations doubled by destitute refugees. Their resources are exhausted with this the first week. They have already given more than any of our Northern neighbors will ever be called upon to give. Six millions of acres of land have already been flooded. Over $200,000,000 damage has already been done. The cattle and mules have been drowned by the thousands and the seed has been swept away. The land in the flooded districts will be under water for a month or six weeks. The camps must be maintained for that time. Immediately the land is drained planting must be done again.***

Asks for Increased Support

"No man can charge the fate of these unfortunate people to any failure upon their own part. Their burden is an appeal to the charity of their countrymen. Our country has been greatly blessed by Almighty God. More millions of our homes tonight rest without fear of the health and life of our little ones than in any nation in the world. But a catastrophe has come to the people of our South.

"We, the American people, have created a great national organization that should ever be ready for great emergencies. The American National Red Cross is that organization. And this, your organization, is doing its duty effectively and efficiently. It is your hand carrying out the will of your great heart. It asks you to enlarge your support that it shall not fail."

All relief for flood sufferers is in charge of the Red Cross. If you can possibly spare even a few cents, give it to your local Red Cross chapter immediately or, if you wish, send it to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and we will turn it over to the Red Cross with your name.

The consumption of lumber will become greater rather than less, thus insuring an increasing market for timber. At the present time nine-tenths of our lumber is being furnished by land owners in distant states, while our timberlands are, in general, being neglected and abused.—New Jersey Agr. Expt. Station.

Truthful Harry—I've walked forty miles today, ma'am!
Lady—Splendid! You really must push on and try to make a record!
—London Opinion.

The Oldest A.A. Reader

(*Continued from page* 5)

was born in 1850 and we still have two bound volumes of the paper, beginning with September 1856, which belonged to my father, Curtis Thurston. It was one of his favorite papers and has been in our home almost continuously ever since. It now comes in the name of my son, H. O. Thurston with subscription paid up to July 1932.

I like it because it really helps the farmer solve his problems and always has up-to-date suggestions. Another good feature is the exposing of fraudulent advertising. One always feels safe in answering any advertisements printed therein. May it have many more years of prosperity!—Joseph S. Thurston, Athens, Pa.

* * *

Fifty-Two "Chestnuts" a Year

I FIRST read the Agriculturist in 1864. My grandfather took it and took great pride in the fact that I could read it at the age of five.

I also read an old copy of the *Genesee Farmer* which my mother treasured and probably kept until she died at the age of seventy-six. I first subscribed for the A.A. in 1883 and have not been without it since. I like the way it takes up farm problems and caters to the farmer's needs; I like its clean advertising and its moral tone; its insurance, the way it tackles frauds and insecure investments, the way it takes hold of farm legislation, its fight against the milk barons. Then, too, it gives us a bit of choice fun every week and all for the modest price of a cent and a quarter; why, the fifty-two good laughs a year are worth more than a hundred visits from the doctor at two to four dollars a visit.

I've been thinking that each subscriber should get a new one, to show his appreciation of the old A.A. Now Mr. Editor get busy; call in the circulation manager and give us a special rate for two new subscribers to be paid out of our own funds. Come on folks lets double the circulation of our old friend the A.A.—W. B. Sutton, Wyoming, Pa.

* * *

Father a Soldier in Mexican War

IT was way back in 1864 when I first had the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to read. Books were not very plentiful in many homes in those days, and magazines and papers were not either. How I did long for a good library.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST seems now like an old friend to me and although I have not read it continually since 1864, from time to time I have had a chance to read it. My father was a soldier in the Mexican War and received for bounty many acres of land in the West. That land he exchanged for an estate known as the Old Hudson property so my early girlhood was spent there. That place had a wonderful fine old house, with a large hall and winding staircase, and fireplaces. There was a splendid orchard, and there were cherry trees and pear trees and many chestnut trees. With this property went, as was the old time custom, a seat in the church and many a Sunday afternoon I spent learning my seven Bible verses to repeat at Sunday School after the church service.

There was a creek, too, below the orchard which was my delight and I had a playhouse right in the middle of it on a large flat rock. There I used to draw pictures on the flat stones but the cows and the sheep were far from being as fine as those in the Agriculturist from which I took most of my patterns. That farm seemed to be in the center of nowhere, or as we used to say, "ten miles from a lemon". The only educational advantage was a district school about two miles distant. There I wrote my first poem and read it for a school composition. It was afterwards printed in a paper. Near the schoolhouse was a post office. There was no store. The post office was kept in a shoe shop by an old man whom we called Uncle Sam. He mended boots and shoes and also made some to sell, and kept second hand magazines and candy, large round gray-colored Jackson balls that we eagerly bought with our pennies. The post office boxes were just square wooden places with letters of the alphabet on them, so all the surnames commencing with A had one box and those beginning with B had another and so on through. When school was out for night, we all rushed down and crowded into the post office until Uncle Sam exasperated with so much racket declared he would sew our mouths up with his awl and so he got rid of us.

I was a great reader and three not very thick papers were not enough for me so whenever I could scrape up five cents I persuaded my younger brother to ride down to Uncle Sam's and buy me a Harper's magazine. When I was about fifteen, my father decided to change his business so our family moved into a large village and there I attended an academy, but you may be sure I never forgot those early days spent on the old Hudson farm or the friendly face of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—Ida L. Morton, South Edmeston, N. Y.

INFERIOR quality often hides behind a mask of mere surface goodness.

For example, a shoe has two soles. But do you ever ask, do you ever stop to think—"What is behind the outer sole? What is the second sole?"

We cut apart several shoes that *looked like* Ward's—shoes made to sell for 25 cents less. The second sole was made of leather that cost 20 cents per pair. *When the first sole is worn out, the second sole will "disappear" with a few days' wear.*

Ward's second sole is made of 45 cent leather—as sturdy and strong and long-wearing as the outer sole.

The price of the inferior shoes is *seemingly* lower than Ward's. A quarter can be saved in cash, but at a loss of two dollars in *serviceability*.

At Ward's "we never sacrifice quality to make a seemingly low price." For fifty-five years this has been the Golden Rule policy back of every article we have sold.

We do not adulterate, "skimp," or use inferior substitutes to take a few cents off the price.

Ward's prices are as low as reliable merchandise can be sold—always. And no merchandise power in the world can buy at lower prices than Ward's!

Over 60 million dollars in cash is used to buy goods in the largest quantities to secure low prices. But we never make a price a few cents lower by sacrificing *service* and *your satisfaction*.

A Price too low—makes the Cost too great.

Use Your Ward Catalogue for Greater Savings

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

Mortar for Chimney

Please let me know how to make good mortar for making a small brick chimney."—G. J.

FARMERS Bulletin 1230—"Chimneys and Fireplaces" recommends that mortar used for chimney construction should be made of one bag of Portland cement and 25 pounds (one-half bag) of hydrated lime thoroughly mixed dry, to which should be added three times its volume (about four cubic feet) of clean sand, with just enough water to make it work easily under the trowel. If dry hydrated lime is not available, one-half cubic foot of well slaked lime putty may be substituted for it. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on request from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—I. W. D.

Building A Cistern

We wish to build a cistern under the porch. How can we protect it so it will not freeze during the winter.

A CISTERN located under the porch would be more or less sheltered anyway. I should think if you had the top of the cistern one foot below ground, you would not be bothered, or if you didn't wish it covered with earth, put the top two feet below ground and in the fall fill it over the top with two feet of leaves or straw. Either installation should protect the cistern satisfactorily.—F. S. B.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the May prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80
2	Fluid Cream		2.15
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.30	2.10
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for May, 1926, was $2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The April surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER MARKET STILL WORKING LOWER

CREAMERY SALTED	May 3	Apr. 26	May 4, 1926
Higher than extra	45½-46	48 -48½	40 -40½
Extra (92 sc)	45 -	-47½	39½-
84-91 score	40 -44½	44½-47	35½-39
Lower G'ds	38 -39	43½-44	34½-35

The butter market is continuing to work to lower levels. Fortunately the change is taking place without any severe hardship to business. It is generally agreed that we were on an entirely too high a level for the season of the year. Chicago has been considerably under New York and with the approach of the grass season it is to be expected that prices would recede. In spite of the fact that the market has slipped back from 2 to 2½c from last week we are still 5½c above last year's prices.

At the close of the week ending April 30th the market was in a very firm position and when it opened on May 2nd there were some who were of the opinion that the decline had been too sharp. On Tuesday, the 3rd, there was a temporary shortage and for a while it was thought that prices would react. However, more stock arrived and the trade was satisfied to continue on the present levels.

In view of the critical condition of the market, buyers are naturally reluctant to take any more than immediate trade needs. No one is anticipating any future requirements. In order to keep stocks moving the chain stores have started a drive by offering butter bargains. At first there was not much response but as we go to press the indications are that this is beginning to have an effect. This will relieve the increased receipts, many of which have been coming out of the south and southwest.

Produetion is on the increase and already we are hearing complaints of grassy and garlicy flavor. As a result receivers are extremely cautious in making deals and there is a great eall for official inspection.

MORE FRESH CHEESE ARRIVING

STATE FLATS	May 3	Apr. 26	May 4, 1926
Fresh Fancy	22-22½	23-	-20
Fresh Av'ge	—-—	—-—	18½-19
Held Fancy	27-28	27-28	26 -28
Held Av'ge	25-26½	25-26½	25 -26

Cheese produetion is on the increase. The New York market is apparently not ready for much of an increase for trade is slow on new and fresh goods. On eontrast to this condition, western New York is actually above par with the Metropolitan district. Keen eompetition for stock in the western part of the state has resulted in prices considerably above prompt selling prices here.

The New York market is more interested in the better qualities of old cheese, supplies of which are short of those compared with those of a year ago. In view of the freer supplies and nothing more than a moderate inquiry, priees have shown an easier trend. Undoubtedly the butter market has also had some effect on the cheese dealers.

MEDIUM GRADE EGGS EASIER

NEARBY WHITE	May 3	Apr. 26	May 4, 1926
Selected Extras	31 -33	31 -33	37-38
Extra Firsts	29 -30	-30	36-
Av'ge Extras	28 -28½	28½-29	34-35
Firsts	26½-27½	27 -28	32-33
Gathered	26 -28½	26 -29	30-34
Pullets	23 -25	23 -25	30-30½
BROWNS			
Fancy	28 -32	28 -32	35-37

Medium and well graded eggs have weakened slightly in view of the heavy receipts that have been arriving in New York City. Supplies from all sections have been heavy and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find ready outlets at existing quotations.

The storage deal is now in full force and unfortunately nearbys are not getting a great deal of attention. Most of the operators are inclined to do business with Pacific Coast whites. The reason for this is that the cost of rehandling nearby eggs to put them in shape for storage is too high. Too many nearby eggs show blood spots and other imperfections and this necessitates candling and repacking. The Pacific Coast whites receive this strict grading in the packing houses in the west and consequently the operators turn to those lines. Of course, these comments apply to the intermediate and lower grades.

Fancy grades, on the other hand are meeting a more active trade. In fact some real choice lines are working out at a slight premium. There is almost always a good demand for high grade strictly fresh eggs, but the buyers of these goods are extremely critical and it takes a good man to make the grade.

At this time it is to the shipper's advantage to meet these strict grading requirements for it only takes a few poor eggs in a crate to throw an entire lot of good ones into a lower classification. It is very advisable to candle the eggs carefully and use those showing blood spots and other imperfections for home consumption or for local trade.

LIVE POULTRY A SHADE BETTER

FOWLS	May 3	Apr. 26	May 4, 1926
Colored	28-30	-28	34-38
Leghorn	30-31	-28	36-38
BROILERS			
Colored	40-48	33-43	45-55
Leghorn	20-35	20-35	35-45
DUCKS, Nearby	-27	-27	31-34

The live poultry market is a shade better than it was a week ago. However, the demand is more for medium weights to light fowls. Very heavy fowls are not wanted and they can only be sold at a sacrifice. The broiler market has improved where colored stock is concerned. Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds are selling anywhere from 43 to 48c. Fancy large Roeks would undoubtedly bring 50c if they were here but none have been received.

Leghorns on the other hand are not doing a bit better than they were last week. Small stock of chippy size finds it difficult to bring more than 20c a pound. Good size Leghorns weighing over a pound and a half have been selling readily at 35c. Those from a pound to a pound and a half, have been selling anywhere from 25 to 30c with lighter weights 20c and under.

The whole trend of the live poultry market is not extremely good. It seems to be downward. The trouble is there is more live poultry in the country than the market actually demands. We have been expecting this for a high egg market such as we have had for the last couple of years is bound to cause a reaction such as has set in. Naturally the thing for the nearby man to do is to cut corners wherever he can and at the same time maintain production at the lowest cost figure and ship only quality stock.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

The grain markets have shown a marked upward trend. Foreign buying of wheat has been responsible. There has been a very strong export demand for cash wheat at seaboard. At the same time the weather conditions in the west have had their influence. Weather has delayed operations in the spring wheat territory at the same time the flood conditions in the eorn belt are increasing apprehension.

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	May 3	Apr. 26	Last Year
Wheat	1.39⅜	1.33⅜	1.58¼
Corn	.75⅜	.71⅞	.71
Oats	.47⅝	.44½	.40¼
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.54⅜	1.47⅜	1.88¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.93⅛	.89½	.88½
Oats, No. 2	.59	.54	.52½

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Apr. 30	Apr. 23	May 1, 1926
Gr'd Oats	32.50	32.50	30.50
Sp'g Bran	——	32.00	31.00
H'd Bran	34.50	34.00	32.00
Stand'd Mids	33.00	32.50	30.00
Soft W. Mids	38.50	38.00	34.00
Flour Mids	35.50	35.50	32.50
Red Dog	38.50	38.00	35.00
Wh. Hominy	31.00	29.50	29.75
Yel. Hominy	30.50	29.50	29.75
Corn Meal	32.50	32.50	31.00
Gluten Feed	34.00	33.50	37.25
Gluten Meal	46.00	45.50	47.25
36% C. S. Meal	36.00	35.00	36.00
41% C. S. Mael	39.00	37.50	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	41.50	39.00	39.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.50	47.00	52.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

OLD POTATOES HIGHER

STATE	May 3	Apr. 26	May 4, 1926
150 lb. sack	——	3.00-3.15	7.00-7.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	——	3.65-3.85	——
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	4.75-5.00	3.50-3.75	7.50-8.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	5.60-6.00	4.15-4.40	9.25-9.75
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	5.25-5.00	4.50-5.00	8.50-8.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	6.25-6.50	5.50-6.00	——

The old potato market took a jump during the past week and prices advanced on both Maines and Long Islands. One of the reasons for this was the tightening up of the market on Floridas. A week ago we reported fanciest Southern potatoes were selling for $6 with an occasional sale at $6.25. By the 30th supplies of southern stock dried up with the result that prices advanced $1 a barrel. This naturally added firmness to the whole market and incidentally helped nearby stock.

Supplies of Floridas since the 30th have been extremely light and prices on those goods have strengthened considerably so that by the 3rd No. 1 Florida Spaulding Rose were bringing $7.75 for the top notch price and with most of the No. 1 at $7.50.

The most unfortunate factor is that there were no state potatoes here to enjoy the increase, the only old potatoes on hand, being Maines and Long Islands. Just how long this condition is going to exist, no one knows. Undoubtedly the situation in the Mississippi valley is exerting a marked influence on the southern markets. Not enough States were on hand on May 3, to warrant quotations.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

The hay market is still riding along on the same level, timothy No. 1 selling at $26, No. 2 $24 to $25, and No. 3 at $22 to $23. Light clover mixed is also on the same level at $24 to $25 for No. 1, $23 to $24 for No. 2 and $21 to $22 for No. 3. The demand has been good for top grades in large bales. Rye straw has become firmer and is back to $23 to $24 again.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves are a bit stronger than they were a week ago. Strictly prime marks sold for $13 a hundred on the 3rd with most of the fair to good stock bringing anywhere from $11.25 to $12.50. Occasionally a strictly choice bunch of stock was reported at $13.50. Common marks sold anywhere from $5.50 to $6.

The market has been steady on steers, considering quantity with choice to prime $11.50 to $12, other stock from medium up to choice from $10.45 to $11.50. Other poor stock down as low as $8.

The demand has been quite active for bulls, heavy fat states selling from $7.25 to $7.40 with a few extra choice head as high as $7.60, medium weights from $6.25 to $6.75, light weights $5.25 to $5.75, common stock down as low as $4.

Although the cow market has been steady, the demand has been nothing to brag about. Heavy fat states selling from $5.50 to $6 with a few selected ones at 25c premium. Mediums are $4.50 to $5, cutters $3.75 to $4.50. canners $2.25 to $3.50 depending on finish, reactors from $3.75 to $6, depending on age and quality.

Spring lambs weighing from 75 to 80 pounds have been selling at $20 a hundred. Very few can qualify for the top weight. Yearling lambs have been selling at $16 as a top, most of the arrivals bringing anywhere from $12 to $15.50.

The lamb market has been steady but demand has only been fair. Live hogs are steady. Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds selling from $12 to $13.75, with heavier weights ranging downward as low as $9.75 for real low marks.

Country dressed veal is meeting dull trade and the light receipts have been ample to take care of the light demand. There is very little strictly choice stock arriving. Generally prime stuff has been bringing from 17c to 18c although an occasional fancy mark might bring a slight advance. Anything that is common to good has been selling from 8 to 16c. Hot house lambs that are prime are still selling from $11 to $13 with fair to good stock from $8 to $10.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *from the Market News Service, U. S. D. A.*

Upward tendencies were the rule in farm produce markets early in May. Grain and cotton were the leaders. Feeds and livestock gained slightly. Butter dropped and recovered. Potatoes advanced sharply. Most other lines at least held their own.

Perhaps the flood had something to do with the rising trend although supplies of most lines continued in usual quantities. Actual damage by overflow seems to apply chiefly to cotton and other staple erops. Not many large produce shipping points are included in the flooded region as outlined in the news reports. Transportation has been held back at some points.

Wheat went up a few cents on export buying and the other grains followed suit to some extent, as they often do. Winter wheat crops look well in the West. Spring wheat planting was delayed by weather. Outlook for the grain export trade continues fair to good, although Europe seems to have good erops eoming. Nothing much has happened in the hay and feed markets, which are dull and quiet. Cottonseed meal tends higher in response to reports of loss by the flood.

Further reports of crop damage in producing sections tended to advance the wholesale price of most fruits and vegetables early in May.

Rumors of rapidly diminishing supplies of old potatoes, especially in Maine and in the West, coupled with lighter shipments of new stock from Texas and reports of flood damage in the Arkansas River Valley and elsewhere, all helped to boost the priee of northern and southern stock. Florida potatoes advaneed $2 per barrel at shipping points in the Hastings district.

Trade in wool on the Boston market continued quiet with buyers' hesitation attributed to their desire to await outeome of London sales scheduled to open in May.

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Among the Farmers

News From Chenango and Delaware Counties

A FEW miles up the Susquehanna about sunrise, several miles along the Unadilla from its mouth, then over the divide into the Chenango, thence along that stream and over again into the Oneida Creek Valley, making it all before ten in the morning, gives one an interesting trip and a pretty general bird's eye view of much of New York's best dairy section. It is not all dairying, of course. There is a real potato section as a diversification to dairying and another where peas and similar products give some cash additions to help pay expenses and taxes.

Both northern Chenango and Madison Counties do quite a bit in the cash crop line, but dairying is the foundation all the way along. It was almost May first and I think we will have to say that the spring is backward. Some sowing has been done but mostly it is to do, although plowing is about over. Harrowing is in order and in some sections quite a bit of it is done by tractors. In many cases the tractor doesn't get so many votes for plowing as for handling the harrow. Horses are still in demand and will be.

Potatoes Grown on Uplands

Generally in this region potatoes are most popular on upland, that is free from stones or reasonably so. It is a soil to grow them and they get the quality. Occasionally a man grows from two thousand to five thousand bushels each year. Growing peas is more likely to be on the low lands and not infrequently on gravelly or sandy soil. It didn't pay last year and that may mean that this year is a good time to expand the business a little. However it is a crop that has uncertainties and doubtless is one for the experienced grower.

Farmers are a little more optimistic although not making money. Dairymen are perhaps on the soundest basis, but they are decidedly anxious about the outcome of the unity organization movement and respecting the western milk invasion. They do not have the same confidence in the city board of health that they had some months ago and are fearful of political influences. Thus far I have heard but little said about the idea of making milk a public utility, but I know it is regarded doubtfully.

A Limestone Region

It is something of a question which of these various localities, be it upland or valley, that I saw on this trip that I would most strongly recommend. That Stockbridge valley has a good look and it grows alfalfa readily—indeed that vicinity sends out thousands of car loads of limestone from its hillsides, not only for road material but ground fine to use in other sections for advancing clover and alfalfa.

Another item of some consequence is that of poultry keeping. So many poultry houses as we saw and many of them large, capacity for two, three or five thousand layers is not uncommon. Seven thousand young chicks was the report at one farm. This man doesn't expect to go out of business evidently. Occasionally, there is a new hen house going up but these are not very common. The vacant hen house is less of a rarity, and those filled to capacity are not infrequent. Evidently the recent trend for lower return to poultrymen is having its effect. The small poultryman, it was observed, is having a rather hard time. The specialist may be more fortunate.—H. H. Lyon.

Dairymen to Meet in Oneonta, May 14

A BIG mass meeting of dairy farmers will be held in the Armory in the city of Oneonta on May 14, beginning at 10 A. M. The speakers will be Peter G. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Producers' Program Committee, Professor E. S. Savage of the State College of Agriculture, Fred Boshart, President of Sheffield Producers, George W. Slocum, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Truman Cole, representing independent producers, and other representative milk producers. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss milk problems in general and the menace of Western milk in particular. It is expected that hundreds of dairymen from several counties will attend.

D. H. Horton, New Head of Farmingdale Poultry Department

D. H. HORTON, for the past three years Supervisor of the New York State Egg Laying Contest at the Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, has been appointed head of the Institute Poultry Department. He takes the place of C. E. Lee, who resigned April 15th to accept a position with the Beacon Milling Company of Cayuga, N. Y., large manufacturers of poultry feeds.

Mr. Horton will still retain active supervision of the Egg Laying Contest.

Farmers Cooperate on Corn Borer Campaign

E. VICTOR UNDERWOOD, who is one of those who has charge of the campaign against the corn borer in New York State, made the interesting comment recently that there had been no opposition whatever on the part of farmers in the fight against this dangerous enemy of corn and that on the other hand, every farmer even when put to great inconvenience had done everything possible to cooperate.

Mr. Underwood also pointed out that one of the good effects of the corn borer campaign is that it is teaching farmers to do a better job of plowing. Demonstrations of better plowing have been held in many counties in the corn borer section in order to show how to turn under well corn stubble and other rubbish where the corn borer might breed.

Will Attempt to Unite on Farm Relief

FREDERICK BRINKMANN of the National Grange and Chester Grey of the American Farm Bureau Federation, have announced that a conference of the executive heads of the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Grange and the Farmers Union will be held in Washington next October, in an effort to formulate a unified program of farm relief legislature. It is hoped that this program will be ratified by the conventions of the three organizations so that it can be presented to Congress at the next session.

Chautauqua Hires County Forester

CHAUTAUQUA County through the cooperation of a number of organizations has hired James E. Davis, a graduate of the Department of Forestry of the New York State College of Agriculture as the first county extension forester in the United States. It is suggested that this type of service may become as wide spread as that of the county farm bureau.

To Study Farm Electrification

THE Farm Electrification Research Council of New York State which is studying the problem of farm electrification recently met in Schenectady. Reports were given on the work already done as well as plans for the coming summer and fall. The old heating plant at the State College of Agriculture will be wired and used for experiments in threshing, hoisting, drying, grading, cleaning, grinding and mixing of various kinds of grain by electricity. It is hoped that it will be possible to make tests on hay curing by electricity this coming summer.

Professor McCurdy with the assistance of the Portland Cement Association will build a milk cooling tank with two inch insulation for testing as to its efficiency. Professor Weaver of the Poultry Department will study the economic use of electric incubators and brooder. Plans are already under way for studying insect control by use of electric light at the Geneva experiment station.

The National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture has undertaken the preparation of a farm wiring manual so that farmers will have reliable instructions and information to insure that their farms shall be properly wired to avoid risks of fire losses.

Notes from Tioga County

A DEED from Herman A. Saddlemire and wife to the State of New York, conveying property known as the Newark Valley Trout Ponds has been filed for record in the Tioga County clerks office. This property will be used by the State as a rearing station for brook trout and will be made one of the show places of the Southern Tier. It is estimated that about five or six million trout will be reared here each year.

In the early seventies these trout ponds were the scene of all sorts of gatherings and picnics and the grounds were finely fitted for the occasions. It was a favorite amusement place for the young folks for many years, but has not been used much of late.

On April 19, 1880, your correspondent took a sleigh ride. It had rained the day before but during the night the rain turned to snow and it snowed hard most of the day. Along in the afternoon we hitched the team on the long sleigh and we all loaded in. The sleigh box was of good height and had a high dashboard, but the snow pushed along ahead of the sleigh until it crowded over the dashboard into the box, so that it had to be scooped out with a shovel. The sleigh runners left a trail of water where they went through the snow. We had already sown a part of the oat crop as there had been some good warm weather. There was a lot of snow that winter and the winter before.

A large black bear, a white swan and several deer have been seen lately in this county and now near the north boundary, a lynx is reported to be in hiding. Cattle have been killed and hogs bitten.—Mrs. C. A. B.

Artificial light will stimulate the egg production of normal hens. It makes little difference to which end of the natural day it is added.

County Notes

Steuben County—The hum of the tractor is very familiar. Some are trying out the new two-way plow on sidehill land. We are not sure it will be practicable. Nothing is growing very much as the days are so cool and nights so frosty farmers are not in any hurry about seeding. Buckwheat that was left out all winter is being drawn, some fed to hens and some threshed. Live veal calves are the lowest for years 10 cents a pound, eggs 22 cents to 24 cents.—C. H. E.

Essex County—Two weeks of warm weather without rain dried out the land rapidly. April 22 rain came followed by colder weather, with frosts and snow in some places. Farmers are working the land and some sowing has been done. Fresh cows are bringing $85 to $100. Veals dressed, are 18 cents a pound, eggs 30 cents a dozen, potatoes, $1 to $2 per bushel according to condition and variety. Young pigs $5 each. Many rented farms have changed tenants.—M. E. B.

Notes from West Virginia

The heavy frost and freeze on April 24 and 25 has killed all or nearly all of the fruit in this section. Apples, peaches and pears seem to be all killed as well as most of the strawberries. Some grow everbearing strawberries which are likely to bloom again.—A. J. L.

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For Information

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Mexicans Are Fighting Their Way Out

(*Continued from page 2*)

our association, C. A. Cobb, of Atlanta, Ga., was surprised and delighted to find that the director of the school was Enrique Muiras, an old schoolmate and graduate of the Mississippi Agricultural College.

The problem of these agricultural schools is very different from that of such schools in the United States and is being met in a very different and a very practical way. In the first place few of the boys who come to these schools can read and write. Hence much of the time in their three-year course is of necessity devoted to these fundamentals. No boy is accepted who is not willing to work and work hard. One half of the day is devoted to study and the other half to actual farming in groups of ten boys. All the work on the farm, except supervision, is done by the boys, from milking the large herd of cows and caring for the chickens to tending and harvesting the crops. In addition ten boys are assigned land, loaned money to cultivate and plant it and have the proceeds for themselves after paying the loan and other expenses. They are encouraged to save and thus have something to start with. In this operation they are taught cooperation which they are later to practice as we shall see. We saw several boys working with the cows and chickens with a book at hand. The boys are of course, more or less selected. They pay no board or tuition, except the work they do for the school. The director expects to make the school self-supporting, though I think this is doubtful.

More Schools Will Be Opened

The government plans to have one such school in each state. Three more are projected for the coming year, making seven which will be actually in operation at the end of President Calles' administration. These schools are the pet project of the President. Already there are nearly 700 boys attending the schools, which will surely mean much to the future of the Republic. These schools are a real and permanent achievement. Out of them will come intelligent farm leadership for the future.

This is the first of two articles by Mr. Burritt on Mexico as a New York State farmer actually saw it. The second, dealing with land banks, cooperatives, etc., will appear in an early issue.

Geneva Recommends Fruit Varieties

DR. HEDRICK of the State Experiment Station at Geneva recommends the following varieties of stone fruits for planting in New York State. Each list is arranged in the order of ripening with the earliest varieties listed first.

Peaches—Greensboro, Carman, Belle of Georgia, Rochester, J. H. Hale, Elberta, Wilma, Crosby, and Smock. Most of these varieties are well known to New York fruit growers, but the Wilma will be a stranger to some. This is an Elberta seedling and prolongs the season for that popular type of peach.

Plums—Abundance, Burbank, Bradshaw, Reine Claude, Italian Prune, Grand Duke, Imperial Epineuse, and French Damson.

Sour Cherries—Early Richmond, Montmorency, Chase, and English Morello.

Sweet Cherries—Seneca, Governor Wood, Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Schmidt, Yellow Spanish, Lambert and Windsor.

Nectarines—Hunter and Victoria.

Work of the cow testing associations has shown that most herds contain some cows capable of greater production than is permitted by their feeding.—Ohio Experiment Station.

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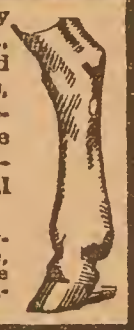

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Made in all colors for all purposes at
WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES
INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards and our FREE DELIVERY OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America. Est. 1842
252 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

30 Days FREE Trial
1927 bicycles direct from factory on approval. Save $10 to $15. Many models. *Tires*, sundries at Factory Prices. Write today for catalog and *marvelous offers*.
MEAD Cycle Co., Dept. T-205 CHICAGO

When writing advertisers
Be sure to say that you saw it
in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

HARRIS TESTED COD LIVER OIL

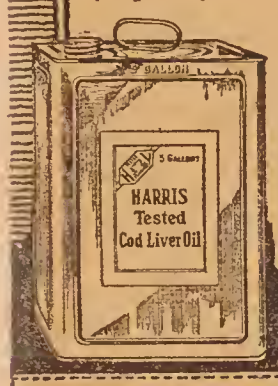
A Five Gallon Can for only $8.00

HERE'S a special offer to make you acquainted with the quality of Harris pure tested Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Dr. Harris was with the Conn. Experiment Station for five years. The Harris Laboratories were the *first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen. Careful tests show that Norwegian, refined cod liver oil is *best* for your flocks. It's rich in Vitamines A and D.

The Harris Laboratories *do not* sell mixed starchy feeds containing cod liver oil—for experiment stations have shown that the oil becomes worthless in 22 days.

Be on the safe side—mix Harris Tested Cod Liver Oil with your feed—and *mix it frequently.*



Sold by your dealer or direct—30 gals., freight collect, $32.00; 5 gals., express collect, $9.00; 1 gal., postpaid, $2.50.

Write for FREE Booklet.

THE HARRIS LABORATORIES
Tuckahoe, New York

Special offer with this coupon only, Cash or C. O. D.—5 gallons for $8.00, express collect.

Name .....

Address.....

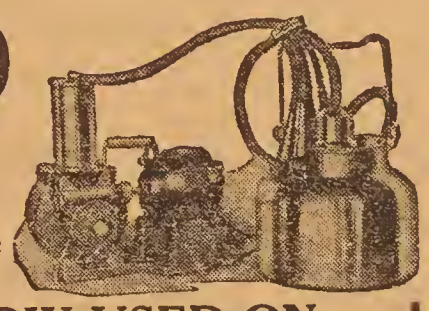
Fords *Milker*

Electric or Gas Engine

$90

Single unit

Complete



NOW USED ON PRIZE HERDS

Send for our FREE Booklet No. 48

Fords Milker is used by thousands of farmers who are getting more and premium-priced milk with it. Cows like it. Used on prize herds. Saves time and hard work, easy to operate and clean. Designed by men who have spent a lifetime in the business. Made with heavy aluminum pails, and best materials throughout. Does better work, lasts longer, and costs less.

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Send for Booklet No. 48.

Distributors: Write for open territory.

Myers-Sherman Company
213-15 N. Desplaines Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS Rocks, Reds and Leghorns $10.00 per 100, all A No. 1 chicks from high producers. We can fill orders on short notice.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.

Fifteen Leading Breeds of Day Old Chicks
8c and up. Catalogue free. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Write
H.C. Houseworth Farms & Hatchery
Port Trevorton, Pa.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM, - PORT TREVORTON, PA.

Bad Habits Cause Trouble

How They Are Prevented at Farmingdale

DURING the past few weeks the Poultry Department has received a comparatively large number of requests for information relative to the curing of certain vicious habits of poultry, principally toe picking and feather pulling in growing chicks and picking at the vents of laying birds.

Cannibalism in some cases may be caused by a deficiency of some element in the feed, but in the majority of the cases that have come to our attention the feed formulas are entirely satisfactory.

Give Plenty of Hopper Space

Growing chicks in large numbers, especially indoors, require an entirely different method of management than when the hen was used as both a brooder and incubator. Plenty of hopper space should be provided, affording a maximum consumption of dry mash. It is difficult to measure the amount of feeding space required, in inches or feet, for as the chicks grow, additional hoppers are needed. Space should be provided so that at least one-half of the flock may eat mash comfortably at one time. Even with the best of care, chicks will pick at each other's toes and feathers until blood appears. Once chickens taste blood they will keep picking until the victim is dead.

Any method that succeeds in stopping the trouble, consists, for the most part, in diverting the chicks' attention to some other activity. Feeding of scratch grain in the litter four or five times a day often helps. Feed sparingly except the last feed at night. A fairly common remedy is to hang a few small pieces of fresh or dried meat where the chicks must jump for them.

Green Feed Important

Supplying green food or, better yet, getting the chicks outdoors is strongly recommended. In severe outbreaks of cannibalism it may be advisable to darken the brooder house for a few days, except at feeding time. An interesting method was pieces of a newspaper were scattered about the brooder house and were immediately seized upon by the chicks and carried from one part of the house to another in an effort to find a secluded corner in which to enjoy the latest news. Their curiosity got the better of their good manners and every chick in the house was determined to get the piece of newspaper. In the excitement that followed toe picking was forgotten.

In extreme cases of feather pulling, the affected parts of the birds should be painted with tar, roofing cement or undiluted coal tar disinfectant.

In cases of vent picking by adult birds the best remedy is to darken the nests by hanging bags part way across the openings or to arrange the nests so that the entrance is at the back of the nest, away from the light.—D. H. Horton, Head Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Farmingdale Institute of Applied Agriculture.

passed certain definite specifications laid down by the State College of Agriculture that indicate heavy laying capacity.

At various times, trained poultrymen employed by the colleges of agriculture, examine flocks at various times of the year. They have a certain set of prescribed rules that they follow and when a hen meets these rules and specifications, she is certified.

No Way to Tell Sex of Eggs

We do not believe that you would be wise in taking much stock in what the gentleman says. His statement that he can tell whether an egg contains a pullet or a cockerel is absolutely ridiculous. It is impossible to make any certain determination. There have been countless fake devices put on the market to determine this but they have been proven frauds. One fellow was easily caught when a china egg was placed in a machine and it indicated that it contained a female chick. There are some people who claim that they can tell the sex of eggs but when they

(*Continued on page* 16)

Certified Chicks Better Than Common

I would like to know what difference there is between a certified chick and the common run of chicks. I have 500 certified chicks which I gave 18 cents each for. There is a man selling chicks around here for 10 cents each, which he claims are just as good as so-called certified chicks. Would you say for a man who keeps chickens just to sell eggs and not to hatch any chicks from, that it pays to buy certified chicks? This same man that sells chicks for 10 cents each claims that he can tell by the eggs which is a pullet and which is a rooster. Is that possible? I would also like to know why some strains of White Leghorn chicks are a kind of yellow and some are more white when they are young chicks and which is the best, if there is any difference?—G. H. B., New York.

THE man who told you that there is no difference between ordinary chicks and certified is certainly wrong. To be considered certified, chicks must come from specially selected hens that have

Make Every Silo Dollar Count

Whatever your preference—wood stave, hollow tile, or triple wall—you make every dollar buy a lot of silo when you order from Craine.

You get first-class materials, skillful construction, and genuine service, and a door front that's a wonder of convenience and weather-protection.

Craine is known for the Quality that always pays best to buy. And Craine's experience knows how to give you that quality at a saving.

Write to us. Get information and prices. Do it now. Because, remember, early orders earn substantial discounts.

CRAINE SILO CO.
Box 120-A-2
Norwich, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Buy C·M·L· Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314. SPECIAL MAY REDUCED PRICES. Full Live Delivery Guar. Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Pen 1,	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Pen 2,	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandots,	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5; 50, $10; 100, $20. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June Prices 2c per Chick Less.

C. M. LONGENECKER, BOX 40 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS	100	LOWEST PRICES 500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for batching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Quality Chicks—

From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for

Quality Is High—Price Is Low

100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 38, Fairport, N. Y.

CHICKS FOR MAY POSTPAID

S. C. White Leghorns .....Per 100 $10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks .....Per 100 $12.00
Mixed Most Light .....Per 100 $8.00
500, ½c less each chick. 1000, 1c less each chick.
Order direct. Free circular.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McAllisterville, Pa.

S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks by Barron Males Imported by us. Dams records 282 to 265 eggs, mated two year old hens. $130.00 per thousand. Circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, - ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks. Tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

Best Quality Baby Chicks
MAY PRICES
S. C. White Leghorns 10c - Mixed 8c
100% live delivery. P. O. paid. All free range stock. Special prices on large lots.
HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM
T. J. Ehrenzeller McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS OHIO ACCREDITED
All breeders culled and banded with state bands, and state inspected

Special May and June Prices	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds and Buff Orpingtons	$12.00	$57.50	$110
White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, and S. C. R. I. Whites	13.00	62.50	120
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90

Assorted (all Breeds) 8c each straight. Assorted (all heavy Breeds) 10c each straight.

100% live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid, Bank Ref.
MODERN HATCHERY, Box AA, MT. BLANCHARD, OHIO

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALDEN, N. Y.

SEND NO MONEY. SHIP CHICKS C.O.D.

Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00 Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.

Keiser's White Acres Box 314, Grampian, Pa.

Chicks

Mixed Chicks 7c
S. C. W. Leghorns 9c
Barred Rocks 11c
R. I. Reds 11c

Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

From good healthy Free Range Stock, Reds, Rocks and White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed. Send for circular and price list, 100% live delivery guaranteed.
BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM, McCLURE, PA.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at 10c each
We guarantee pure bred chicks and 100% live delivery.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM,
Milford, Del.

BABY CHICKS

JUNE PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from advertisement or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I have Reduced Prices Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money.

Keep in mind this is a price change only. The chicks live up to what I've built up—the Hillpot reputation for only the highest quality. Order Yours direct from this advertisement

PROMPT DELIVERY	25	50	100	500	1000
White or Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
SPECIAL MATINGS					
Mat. A. White Leghorns	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
Mat. B. White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Barred Rocks or R. I. Reds	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid.
Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

W. F. HILLPOT BOX 29 Frenchtown, N.J

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
OUR 18TH YEAR * * * SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES

For 17 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. We know that we can please you, the same as thousands of our other satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our number one grade and Specials. Will ship from 25 on up. On orders from 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

THESE PRICES FOR MAY SHIPMENT AND LATER. ON ORDERS OF 500 OR MORE, ODDS AND ENDS NOT INCLUDED, TAKE A DISCOUNT OF 50c PER HUNDRED.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns 10c
Single C. and Rose C. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas 12c
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons 13c
Columbian Wyandottes ..... 14c S. C. White Minorcas 13c
All heavy Odds and Ends ..... 10c All Light Odds and Ends 8c

Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A book on chicks and Poultry given free with each order amounting to $10.00 or more. 8 to 10 week Pure-Bred Pullets ready for Immediate delivery.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY NO. MAIN ST. FOSTORIA, OHIO

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c and up.** 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

Pure Bred Chicks at Reduced Prices.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.

Prepaid prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks. R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wb. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120 00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.

LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. **Special Pen Mated Stock** and **Extra High Bred Stock** at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$25.50	$41	$80
S. C. Minorcas, Brd., Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	24.00	38	75
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	30.00	50	97

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our high class Heavy Laying Flocks to Thousands of pleased customers and rendering Full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU IN 1927. Flocks AMERICAN-CERT-O-CULD.

We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pc-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	42.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings 20c each.. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

REDUCED PRICES ON CHICKS. Fine purebred Ohio Accredited Chicks. Order today from this advertisement.

White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 10 cents each. Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Single & Rose Comb Reds, Wh. Wyandottes 12 cents each.

Get a start this year with this exceptional purebred stock at a price which is very low. Immediate shipment 100% live delivery guaranteed. You will be pleased with the treatment we give you.

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY BOX 10 HOYTVILLE, OHIO

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS

For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wb. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized Inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.

LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY
Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

May prices effective May 2nd. Place your order now

Every breeding flock Ohio Accredited. Quality guaranteed. White Leghorns $11, Barred Rock, White Rock, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas $13; White Wyandottes $14.00, Heavy Mixed $10.00. White Pekin Ducklings $25.00 per hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Catalog free.

If it is quality that you are after place your order with—
SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, Ohio.

are pinned right down to an examination, they cannot get away with it.

Some strains of Leghorns show more color for one reason or another. Sometimes through breeding, the breeder is not particular about his choice of parent stock and gets some off-colors which gradually lose their white brilliance. This is nothing against the birds however, as long as you are after eggs, as long as your hens lay well. Of course, the man who is after white chicks is the man who is showing his birds.

Substitutes for Sunlight

IT HAS been demonstrated that sunlight supplies some vital life, giving properties that animals must have, and for many years no other medium save sunlight was known to furnish it. Electric violet rays do so, and some enthusiastic poultrymen have advocated their use for young chicks, when they could not have direct sun, but the equipment is prohibitive in cost for ordinary use, and as it has been found that cod liver oil will do as well, or at least serve very satisfactorily, poultrymen have begun to make it a part of their poultry ration, especially for young chicks. There is a translucent cloth called by several names by the various producers, that will keep out water and cold quite well, and yet permit the violet rays from sunlight, which glass will shut out, to enter. A much stronger substitute for glass that will admit the violet rays is a screen glass, made by covering screen wire with the preparation that dries hard and translucent. Both the screen glass and the glass cloth are being used freely now in poultry houses, instead of glass in the openings.—L. H. C.

Marketing Fryers

PROFITS from many farm flocks can be doubled by improved methods of marketing. It pays to fatten and condition fryers. Having selected the fryers to be marketed they should be, confined in a small well ventilated dry house; a large box, corn crib or stall will answer the purpose. Keep plenty of clean water and feed all the corn they will eat. Also give them lots of milk and a few meat scraps mixed in with a corn meal mash. Just all they will eat for ten days or two weeks and they will put on flesh to a surprising extent, and will bring top prices; besides there is profit in the additional weight put on over the cost of the feed and labor. I think a small amount of green feed should be given daily while the fryers are confined. Prices drop as the season advances so it pays to have fryers early and profit by realizing the high market for first class fryers.—E. D., Tenn.

Cockerel Problem Solved by Market for Broilers

EVERY spring finds poultrymen with a large number of Leghorn cockerels that must be disposed of as surplus. Since all chick flocks run about half pullets and half cockerels, the surplus cockerels should be handled so that they will at least pay for themselves, and possibly bring a little profit. In this way they will not create a deficit which must be added to the cost of rearing the pullets.

Sex can be determined by observation when the chicks are about four weeks old. If the cockerels are separated from the pullets at that time, both lots will do better. The pullet flocks can be fed and managed for steady, normal growth toward laying maturity. The cockerels, in their own pens, can be hastened on to prime-quality broilers. For this they must

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black ....$14 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas ..... 16 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandotts ..... 18 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs .. 10 per 100

Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

CHICKS

NO. 1 SELECTED AND UTILITY CHICKS for May Delivery, hatches due May 3-10-17 and 24.

UTILITY FULL OF VITALITY—PRICES:

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 12c each, $110.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 14c each; $130.00 per 1000. H. B. Mixed 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Light Breeds Mixed 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. None better.

Our 17th year in business. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Member I. B. C. A. Catalogue free. $1.00 will book your order.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
D. W. Goodling, Mgr. Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	12.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	8.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

Aristocrat Baby Chicks May Delivery

Free range Wyckoff & Tancred White Leghorns $10 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Legborns $12 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds .... $13 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons .....$14.00 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.

For a safe place to buy from write—

SEIDELTON FARMS, - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

Chicks That Please AT PROFIT MAKING PRICES

Order from ad.	less than 100	100	500 up
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$.09	$8.00	$7.75
White & Barred Rocks	.12	11.00	10.50
Rhode Island Reds	.12	11.00	10.50
Heavy Mixed	.11	10.00	9.50
Light Mixed	.08	7.00	6.50

Circular sent on request

ULSH Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Sunshine Baby Chicks and Pullets

MAY PRICES

	Per 50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leg.	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
B. Rocks	.6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
W. Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	——	——
R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	——	——
H. Mixed	6.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
L. Mixed	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00

S. C. W. Leg. Pullets 8 weeks old, $1.00 each. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. SUNSHINE HATCHERY, DALMATIA, PA.

NATIONAL CHICKS

MAY PRICES FOR BABY CHICKS

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns .....11c each
Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minoreas .....13c each
White Wyandottes .....15c each
Mixed Chicks ..... 9c each

These prices are effective at once. Order now. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank references.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 408, Mifflintown, Penna.

Chicks! Reduced Prices! 7c. Up!

From Michigan Accredited Class A flocks. Special Eng. White, S. C. Eng. White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds and Assorted chicks.. No money down. 100% live delivery postpaid. **Catalogue free.**

THE BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich. R.2-A

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.!

SEND NO MONEY, just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. We guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM
Box 210 Mingoville, Pa.

ALLEN'S LEGHORN CHICKS

Finished the 15th. Del. Egg Laying Contest with a total score of 1023 eggs. High bird laid 256. From heavy producing hens and pedigreed males from 229 to 321 egg hens. Also **BARRED ROCKS and REDS.** Officially White Diarrhea tested. Catalogue.

ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Dept. A. SEAFORD, DELAWARE.

Chicks

May Prices	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. **Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.**

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

BABY CHICKS

Prices Are Slashed On

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS
—C. O. D.—Send No Money.

Fancy Mixed	$9.00	$44.00
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred—Holly Legs.	12.25	60.00
Barred Rocks—Anc.	12.25	60.00
Parks Rocks-Reds-Wh. Rox.	13.00	63.50
Bl. Minorcas-Wh. Wyan.-Buff Orpingtons	15.00	73.00
Hamburgs Blue And.	20.00	99.00

We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Min.—Bu. Orpingtons and most all breeds. Write for prices—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES,
Grampian, Pa.

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

ARE MONEY MAKERS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door	50	100	500
White, Br. & Buff Leghorns	$5.25	$10.00	$45.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	6.00	12.00	55.00
S. & R. C. Reds	6.00	12.00	55.00
Silver & White Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00
White & Buff Orpingtons	6.00	12.00	55.00

Assorted Heavies, 100, $11. Assorted All Breeds, 100, $10. Bank Reference. Order right from this ad. Member I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.
SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2958, FINDLAY, OHIO

LOW SUMMER PRICES
Late May and June Delivery.

	100	500	1000
White Leghorn	$9.75	$45.00	$90.00
Bar. Rock-Black Minorca	12.00	55.00	110.00
White Rock	14.00	68.00	136.00
S. C. Red	13.00	60.00	120.00

Leghorns shipped C. O. D. Just send postal card stating how many. Deposit required on all other varieties. Guarantee 100% live delivery. Full information Free. Big Discount Offer on Genuine Quality Chicks.
FARM SERVICE, Route A2, Tyrone, Pa.

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $11.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $13.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes,, Buff Orpingtons $14.50 per 100; Jersey Giants $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $10.00 per 100; Light Broilers $8.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

BABY CHICKS
100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTAGE PREPAID

	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$4.75	$8.50	$40.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	40.00
Anconas	4.75	8.50	40.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	50.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	5.75	11.00	50.00
Buff & Wh. Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
Wh. & Sl. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.
JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

SUMMER CHICKS

A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each, H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. $1.00 books your order.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.

STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS BEST BLOOD. 9½c UP. WRITE TODAY.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, BOX C, LINESVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS
Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Reds & Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special Prices on Larger Lots. Free Range 100% *Delivery. Circular.*
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12, - - - Millerstown, Pa.

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90.00
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100.00
Odds & Ends	4.00	7.00	60.00

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

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be kept in relatively small pens, and not allowed too much exercise.

A room 10 x 12 feet will take care of 250 young cockerels. The regular chick mash is to be used for the first few days after the separation and then gradually changed to a mash mixture heavier in fattening materials, until, when the cockerels are about seven weeks old, their mash could well consist of one part of regular chick developing mash to which have been added one part of yellow cornmeal and one part of commercial skim milk or condensed buttermilk. For the following two or three weeks this new mash, mixed to crumbly form with sour skim milk, should be fed three times a day, and as much as the cockerels will clean up in twenty minutes each time. This is to be supplemented with cracked corn fed in pans or hoppers, sour skim milk given as a drink, and green food furnished daily to keep the birds in condition. When the birds are about 1½ pounds live weight, they should be sold.

Location of New York State Fish Hatcheries

THE following is a list of State Fish Hatcheries, which are administered by the Conservation Department, also the Field Stations, which are auxiliary hatcheries, and the Game Bird Farms from which are distributed each year more than one hundred thousand pheasant eggs and ten thousand young pheasant chicks for liberation in the covers of the State.

NAME OF HATCHERY—Adirondack, Bath, Caledonia, Chautauqua, Cold Spring Harbor, Delaware, Dunkirk, Fulton, Linlithgo, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Warrensburg.

LOCATION—Upper Saranac, R. F. D. 3, Bath, Mumford, Bemus Point, Cold Spring Harbor, Margaretville, Dunkirk, Old Forge, Linlithgo, Constantia, R. F. D. 4, Ogdensburg, Warrensburg.

FIELD STATIONS—Chateaugay, Johnstown, Long Lake, Speculator, Summitville.

GAME BIRD FARMS—Sherburne, Chenango County, Middle Island, Suffolk County, Brownville, Jefferson county, Ithaca, Tompkins county.

Proper Paint For Galvanized Roofing

OFTEN the question is raised as to the best materials and methods for painting corrugated steel roofing. An inquiry among sheet steel manufacturers shows that experts do not entirely agree on this point.

The general practice indicates that the best way of painting or preserving corrugated and plain sheet steel roofing is to apply a coat of good roof paint by means of a 3 knot or 5 knot roofing brush. If it be galvanized roofing, it should be painted at some time between 3 months and 5 months after the roofing is laid. By that time the surface will be in condition to receive and hold the paint. If it be black or galvanized roofing or siding, it should be painted immediately after it is erected. In either case, the surface should be thoroughly dry and free from loose dirt or dust of any sort. If it has a coat of dust on it, then it should be swept or rubbed with a rag to get it clean. For galvanized roofing the first coat should be rather poor in linseed oil. To make it this way add more dry color, such as good bright red iron oxide.

Another firm states that its practice is first to use one or two coats of black asphalt paint before the roof is laid and then another coat of the same kind after it is laid. Subsequent painting can be with any paint desired. Most firms advise against the use of coal tar paints on either painted or galvanized roofing, although one firm states that it is permissible to use coal tar paint, provided 10 per cent of Portland cement is added to neutralize the tar acids.—I. W. D.

Kerr's Quality Chicks from stock now leading in national laying competitions

Prices greatly reduced!

KERR pens are taking highest honors for their respective breeds, at the Connecticut, New York and Maryland laying competitions. Our White Leghorns, at Storrs, have a record of more than a 70% lay during the coldest months, when egg prices were at the peak. Our contest pens represent the identical blood lines we now offer to our customers.

Prices effective May 9th.

	Utility Prices 25	50	100	Special Matings' Prices 25	50	100
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	*$10.00*	$3.75	$7.00	*$13.00*
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	*$12.00*	4.25	8.00	*$15.00*
R. I. Reds*	4.00	7.50	*$14.00*	4.75	9.00	*$17.00*
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	*$14.00*	4.75	9.00	*$17.00*
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	*$14.00*	4.75	9.00	*$17.00*

**Blood tested and New Jersey State Certified*

½c less per chick than 100 price for 500 chicks; 1c less per chick than 100 price for 1000 chicks.

Large hatches on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday every week

Safe delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this advertisement *now*. Remit by money order, check or cash in registered letter.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y.
Address Department 10

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks
2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish. DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$50.00	$100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.00	118.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	124.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks. R. C. Anconas	5.50	10.00	18.00	88.00	175.00

Mixed Assorted, $8 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $11 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLOR-PLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.
NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-5 GAMBIER, OHIO

OHIO RIVER-CHICKS HIGH QUALITY

PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

BIG VALUE AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

EFFECTIVE MAY 9TH. Do not confuse OHIO RIVER QUALITY with cheaper chicks. High grade chicks cannot be produced for less. STRICTLY GUARANTEED as represented and from Parent Flocks high in Standard Qualities and Egg Production.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White and Silver Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00

Order direct from this ad. Fine Illustrated Catalog Free. Reference: Peoples Banking & Trust Co. Member of the I. B. C. A. and Ohio Baby Chick Association.
THE OHIO RIVER CHICKERIES BOX 60 MARIETTA, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 9th

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff aand Black Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$10.00	$47.00	$90.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	3.75	6.75	13.00	60.00	115.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorns & Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandot, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	
Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	

Heavy Mixed and Anconas, 50, $6.00; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $4.25; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog.
NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Box R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

NIAGARA CHICKS AND DUX

Get chicks from stock raised in northern New York. Strong healthy hardy pure-breds. Hogan tested, high producing breeding stock.

Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$55.00	$100.00
Anconas	7.50	13.50	65.00	127.00
R. I. Reds, Barred & White Rox, White Wyandottes	7.75	14.50	65.00	125.00
Black Minorcas	8.50	15.50	76.00	150.00
Broiler Stock (Assorted)	6.50	12.00	59.50	115.00
White Pekin Ducklings	18.00	33.00	140.00	275.00

Send for prices on special matings, Youngs, Wyckoff, Hollywood White Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, Park's Barred Rox and Jumbo White Rox eggs for hatching. Order today. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free if you wish. Established 1887 and still going strong. Write today we'll treat you right.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, BOX 202. RANSOMVILLE, N. Y. (W. R. Curtiss Co., Props.)

EMPIRE CHICKS will make you money because they are hatched from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled for healthy type and egg production and contains the blood of such leading strains as Fishels, Thompsons, Tancred, Barron and Wyckoff.

100% live arrival, postpaid. Prices:	50	100	500
White Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, B. Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.50
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, W. & S. L. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	62.50

Order direct from this ad or send for free illustrated circular. Ref.—Peoples Bank.
EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, BOX 275, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK
40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$40.00	$58.00	$ 95.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	7.00	13.00	48.00	70.00	115.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	70.00	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.50	14.00	52.00	76.00	125.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	10.50	20.00	76.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	6.00	11.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	5.00	9.00	32.00	48.00	80.00

Order from this Ad., Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 58 BUCYRUS, OHIO

for Summer Comfort

THE old fashioned days of sweltering in the kitchen during hot weather are no longer necessary in the modern farm home. The great convenience of gasoline and kerosene stoves, which apply all of the heat to the cooking, bring a new comfort and happiness to farm women. They are quick to get started, very inexpensive to operate, and as safe and sure to cook and bake with as city gas. With well screened windows and a good oil stove that your "Farm Service" Hardware Man can supply, you can change the drudgery of summer housekeeping to work of pleasure and comfort.

Keep the Flies Out!

When your windows and doors are tightly screened, spray your rooms with a good fly poison — it will work quickly and add much to your comfort. Do it whenever the flies get numerous. Ask about it at a "tag" store.

It will also mean much to your present and future health to have these things, for they will greatly lighten your housekeeping work. Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Man and find out all about them. He will be glad to show you these as well as many other conven iences. Do it now before the hot days of summer are here.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Protect the Young Mind

Truth Is Better Than Evasion

FORTUNATELY for mothers of young children, enough progress has been made regarding the way to feed children that she can find out with a fair degree of accuracy just what kind of food to give them at certain ages, how much food and how often it should be fed. But a mother has to be quick-witted and keep her mind on the job if she answers the questions prompted by the ever-developing young minds. Recently a friend told me how her little girl brought her to time for allowing her mind to wander when some question was asked by the little lady. Mother and daughter were walking down the street of a city and the shopwindows had the mother's attention. The six year old daughter asked some questions which didn't even register in the mother's mind. Mother simply said carelessly "I don't know" but came alive when the little lady said rather pointedly, "Well, I should think you *would* know! Aren't you a mamma?"

Yet there are many matters on which parents were never themselves instructed and which they feel rather helpless to handle. Chief among these are the facts of life and reproduction which too often are left to chance knowledge. The greatest disadvantage of such a method is that an unwholesome attitude is created and actual harm is done to the growing mind. During the war physical examinations of young men revealed the grave results of such widespread lack of the fundamental facts of life, especially with regard to sex.

Treated in the right way, there should be nothing embarrassing to a mother or father in imparting to sons and daughters the information necessary to their own protection and well-being. Especially should this be true on the farm where the children live so close to nature and her activities. Sometimes, however, the vocabulary is lacking to impart such information in a suitable way. It is to help in just this situation that we have procured for free distribution the following pamphlets furnished by the New York State Department of Health:

Mothers of America.

Desirability of Sex Education for Adolescents.

Healthy Happy Womanhood—A pamphlet for Girls and Young Women.

The Wonderful Story of Life—A father's talk with his little son.

Write for any or all of these pamphlets.

From a Jar of Mayonnaise

FROM a single jar of mayonnaise can be made an almost endless variety of salad dressings with only the effort of stirring different ingredients into the amount of dressing needed for one meal just before serving. Some people prefer an oil dressing that is less rich than the plain mayonnaise. For them it may be thinned with a little vinegar, or with sweet or sour milk. The vinegar mayonnaise is especially good with vegetable salads and the mayonnaise thinned with milk is delicious dressing for fruit or meat salads. The addition of tomato ketchup or chili sauce to mayonnaise makes a spicy, Russian dressing. Chopped pickles, olives and pimento or peppers transform it into Thousand Island mayonnaise. A few spoonfuls of cottage cheese mixed with the mayonnaise considerably increases the food value and makes it particularly good with pineapple, banana, tomato, or other fruit salads. For special occasions, whipped cream dressing may be made by folding into the mayonnaise some stiffly-beaten cream. Chopped, hard-cooked egg and green peppers give a new zest to the dressing for vegetable salads, and green mayonnaise can be made by adding cooked spinach or green peas that have been pressed through a fine sieve. Thus, with a few basic ingredients many salads can be made.

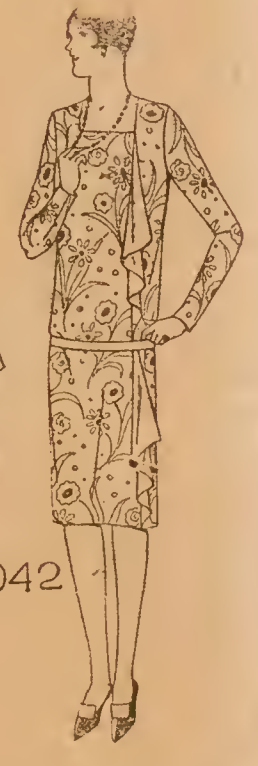
Grape vines and berry bushes are often protected in localities where the winters are severe by bending them to the ground and covering them with straw and earth.

Choice Patterns from A. A. Pattern Service

Pattern 3036 *has very individual touches in the horizontal tucks on each side of the bodice and in the pointed neck finish. The fashionable bow at the neckline adds to the smartness of the dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 40-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 3039 *is a very smart sports frock with all-around box pleats in the skirt and with its clever neck finish. For the miss or small woman, the pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. The 8-year size requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2932 *shows a very convenient apron which completely covers and protects the dress. The fronts are reversible, being held in place by the sashes which may be firmly tied at the back. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 36 inch material with 7 yards of binding.* Price 13c.



Pattern 3042 *with its new square neck line and cascading jabots is very lovely for the softer printed silks, georgettes, voiles and crepes. The pattern comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard of 32-inch contrasting is sufficient to make it.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Summer Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Shelter Feathered Friends

Birds Are Quick to Respond to a Friendly Atmosphere

WHEN our great variety of feathered friends arrive in the spring onc of the first problems to greet them is the matter of looking up a convenient place to build their nest.

While Nature looks after them to some extent in this respect, nevertheless man can assist them greatly by providing suitable places where they can rcar their young in safety. In fact it should be man's duty to offer this assistance to the birds as compensation for their splendid work of destroying many insect pests.

The accompanying picture shows thrce types of houses which are easily arranged at no cost and little labor. Two of them are syrup pails, but any kind of tin can of sufficient size may bc used. The larger one has a two-inch hole cut in the cover with the piece bent out in a horizontal position to serve as a "light" for the birds; this permits them to enter the house easily.

The smaller pail has the cover cut in half, which affords a larger entrance. This house should be assigned to the wren, because it is really too small for birds of larger size and the wren uses rather coarse building material so he needs even a wider door than the robin or blue bird. The third house in the picture is a wooden paris-green container with entrance cut in the cover. Of course it must be thoroughly cleaned of all paris-green before used. A few small drain holes should be drilled on the underside of all the houses in case rain should get into them.

They may be put up in the trees, on a wall, in a windmill or on a high post.

Wherever placed they should be sccurely fastened and where they can be easily reached with a ladder for occasional inspection during the earlier part of the season as English sparrows frequently cause some trouble by chasing away the other birds and taking possession of the houses.

As soon as it is obscrved that a pair of sparrows are occupying a house their nest and eggs should be destroyed and if the season is not already too far advanced, other birds may still havc time to hatch a brood should thcy then decide to make use of the house. A good .22 calibre rifle and a supply of cartridges should be kept handy and whenever some sparrows are seen to interfere with a pair of other birds, who have already laid claim for a house, they should be stopped before they succeed in their ravenous attempt.

Shooting sparrows with a rifle demands supreme accuracy. It affords lots of fun and good practice for the marksman. They become wary surprisingly sudden after a few shots have been fired and to get within shooting range they must be approached cautiously and under cover.—F. R. T.

The Unsung Heroine

WHEN I heer th' farmer braggin' 'bout hoaw little he spends fer clothes, I allers wonder hoaw much time *some one* puts in patchin' 'em.

When I heer 'im say he don't bother much with the po'ltry but he allers hez good luck raisin' chicks an' his hens us'ally lay purty well, I kinklude he's got jest sich a silent pardner as I'd likc to have in th' hen bizness.

When I heer 'im say he never hez a pore appetite an' nothin' ever hurts 'im, I wonder hoaw it'd be if he had t' hire a cook a spell.

When I hcar 'im say he never hez any trouble kecpin' help, I strongly suspckt th' hired man allus finds somebuddy in th' house reddy t' greet 'im with a pleasant word and willin' to sew on a button an' keep his shirts clean 'thought growlin' 'bout it.

When I heer 'im ask his better ha'f t' milk th' cows or fced th' hogs in a pinch, I try t' imagin' hoaw he'd look if she called on him t' git th' meals when there was a jam in th' housew'k.

When I see 'im lappin' doawn the del'cacies "put up" through th' summer an' fall, I wonder if he stops t' think of th' extry work it meant for some one an' hoaw much nuney it would cost to buy an' ckal amount of canncd stuff, not ha'f as good at th' store.

When I hcer 'im proudly declarin' he's got sum as good childr'n as anybuddy, my thoughts jest nat'rally travel beyond him t' th' one that's watched over them childr'n frum th' cradle up; who guided their first tottlin' steps an' taught 'em t' lisp their first prayer as her lovin' hands tucked 'em up nights in bed; who kep' their minds clean and souls pure through th' years; who animatcd 'em with high ideels, taught 'em t' love truth, t' obey an' respect their parents an' inspired 'em with a faith in God an' a hope of Heaven—entrance t' which, alas, not only th' farmer's wife, but menny another woman, must tew often await tew git reward for their labors an' sacrifices.—UNCLE JOSH.

Canned Left Overs

SEVERAL jars left over for another year, left over because we are tired of them served in the ordinary ways, so I must put my brain to work. There are peaches, plums, hucklcberries, blackberries, currants, preservcd gooseberries, wild grape, raspberry and strawbcrry jam. Now for the new desserts that I will scrvc.

First I will make a pie, using half currants and half huckleberries, or blackberries, the sharpness of the currents correcting the insipidity of the berries. A dclicious drink will be made by draining the juicc of a jar of plums into good cold water, and swectened to taste. The plums will be pitted, and made into a batter pudding.

Then we will have cobblers madc of the pcaches and strawberries. Both served with whipped cream or a sauce made with some of the thickened juices. But everyone will simply "rave" over the raspbcrry whip which I will concoct. How? I will whip some sweet cream, and beat the jam into it, set it out on the porch to cool, and serve in our tall stemmed sherbet glasses, with a fcw pecan meats on top.

I will boil some rice in milk, cooking slowly, and place the preserved gooseberries on top making a very palatable dessert. Will drain the juicc from a jar of blackberries, and mix with the wild grape juice, sweeten, and serve either hot or cold—cveryone will call for more—I've tried and know.

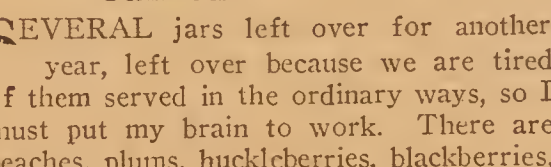
Only by expcrimenting does one learn what can be done with thc canned fruits we are rather tired of late in the spring. In general, acid fruits combine nicely with the milder varieties, and the two kinds may be canned together. There is no end to the delicious beverages that may be prepared by simply combining various fruit juices. When canning I always seal up the left over juices, label jars, and combine when I desire a drink, or a sauce for a plain bread pudding.—MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

Send "Success" Letter Now

LETTERS are arriving in response to Aunt Janet's notice that she was running a Success contcst. This contcst is due to close May 15th. Letters dated on this date will be accepted.

As she statcd in the original notice, thc succcss of persons is judged by the amount of happiness he brings to others and to himself. Financial success does not necessarily enter in, but as a rule it is easier to be happy if actual want is absent. People can be happy without money but it does not follow that having money makes one unhappy. According to Editor Eastman's definition of a successful person given abovc, are you yourself successful?

Your letter on the subject should not be over 250 words in length and should be sent to Aunt Janet, care of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Avenue, New York City. The first prize offered is $3.00, the second $2.00 and for all other letters which we print on this subject we shall pay $1.00.



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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

NEXT evening, a handful of the better sort assembled in the shade of the palmgrove, out of sight of the fort. Besides Michael, St. André, Maris, and myself, there were Cordier, Blanc, Marigny, Ramon, Dobroff, Glock, Vaerren, and one or two others—fifteen or sixteen of us altogether—enough, as Michael remarked to me, to control events, provided a united party, with a common policy, could be formed.

But this proved impossible. Ideas of right and wrong, honour and dishonour, fair dealing and vile dealing, were too discrepant and probably tinctured by other thoughts and motives, such as those of fear, hatred, ennui, vengeance, and despair.

Michael addressed the meeting first.

"As you all very well know,' said he, "there is a plot to murder Lejaune and the non-coms., to desert and to abandon the fort. Schwartz is the ringleader and says that those who do not declare themselves supporters will be considered as enemies—and treated as such. Personally, I do not do things because Schwartz says I must, nor do I approve of shooting men in their beds. Supposing I did, I still should disapprove of being led out into the desert by Schwartz, to die of thrist. Therefore I am against his plot—and I invite you all to join with me and tell Schwartz so. We'll tell him plainly that unless he gives up this mad scheme of murder and mutiny, we shall warn Lejaune. . . ."

Here a growl of disapproval from Marigny and Blanc, and some vigorous head-shaking, interrupted Michael's speech.

"I swear I will warn Lejaune," put in St. André, "but I will warn Schwartz first—and if he likes to drop the murder part of the scheme, he can do what else he likes. Any sacred imbecile who wants to die in the desert can go and do it, but I have nothing to do with mutinies. . . ."

"No treachery!" roared Marigny, a typical old soldier, grizzled and wrinkled; an honest, brainless, dogged creature who admired Schwartz and loathed Lejaune.

"Don't bray like that, my good ass," said Michael turning to him, "and try not to be a bigger fool than God meant you to. Where is the treachery in our replying to Schwartz, 'Thank you, we do not choose to join your murder-gang. Moreover, we intend to prevent the murder—so drop the idea at once.' Will you kindly explain how the gentle Schwartz is thus 'betrayed'?"

"I say it is betrayal of comrades—to tell an anointed, accursed, nameless-named dog's-tail like Lejaune that they are plotting against him. Treachery, I say," replied Marigny.

Michael sighed patiently.

"Well—what are you going to do, Marigny—since you must either be against Schwartz or for him?" asked Maris.

"I'm for him," replied Marigny promptly.

"A slinking, skulking murderer?" asked Michael contemptuously. "I thought you were a soldier—of sorts."

"I'm for Schwartz," said Marigny.

"Then go to him," snapped Michael. "Go on. . . . Get out. . . . We should prefer it—being neither cowards afraid of Schwartz, nor creeping murderers."

Marigny flushed, clenched his fists and, with an oath, put his hand to his bayonet and made as though to spring at my brother; but he evidently thought better of it as Michael closed his right hand and regarded the point of Marigny's chin.

With a snarl of "Dirty traitors!" the old soldier turned and strode away.

"Anybody else think as he does?" asked Michael.

"I can't agree to betraying old Schwartz," said Blanc, a Marseillcs seaman, noisy, jolly, brave, and debonair; a rotund, black-eyed, bluff Provencal.

"Well—say what you are going to do then," said Michael sharply. "Join Schwartz's murderers or else join us."

"I cant join Lejaune's boot-lickers," said Blanc.

"Then join Schwartz's gang of assassins. You may perhaps be safer there," said Michael, and Blanc departed grumbling.

"I must join my compatriots, I'm afraid," said Glock.

"You are 'afraid'!" mocked Michael. "You have said it! It is Schwartz you are afraid of. You needn't be. You'll be safer outside that gang of murderers."

"I can't betray my compatriots," repeated Glock.

"Well—can you go to them and say—(what is the truth)—'I dont believe in murder and I am certain this business will end in the deaths of all of us. Drop it or I and my friends will make you.' Can you do that?" asked Michael.

Big, simple Glock, with his blue eyes and silly face, could only scratch his head and shuffle awkwardly from one foot to another.

"They'd kill me," he said.

"They certainly will kill you of thirst, if you let them lead you out there," argued Michael, with a wave of his arm to the encompassing desert.

"It seems we've all got to die, either way," said Glock.

"It's what I am trying to prevent, isn't it, fat-head?" answered Michael. "If the decent men of this garrison would act together and tell Schwartz to stop his silly tricks, no one need die."

"Except those whom Lejaune is killing," said Cordier, a clever and agreeable Frenchman who had certainly been a doctor, and whose prescriptions and treatment his comrades infinitely preferred to those of any army surgeon. "If that pariah cur of the gutters of Sodom and Gomorrah could be shot with safety to the rest of us—I'd do it myself tonight, and write my name among those of the benefactors of the human race."

"Oh? Where do you stand then?" asked Michael.

"I come in with you and St. André," replied Cordier, "though I admit my sympathies are wholly with Schwartz. Still . . . one's been a gentleman. .. ."

And in the end we found that only Cordier could really be depended upon to join Michael, St. André, Maris, and myself as a staunch and reliable party of anti-Schwartz, pro-duty-and-discipline non-murderers, prepared to tell the mutineers that they must drop their assassination plot, or Lejaune would be warned.

One by one, the others went off, some apologetic and regretful, some blustering, some honestly anxious to support what they considered Schwartz's brave blow for their rights, some merely afraid to do what they would have liked to do.

When we five were at length alone, Michael said, "Well, I'm afraid we're not going to scare Schwartz off his scheme."

"No," agreed Cordier. "It looks more as though we are only going to provide him with some extra labour. More little pigs. . ."

"There won't be any pigs if Lejaune acts promptly," said St. André.

"None," agreed Maris, "and I'm almost tempted to vote for warning Lejaune before saying anything to vote for warning Lejaune before saying anything to Schwartz. It would give us more chance. . . ."

"No. No. We can't do that," said Cordier. "We must give old Schwartz a fair show. If he'll cut out the murder items from his programme, we'll say nothing, of course, and he can carry on. If he won't, we'll do our duty as decent folk, and give Lejaune his chance."

"Will he take it?" I asked. "Will he listen?"

"Not to one of us alone," said St. André. "But he'd have to take notice of a deputation, consisting of the five of us, all telling the same tale."

"A deputation consisting of ourselves, coming from ourselves?" smiled Cordier.

"After all, though," asked Maris, "does it matter if he believes or not? Suppose one of us goes and tells him the truth—isn't that enough? If he likes to punish the man and ignore his warning, that's his affair."

"Quite," agreed Michael. "But it's ours too! We don't want to be shot in our beds because Lejaune won't listen to us. . . . If Schwartz isn't forestalled, every man in this fort who hasn't joined his gang by the day after to-morrow will share Lejaune's fate."

"That means us five, Boldini, Dupré, and Lejaune," said Cordier.

"Unless Boldini is in with them,—which is quite likely," put in St. André.

"Yes, seven of us," mused Michael, "even without Boldini. If Lejaune listens to our tale of woe and acts promptly, we five and the two non-coms. are a most ample force for him to work with. . . . . Simply a matter of acting a night before they do—and there need be no bloodshed either."

"Fancy fighting to protect Lejaune!" smile Cordier. "Enough to make *le bon Dieu* giggle."

"We're fighting to protect the Flag," said St. André. "Lejaune is incidental. We're going to fight a murderous mutiny—and another incidental is that we are probably going to save our own lives thereby. . . . "

"Who'll tell Schwartz?" interrupted Cordier.

"I will," said Michael.

"We all will," said I. "Let us five just go to him together and warn him. We won't emphasize the fact that we speak for ourselves only."

"That's it," agreed St. André. "We'll tell Schwartz that we're a 'deputation to him—and do the same when we go on to interview Lejaune—if that's necessary."

And so the five of us agreed to go in search of Schwartz then and there, to tell him that we would take no part in mutiny and murder, and to warn him that we should report the matter at once, unless he agreed to abandon the part of his scheme that included the slaughter of superiors and the coercion of comrades.

* * *

As we left the oasis the strolled towards the fort, we met a man carrying pails, for water. As he passed, I saw it was the Portuguese, Bolidar, the man who had been so roughly handled for attempted theft in our barrack-room at Sidi-bel-Abbès. He had always pretended that, on that melancholy occasion, he had strayed, under the influence of liquor, into the wrong room, and that, when caught, he was merely getting into what he thought was his own bed!

Warned by Hank and Buddy, however, we, on the other hand, regarded the gentleman as the miserable tool of Boldini, who had taken him up when Guantaio, Colonna, and Gotto had declined to do his stealing for him.

As he passed Michael, he half stopped, winked, made as though to speak, and then went on. Looking back, I saw that he had halted, put his pails down, and was staring after us.

Seeing me turn round, he signalled to me to come to him, and began walking towards me.

Here was a man with whom a quiet talk might be very useful, particularly as he had made the first overtures.

"I want to speak to your brother and you," he whispered. "Privately. I daren't be seen doing it."

He was evidently in a very unbalanced state of mind. He was trembling, and he looked terribly ill.

"Go into the oasis and wait," said I. "I'll bring my brother along soon."

"I must hide....I must hide....I must hide," he kept repeating.

"All right," I agreed. "You hide. I'll stroll along whistling *'Père Bougeaud'* when I bring my brother."

"Lejaune will tear my throat out..... He'll eat my heart....So will Schwartz ....So will Boldini....."

"Well, you won't feel the second two," I comforted him, "and you haven't got three hearts..... You tell us all about it," I added soothingly. "We'll look after you. Pull yourself together now," for I thought he was going to burst into tears.

"You won't bring anybody else? You won't tell anybody else? Not a word?" he begged.

"Not a soul. Not a word," I replied. "You wait for us in the far clump of palms beyond the well," and I went after Michael.

As soon as I could speak to him alone, I told him about Bolidar.

"Good," said Michael. "We'll hear what the merchant's got to say before we tackle Schwartz. The bold Bolidar evidently wants to hedge a bit, for some reason..... 'When rouges fall out.' .... Let's go straight back before he changes what he calls his mind."

Michael ran on and asked St. André and the others to wait a little while and do nothing until he returned.

We then went back to the oasis, and as we passed near the well, I whistling *"Avez-vous vu la casquette de Père Bougeaud?"* Bolidar joined us, trembling with fear and fever.

We went and sat down to gether with a high sand hill between us and the oasis.

At first, Bolidar was incoherent and almost incomprehensible, but soon it was quite clear that the wretched creature was turning to us as last hope and last resort in his extremity of anxiety, suspense, and terror.

Realising what it was that drove him to unburden himself to us—sheer cowardly fear for his own wretched skin—we never for one instant doubted the truth of what he said.

He oozed truth as he did abject funk, from every pore, and he showed it in every gleam of his bloodshot rolling yellow eyes, and in every gesticulation of his trembling dirty yellow hands.

"My friends," he gabbled, "I must confess to you and I must save you. I can bear it no longer. My conscience....My rectitude....My soul....My sense of gratitude...."

Michael winked at me. We did not value Bolidar's conscience and gratitude as highly as we did his state of trembling fright, when estimating his motives for "confession."....

"On that terrible night when I was so cruelly misjudged and so cruelly treated, you tried to save me....Yes, even though it was you whom I was supposed to be trying to rob....An absurd idea, of course

(*Continued on page 22*)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. Michael and John lay plans to stop the murder.

USE

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BABY CHICKS. Ducklings. Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Giants, Wyandottes, Hollywood White Leghorns, Pekin Ducklings. Hatches May 11, 18, 25. PAUL KUHL, Copper Hill, N. J.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Hatching eggs $6.00 per 12 postpaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Stock for sale. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, Long Island.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—1st prize winners State Fair, Sesqui-Centennial, Madison Sq. Garden——Eggs $8.00 dozen. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

M. B. TOMS, wt. 35 lbs., price $15. MRS. C. T. SMITH, Croxton, Virginia.

PUREBRED WHITE PEKIN Ducklings—Quality stock, $30 per 100. Order now. DIAMOND HATCHERY, Box 5, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

POULTRY—DUCK—TURKEY EGGS

TURKEY EGGS—From our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Don't fail to write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN Duck eggs for hatching, ten cents apiece, delivered, satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH G. KENNEL, Atglen, Penna.

TEN BOURBON Red Turkey Eggs $5.00; Fifteen Black Giant hen eggs $1.75. GEO. LEHMAN, Amaranth, Penna.

BARRED ROCK Eggs, Parks direct, $1.50 per 15. J. M. PARDEE, North Clymer, N. Y.

EGGS 75c, 10—$6. (Infertiles replaced) From exceptionally fine Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Hardy, vigorous, free range stock with massive frames and finest markings. MAPLE DRIVE FARM, Dansville, New York.

POULTRY—DUCK—TURKEY EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey Eggs from vigorous free range stock. Ten eggs $5. MRS. F. A. MILLER, Walton, R. No. 2, N. Y.

B. R. EGGS (E. B. Thompson's strain). ROY HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROODER STOVE BARGAINS—Coal Burning complete ready to use, crated—2 McKay, 2 Blue Hen, 2 Buckeye, 1 Magic, 4 Imperials, $10.00 apiece, freight prepaid. PAUL KUHL, Copper Hill, N. J.

COD LIVER OIL for poultry, tested light yellow vitamin potency guaranteed, 5 gal. $8; 10 gal. $15 at N. Y. Sample gallon $2.25 postpaid. JACONE PRODUCT CO., 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

Swine

REGISTERED POLAND Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight week Pigs, Service Boars. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

Goats

YOUNG SAANEN MILCH GOAT for sale, or will trade for Pedigreed Flemish Giant does. What have you? WILSONA RABBITRY, Marion, N. Y.

DAIRY—BARN EQUIPMENT

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interestnig information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kans.

FARM EQUIPMENT

NO. 1 HEMLOCK STAVE Silos complete with roof, hoops and doors. 12x28—$215.00. Other sizes in proportion. Same silo in spruce, $237.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get—our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

5 ACRES—Poultry, Fruit. Well-Located. Fine modern 9-room house. Good buildings. 1000 chickens. Assorted fruits. Income easily $2,000. $9,000, $3,000 down. E. WALKER, Newfane, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — *To Take Care of Baby Chicks* — — — — — — — — By Ray Inman

CLASSIFIED ADS

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; we furnish bank reference; lots held separate when requested. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Married man to take charge of purebred herd. Must be an experienced cow man. $85 and privileges. Position open for a married poultryman and one single man as milker and barn work. BOX 418, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

YOUNG MAN to work with bees and on farm. State qualifications. NELSON STEVENS, Venice Center, N. Y.

WANTED: Reliable married man with thorough understanding of breeding, feeding, and fitting of cattle; general farm work, crop rotations, etc. Barn fully equipped. Located Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Splendid opportunity for worker and man who will interest himself. Give all particulars, salary expected and full references in first letter. BOX No. 350, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

WANTED: Position as Manager or Herdsman. Experienced in all branches of farming. Highest references. Have had experience on some of the finest dairy farms in New York State. Only first class proposition considered. Can accept position at once. Write BOX 419 c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HONEY—MAPLE SYRUP

60-LB. CAN CLOVER HONEY, $7, 3rd zone, prepaid; buckwheat, $6; 5-lb. pail $1.15 and $1; Sample 10c. NELSON STEVENS, Venice Center, N. Y.

LUMBER—BUILDINGMATERIALS

DAIRYMEN—Spring Paint Catalogue Ready—60 days to pay—Big savings—Send for it today STURTZ BROS., 296 Broadway, New York City.

SIX INCH WHITE PINE Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—$25.00 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range. easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW New Haven, Ct.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON. Dimock, Pa.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

200 ENVELOPES, 200 LETTERHEADS, excellent quality, any name and address printed on both, postpaid, $1.50. Positively best value known. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Becbeplain, Vt.

PRICE MARKERS for roadside stands and stores, interchangeable figures. Sample free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Mary, Martha Washington. Rust Proof, $1.25 hundred; $7.50 thousand, prepaid. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville. Pa.

5 MADERIA VINES, a beautiful climbing vine. 5 single tuberose and 12 choice gladiolus bulbs for $1.00. Postpaid. RALPH BENJAMIN, Calverton, Long Island.

FOR SALE—Certified Black Cap Columbian and Cuthbert Raspberry sets, prices right. C. F. WHEELER, Mannsville, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

SEND $1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth $3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut.

SEED BEANS, Wells Red Kidney, certified by New York Seed Improvement Assn. MONTEZUMA FARMS, Savannah, N. Y.

DOUBLE PETUNIA Seeds, mixed colors, 30 cents. Large single, 10 cents. PETUNIA GARDENS, South Easton, Mass.

START YOUR ASPARAGUS Field Now! It will be very profitable for years, for market and canneries. Choice Washington one year plants, five dollars per thousand. Columbian raspberry plants, eighteen dollars per thousand. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA RED KIDNEY Seed Beans grown here one year. Write for sample and price. O. H. HOTCHKISS, Castile, N. Y.

Barley—Clover—Oats

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY and Ithacan Oats—the new, white, high-yielding, Cornell variety; College inspected. Canada Field Peas. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

Gladiolus Bulbs

GLADIOLUS BULBS—The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection: Thirty, ALL DIFFERENT, including lavender, salmon, blotched, Holland Giant, etc., blooming size, with planting directions, $1 postpaid. Easily grown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send for 36-page Gladiolus Book describing 175 magnificent varieties. Has special offers. Tells how to grow. Contains 40 illustrations. It's free! HOWARD GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

25 CHOICE GLADIOLUS, and 1 Scarlet Wonder, biggest red grown, 6 inches across, for $1.10. L. DEGLER, Gladiolus Grower, 1128 Green St., Reading, Pa.

60 FINE LARGE Mixed Gladiolus bulbs, $1.00 postpaid. HOWARD GILLETT, Stanley, N. Y.

Plants

BERRY, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Hollyhock, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Foxglove, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Gaillardia, and 108 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Petunia, Zinnia and many other kinds of Annual Flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Tomatto, Celery, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper and other vegetable plants. Send for free catalogue. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Senator Dunlap, 80c—100; $4.50—thousand. Gibson—Sample—80c—100; $5—thousand. Cooper—Premier—Glenmary—Big Late—Jumbo—$1—100; $6—thousand. 500 at thousand rate, less at 100 rate. Champion (Everbearer) 3c each; 50—$1; 100—$1.50; 1000—$10. Plum Farmer (Raspberry) 10c each; 25—$1; 100—$2.50. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

PLANTS—Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet Potato. Leading varieties, name choice. Cabbage, 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$10.00; Golden Acre $2.50—1000; Tomato 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.50 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$15.00; Potato 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$25.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Improved Baltimore Tomato, which is early large red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda Onion and leading varieties cabbage, 600—$1.00; 1000—$1.50; 5000—$6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Nice plants. Prompt shipments. Good condition delivery guaranteed. PROGRESS PLANT CO., Ashburn, Georgia.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants $1.65 per 100 postpaid. Plants set out this Spring will bear quantities of Delicious Berries this Summer and Fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Delaware.

SPECIAL—20 Million Cabbage and Tomato Plants $1.00 thousand. Pepper, $1.50. Sweet Potato $2.00. Prompt shipments, shipped safely any state. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

DON'T DELAY—CUT THIS OUT TODAY

C

American Agriculturist, Classified Dept.,
461-B Fourth Avenue, New York City

Gentlemen:

Here's my ad!—Insert the following classified advertisement containing _____ words at 7c per word, making a total of $_____ per insertion or $_____ for _____ insertions, which amount you will find enclosed, together with bank references.

_____

_____

_____

_____

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

LONE Scouts sometimes wonder how they are related to troop scouts.

The first answer to this question is that the Lone Scout *is* a Boy Scout, and, as such is authorized, like the troop scout, to wear the Boy Scout uniform.

The second answer to this question is that the work of the Lone Scout is definitely recognized as being equivalent to that of the troop scout; this was covered in the following statement in the January, 1927 number of Scouting (p. 57) "the permanent nomenclature equivalents between the ranks of the troop-Scout Program and those of the Lone Scout Program are as follows:

Troop Scouting — Tenderfoot; Second Class; First Class.
Lone Scouting—Tepee Lodge, including first three Degrees; Totem Pole, including Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Degrees; Lone Scout Sagamore Lodge, including Seventh Degree.

The third answer to this question is that both Lone Scouts and troop scouts are eligible to merit badge awards and to the ranks of star, life and eagle scout. Having become eagle scouts they may also secure the bronze, gold and silver palms. Read the article on Merit Badge Procedure in the March number of *The Lone Scout*. In the first three steps the method used by the Lone Scout under council differs from that used by the Lone Scout not under council. From this point on, however, in the securing of star, life and eagle badges and also the bronze, gold and silver palms, the method is the same.

Here, then, is a fresh challenge to the Lone Scout: (1) He is recognized as a Boy Scout and as such may wear the Boy Scout uniform; (2) his rank is recognized as equivalent to that of the troop scout; (3) he is eligible to merit badge awards and can attain the coveted rank of star, life and eagle scout and may also wear the richly prized and highly significant palms.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Sirs:

I want to join the tribe and be a brother scout. I read the American Agriculturist and enjoy it to the extent, that I can't get along without it every week. Also wish that the Lone Scout page be continued. I have re-registered in the Lone Scouts.

I joined the Lone Scouts in March 18, 1925, have passed my sixth degree and have only one point toward my booster button. It is about time I got through sleeping and got to work for the tribe and the organization. I also belong to the Boy Scouts of America. I joined somewhere about Sept. 1924 and still belong to it. I am now Senior Patrol Leader in our troop, in Alden, Box 68. I have two merit badges so far—swimming and civics. I expect to eb a star scout soon. I go to Alden High School and study Agriculture. I am 16 years old and will be seventeen in July.

Our farm is located on the South side of a dirt road 4½ miles from Alden. It consists of fifty acres, five head of cattle, two horses, four pigs, four ducks, 52 birds or fowl, two dogs and numerous cats. This year I am planning on making a bird house or more for every tree in our orchard which contains about thirty trees. This ought to keep a few hundred insects (injurious) down. What say Lone Scouts do you accept me as a member?

A Lonesome Scout,
ARCHIE J. BOROWSKI (5 points)
R. 10, Darien Center, N. Y.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 16*)

...." and he laughed nervously.

"Most absurd idea, of course," murmured Michael. "What is it you want to tell us?"

"Your diamond! Your diamond!" whispered Bolidar hoarsely, gripping Michael's wrist and staring into his eyes.

"Ah—my diamond. And what about it?" said Michael gently.

"Lejaune! Lejaune means to get it," he hissed. "And he'll kill me! He'll kill me! If he doesn't Schwartz will....Or Boldini....What shall I do! What can I do!" he screamed.

Michael patted the poor rascal's shoulder.

"There! There! Never mind. No one's going to kill you," he soothed him, almost as though he had been a baby. "Now tell us all about it and we'll see what can be done....You join our party and you'll be safe enough."

"Your party?" asked Bolidar. "What is your party? And what are you going to do?"

"Oh—we are a party all right. The stoutest fellows in the garrison—and we're going to warn Lejaune—if Schwartz doesn't agree to give up the murder part of the plot," replied Michael.

"You're going to do what?" asked Bolidar, open-eyed and open-mouthed.

"Going to warn Lejaune," repeated Michael.

Bolidar threw his hands up and shook with mirthless laughter.

"But he knows! He knows! He knows all about it, and who's in it—and when it's to be—and every word that's said in the place!" cackled Bolidar in a kind of broken, hoarse voice.

Michael and I stared at each other aghast.

"Who tells him?" asked Michael.

"I do," was the proud reply of this shameless animal. "And when he has got your diamond, he will kill me," he snivelled.

(*To Be Continued*)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Transplanted Golden Acre Cabbage; Big Boston Lettuce; Earliana, Bonny, Best, Jewel, and John Baer Tomatoes; Ruby King, Ruby Giant, and Chinese Giant Peppers, $8.00 per 1000. Seedlings of all these plants at $3.00 per 1000. Transplanted Egg Plant, Asters and Zinnias, $10.00 per 1000. Seedlings $5.00 per 1000. Potted plants of all $30.00 per 1000; $3.50 per 100. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

30 MILLION "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE PLANTS—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Falt Dutch, Succession, Ballhead, 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 Prepaid; Expressed collect, 10,000, $10.00. Golden Acre, and Earliest of All, $3.00 thousand, prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $20.00. Tomato Plants, 300, $1.50. 500, $2.00; 1000, $3.00 prepaid; expressed, 10,000, $20.00. Sweet Potato, 1000, $3.50 prepaid. Expressed, 10,000, $25.00. Prompt shipments, delivered good condition guaranteed or money back. Fair isn't it? J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, CELERY, KOHL RABI, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1000. Tomato—$2.00 per 1000. Pepper—$3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower—$3.50 per 1000. Egg Plant—$4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, 500—$1.25, 1000—$2.00, prepaid; 10,000 expressed $10.00. Sweet potato—tomato prices free. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

Seed Corn

SEED CORN—Lancaster Sure Crop, Penna Dutch King, Improved Leaming and Eureka Ensilage. Recent tests show high germination, we guarantee 90% or better. Price $2.75 per bu. or $2.50 in five or more bu. lots. Good seed corn is scarce so order at once to insure quantity desired, check with order. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSN., Dept. 1, Moravia, N. Y.

Seed Potatoes

SEED POTATOES: Green Mountains, Sir Walter Raleigh and Irish Cobblers. All northern grown from heavy yielding strain. Price $5.50 per 150 lb. sack. Order at once, stock limited. Cash or check with order. Prompt shipments. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Moravia, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Russet, Rural. Federal Inspection. DAVID NEILEY, Standing Stone, Brad. Co., Pa.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO: Manufactured smoking 90c pound, twists 90c dozen, cigars $1.75 for 50c natural leaf 5 lbs. $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.

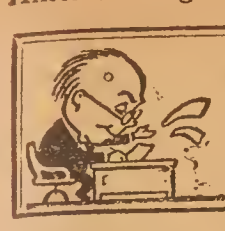
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER—One case useful dishes not less than 100 pieces, seconds. Contains cups, saucers, various sized plates, sauce dishes, oatmeals, platter, creamer, sugar, etc. $5.50 per case. Same conditions on decorated ware $9.00. Cases unlimited. Send check or money order. Mail freight bill if over $1.00, we refund difference. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Department D, 541 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.



Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Company Retracts Salesman's Statements

I wish to be advised as to the standing and dependability of the Vacuum Seal Co., Inc., 154 Nassau Street, New York. They have had an agent here explaining the Vacuum Seal Fruit Jars; trying to induce the people to do canning. They claim if one puts up goods and cannot get a market for it they will take it off your hands, paying you the market price. As far as the jar is concerned, it looks like a good thing but as for disposing of the goods is the question. They also state they will finance a canning unit which costs $500 if any one wants to start it. Will you kindly look the matter up and give me advice on it.

VACUUM Seal Jars as far as the Service Bureau is able to learn are practical and apparently are gaining ground. Several large firms are using them and the prospects are that they will become increasingly popular. However, this phase of the proposition is vastly different from the stock selling program. As yet the stocks are more or less speculative. There is every indication that the company is going to be successful but that depends upon the managerial ability of the officers, individually and collectively. The Service Bureau has always taken the stand that farmers who are fortunate enough to have money to invest should only place their money in those industrical ventures of long standing and proven earning ability, backed by men of unquestioned business ability.

The circumstances mentioned in our reader's letter above was taken up with the company in behalf of the Service Bureau by the Better Business Bureau of New York City. It was admitted that a representative of the company had spoken to a number of people in Middleburg, N. Y., concerning the establishment of a canning unit. This representative expressed the opinion that if more fruit were canned in Vacuum Seal Jars than the canners were able to dispose of, the company would dispose of the fruit itself. A community cannery was suggested even to the installation of a small sterilizing out-fit. It was pointed out by this method that surplus fruit could be canned and sold at a marvelous profit.

Not Authorized to Plan Canneries

When this was brought to the attention of the New York officers of the company, it was said that this kind of solicitation would not be repeated and that the salesmen in the field had no authority for making such statements. The party who was interviewed said the company was in the business for selling Vacuum Seal Jars, and not in the business for installing canning units, nor disposing of canned fruit.

On a number of occasions of late the Service Bureau has had many complaints to handle where salesmen have made extreme promises, not indorsed by their employing company. It is always wise to read a contract very carefully before signing it, for in order to understand all of the provisions of the company, as well as ascertaining whether or not the statements of the salesmen are based on fact.

Have You Seen This Man

READERS of the Service Bureau will be interested in the following letter received from one of our subscribers in Oneida County.

"About a month ago I hired a young man eighteen years old to work on my farm. He said his name was Matthew Hutchings. Last Tuesday afternoon I took my son to Utica for an operation. While I was gone he ransacked everything and skipped out with $300 worth of jewelry and clothing. We traced him to the outskirts of Utica but have been unable to locate him, although we were only twenty minutes behind him. We have offered a reward for his capture or the return of goods and believe that an item in your Service Bureau will be read by hundreds of people in this section and that it might help to locate him.

"He was eighteen years old approximately, weighed about 140 lbs. and was 5' 9" tall. He had brown hair. When last seen on the bus he was wearing blue overalls, dark brown suit, dark brown coat, gray shirt, heavy tan work shoes and a blue cap. He may be wearing army trousers and dark red sweater with white buttons. He carried an old suitcase. We heard him speak of Herkimer, Cooperstown, Lowville, Potsdam, St. Johnsville, all in New York and Springfield, Mass. It occurred to us that he might go back to one of these communities."

We are hoping that the young man in question is not the one who is guilty of the theft. If he is, we feel positive that if he will return the goods to our subscriber he will not face serious consequences he might if he fails to make a return. If he so desires, he may communicate with the Service Bureau. Others are urged to be on the lookout.

CHICKEN THIEF WAITING TRIAL IN ALBANY COURT, NEW YORK

Another chicken thief has been caught and is waiting trial in Albany Court, N. Y. The theft, in this case, took place in Altamont on the farm of Mr. W. J. Crounse, which is located on the Western Turnpike. The individual who is held is a John G. Miller, who, it is said confessed to the theft and is now under a heavy bail bond awaiting trial. It is believed that Miller is one of the several who have been responsible for wholesale chicken thefts in the upper Hudson regions. The State Police are on the trail of others.

As soon as the trial has been held and if the prisoner is sentenced to a term in jail, Mr. Crounse will receive one hundred dollars reward from the Service Bureau.

School Doors Must Swing Outward

Our school is a one room school built in 1913. It has six windows on the left side, none on the right. There are two doors leading to the outside door. The outside door swings in. There has been considerable discussion as to whether the outside door should not be made to swing out. In a building such as this does fire law call for it? We have about 18-20 children.

THE door in your school house that at the present time is allowed to swing inwardly should be made to swing outwardly as you suggest. The statutory provision as to doors of schoolhouses is as follows in this case: "All exit doors shall open outwardly, and shall, if double doors be used, be fastened with movable bolts operated simultaneously by one handle from the inner face of the door".

Avoid Experiences Like This

Enclosed you will find a certificate of stock in the Climax Compression Tube Co., also other matter relating to it. Myself and members of our family also neighbors bought from one to three hundred dollars worth of stock in this company in March, 1921, with the promise of interest at 10%. Later they wrote that they were using the interest money to improve the building. No one has received any interest nor can we get an answer from them. Will you please find out if this firm is still doing business at 200 Cherry St., Buffalo, N. Y., and your opinion of the worth of this stock?

Our records show that in April, 1921, this company made a public offering of its stock at $10 per share. The Standard Statistics Co. states that mail addressed to the company in June, 1925, was returned unclaimed. Nothing has been heard from it since and there is no market for the stock. An interest of 10% is too high for safety, in the first place. In the second place, invest only in ventures of known earning power and backed by men of known ability and responsibility.

* * *

We purchased 15 shares of stock in the Central Gulf Company and they sold out to the Kentatex Oil Company, Suite 619 Fisk Building, New York. We have heard nothing from our stock since that time and have never received any interest.

There was a Central & Gulf Oil Company with an office at 203 Farwell Building, Detroit but mail addressed to the company in June, 1925, was returned unclaimed. In December, 1926, 625 shares of Kentalex Oil, not Kentatex Oil as you have it, was sold at auction for 10 cents. This is the only record we have of any company with any name similiar to the ones you give. Keep away from wildcat oil ventures.

Both Responsible for Fence

Two people must share the expense of putting up a line fence even if one of them does not care to have a fence. He cannot make a complaint if my cattle ruin his pasture by going thru the broken fence which he refuses to repair, can he?

IT is no excuse to a person who doesn't want to share the expense of putting up a line fence that he doesn't wish to pasture on his side. You can serve a written notice on this person that you want a fence to be built that will keep your cattle from going across the boundary line and if the person does nothing about repairing or building the fence within one month after the written notice has been served you can build it yourself and charge him with the expense. You can do this or do nothing yourself after you have served this notice because the other party cannot claim any damage for anything done by your cattle crossing the line through the poor fence.

You Can Levy on a Crop

I have a Judgment against a man. He has almost everything chattel mortgaged but not any chickens. Can you tell me what things I could take if not mortgaged? Please tell me how many chickens the law would allow him to keep and if I could take the balance, also could I levy on a crop of apples or pears this fall. He has a farm but it is mortgaged quite heavily.

THE statutes of this state do not state how many of his chickens a man may keep from being sold under execution although it does mention ten sheep, one cow, two swine, and one team. Very likely you could go ahead and sell the whole flock. There might arise a question as to whether the man could claim that his chickens or some part of them were exempt from the execution under the clause which allows him all necessary meat provisions for family use for sixty days but this is doubtful. You could also levy on the crop of apples and pears although to realize anything on this property you would have to wait until fall when the crop has been picked.

There is no substitute for sleep

You cannot cheat Nature without cheating yourself. And—don't let your bedspring cheat you, by robbing you of rest. Wake up! Change to a Foster Ideal Bedspring and 120 spirals. Health says, "Give your spine perfect support". Commonsense adds, "Give your nerves better relaxation", and thrift advocates, "Buy an Ideal Spring not merely because of value but because it will save you money by keeping your body up to par."

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UTICA, N. Y.
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Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. Foster IDEAL Utica, N.Y.-St. Louis, Mo.

Each genuine Foster Ideal Spring bears this trade mark on its side rail. If you don't see this trade mark it isn't a Foster Ideal.

How a Farmer Kept His Boys With Him

(*Continued from page 3*)

the other's wife always lived in the village until she was married. She had had very little farm experience, and yet so far as I know she likes farm life."

The chief sources of income on the farm are hens, sheep, hogs, beans and hay. The first venture into the hen business was taken ten years ago when the first unit of a modern henhouse was built. The next year an addition was made and another, two years later. At present 1700 hens are kept and plans are under way to build another addition next summer. A 4500 egg incubator is now being installed.

"We hatched our own chicks for several years," said Mr. Morris, "then a neighbor took our small machines and hatched them for us. I expect we will do some custom hatching now that we have a larger machine. We had just been unpacking it and I never realized before how many parts they have."

Hen House is Handy

The hens are housed in one long house, built on the Cornell plan. Each pen is supplied with running water and a carrier track runs through the house so that it is unnecessary to carry the feed for them. Each pen has a door in front as an aid to cleaning the house. The eggs are separated into two grades and shipped to New York.

In spite of the fact that the farm electric light plant is used to light the hens as well as the farm buildings, the storage batteries have been in use for seven years. Current from the plant is also used to operate the radio set and turn the cream separator and washing machine.

Some of the Schuyler County Farm Bureau members recently took a trip with Mr. Bond, the farm bureau agent, to New York City to study markets there and Mr. Morris went with them. I asked what impressed him most and if he felt that he profited by the trip.

"The thing that impressed me most", he said, "is that we New York State farmers must produce a better quality of products. We saw fruit from the West by the side of New York State fruit and ours did not show up very well. The same thing is true of eggs and other farm products. There is no question but that such a trip is profitable if the information gained is used. It is always easier to see a thing than to hear or read about it."

The flock of 225 sheep are grade Delaines and Shropshires. The lambs come in the spring and are usually sold to local buyers in Ithaca. Last fall the price received was 12¾c. Wool is sold to local buyers.

From twenty to twenty-five acres of beans are grown as a cash crop and the ewes are fed bean roughage, clover, hay and some grain.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs are Kept

Hogs are an important side line. Four Duroc Jersey sows produce two litters of pigs each year. The fall butchering had been done just a few days before I was there.

Mr. Morris told me about this part of the business somewhat as follows:

"We have raised several litters from our sows that weighed over a ton at time of slaughter. We sell some young pigs but raise quite a few for sale and for our own use. Sometimes we sell them alive but if we think we can make more we butcher them and sell them dressed."

"We keep eleven Holstein cows, separate the milk and sell the cream. Most of the skim milk goes to the hens. I doubt if there is anything that can quite take the place of it for them."

Commenting on farm conditions in his vicinity, Mr. Morris said, "It was a bad fall for farmers. There are hundreds of acres of beans and buckwheat that are still in the field. We weren't as hard hit as some and succeeded in getting ours. I know one man who just sold some beans and was told that the "pick" was nearly one-third. There apparently will be a lot of land in the county that won't be worked next year. It is impossible to hire help."

There is more to farming than growing crops and animals. It is a way of living as well as a business and so I wanted to learn something about the chances for a little fun along with the work. I was sorry that the two sons were away and so could not join in the discussion that took place in the pleasant farmhouse living room. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Morris and myself, were Mr. Bond and Mary Morris, the daughter who was at home for her vacation as a teacher in the Ithaca schools.

Mr. Bond added to the discussion by telling me that Mr. Morris is Master of the Mecklenburg Grange and community Chairman for the Farm Bureau.

"Are you interested in the Home Bureau?" I asked Mrs. Morris.

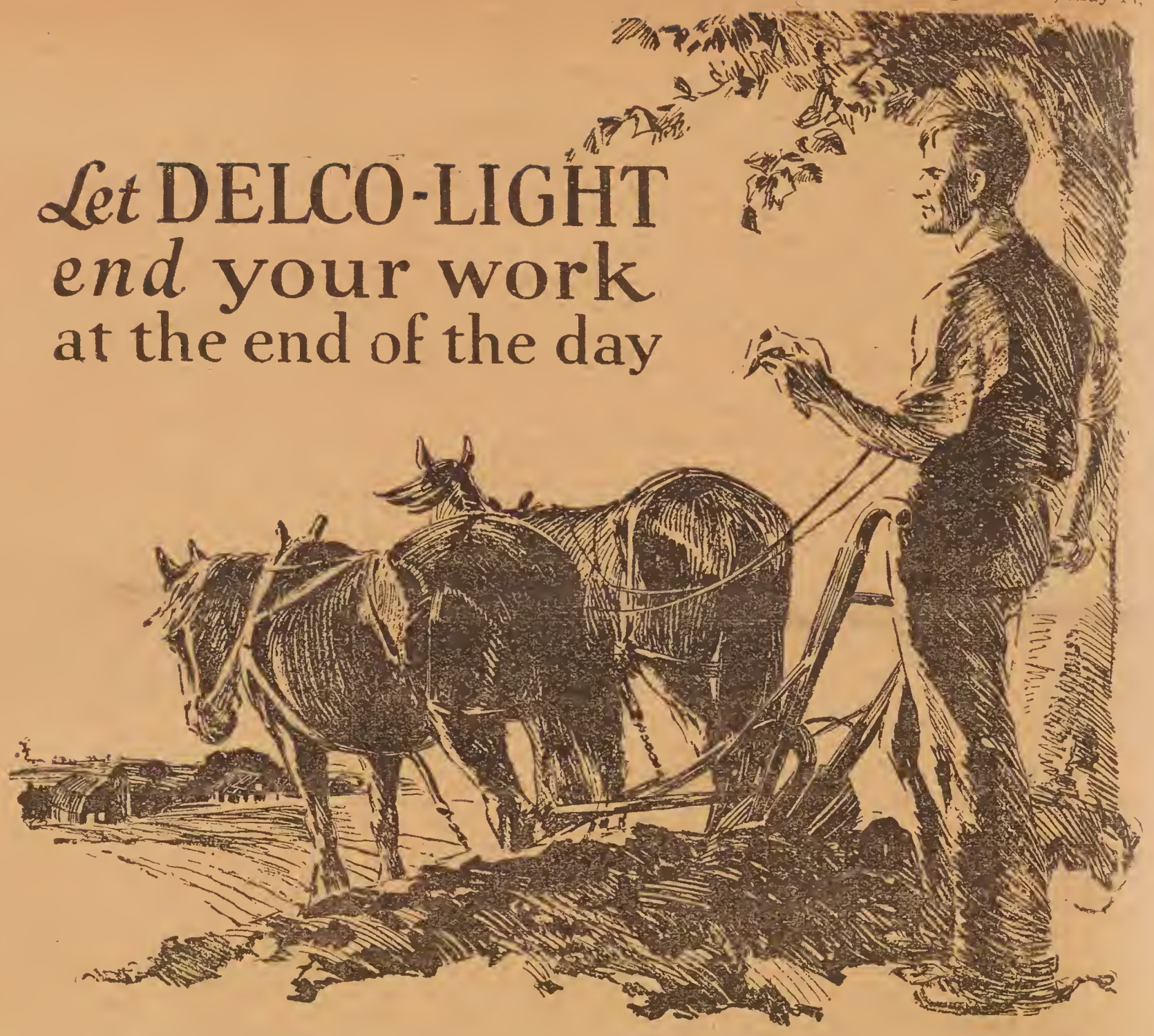
"Yes", she replied, "I belong to the Hayutah Lake group and get a lot of benefit from it. The discouraging feature is that its so hard to interest some of the women in it. We also have home talent plays once in awhile".

"Yes," added Mr. Bond, "I remember once when it took Mr. Morris a week to get off all traces of the black he put on for makeup."

I have no doubt but that the radio set also adds much to the pleasure of the family and I could not help noticing the pile of magazines on the table among which were AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the *American*, the *National Geographic* and the *Woman's Home Companion*. In addition to all these I think that Mr. and Mrs. Morris enjoy the nearness of their sons and daughters as much as anything and especially the company of their two small granddaughters.

H. L. COSLINE.

Let DELCO-LIGHT *end* your work at the end of the day



NOW, this spring—when every hour of daylight counts—when your whole year's profit depends on early planting—when you are working against time and weather—that's when you need the help of Delco-Light.

Today, as you come to the end of the last furrow—as you pause for a moment to look with satisfaction on what you have done and think of the work yet to do—think what it would mean to have Delco-Light.

Water at the turn of a faucet; time-saving power for turning grinders, separators and all small power machinery; electric light at house, barn and outbuildings—these are the things you can have with Delco-Light.

Think of all that it means to have Delco-Light and arrange to have it now. See the Delco-Light dealer in your community or mail the coupon for complete information—today.

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Please send me complete information about Delco-Light.
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A New Book

BALANCING THE FARM OUTPUT
By W. J. Spillman
(*Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*)

This little book should be of particular interest at the present time, since it is a discussion by an authority of the problem on what farm products to grow and discusses particularly the underlying causes of unsatisfactory agricultural conditions in the mid-west.

This book gives the arguments for governmental interference in prices of farm products. It discusses briefly proposed remedies, including export bounties, price fixing, valorization and the Debenture plan. It also gives the arguments against governmental interference in the situation. This book is published by the Orange Judd Publishing Co., at 15 E. 26th Street, New York. The list price is $1.25.

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MAY 21, 1927

What Future for Mexican Farmers?

Schools, Land Ownership, and a Wise Government Will Bring Happiness

By M. C. BURRITT

IT was at Celaya, that we visited a local branch or association of the Government Land Bank through which farmers who have been assigned land from the large estates are financed. The system is so much like our own that it is not necessary to describe it—the Government furnishing the initial funds to "prime" the system, the borrowers taking stock which retires the government money, the borrowers finally owning the bank, the long term loan, the local association of borrowers, etc.

M. C. BURRITT.

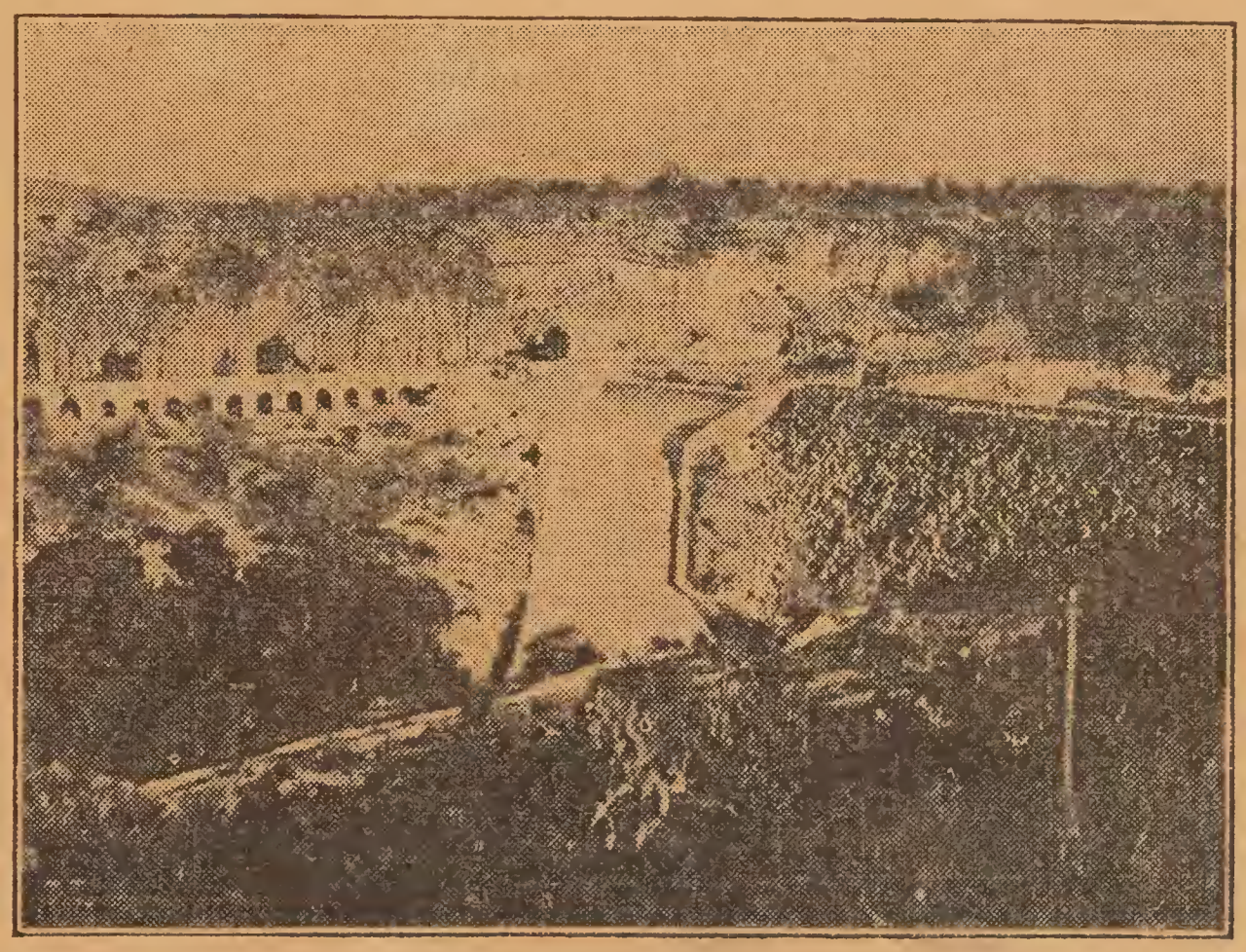
There are a few important differences however. As the peons are given the land—though only to be handed down in the family and not in fee simple—there is little occasion to loan on land. Loans are made for two principal purposes; first to purchase machinery, stock and equipment which run for terms of from three to ten years; and second, to finance the growing crops for from six to twelve months. In the latter case the borrower must sell his crop to the bank. So great has been the profiteering by buyers on the peons' crops—and of course there are other small farmers who have acquired land by purchase or inheritance, that Commissioner of Agriculture Leon, states that the average increase in the price the farmers received for their crops through the Bank compared with that received by other sellers to local buyers, was 35 per cent in the first year.

Of course, the system has just been started and as yet has hardly touched the problem. Very few farmers have probably been affected. It is easy to see how the Bank can be used together with the distribution of land, to build up the political or revolutionary party in power and there are those who say that this is being done. It is doubtful too, if the government has or can easily obtain the money to extend the system generally at this time. But every unlanded peon helped to secure and to operate land is so much progress toward citizenship, and the solution of the land problem in Mexico.

It was nearly nightfall when fifteen of us dropped off our Special at Jasse and while the train went back to Mexico City with the ladies and to pick up some of the party who had remained there, we got into the cars of the government irrigation commission and under the guidance of the engineers started out to visit an irrigation dam. We were particularly anxious to see at least one of the irrigation projects actually in operation because we had heard it said that the government's irrigation plans were all on paper.

We climbed up over a range of hills and into a valley where the great Requiem dam—perhaps forty rods long, fifty feet wide at the base and forty feet high—stretched across the valley. It was well built and its fine points were explained to us in broken English by the Mexican engineers. Behind it the water was backed up over 2000 acres. Below it the water flowed out into sluiceways and to irrigation ditches through which it was carried more than fifty miles to water fertile, farming land. This at least was no paper project. Already 17,000 acres were being watered, and ultimately 60,000 acres will be made productive by the water here impounded.

In the office of the chief engineer in Mexico City we saw the plans for fifteen of these great projects. Two or three are already built. Others are under construction. It is largely a question of time and money. As I walked the platform at the station that evening waiting for the train and supper, I thought of the millions of acres of desert covered with cactus and mesquite bush that I had seen in Mexico and of the landless untaught peons living in rude huts under the primitive conditions of Bible times. Then I shut my eyes and saw the green landscapes, the comfortable farm homes and the well dressed, educated and contented farmers (we ought to be!) of Western New York. Will the future see such farm homes and farm people living in contentment and comfort in Mexico? Schools, land, irrigation, banks and a wise and well sustained public policy will make them possible.



The Requiem irrigation dam at Jasse which backs up water to irrigate 60,000 acres of land. The spillway is in the foreground. The aqueduct is shown in the background.

In the morning of this same day we were riding in the Hildalgo state school busses to the school at Mexe. Just after we passed through the little town of Tetepango we saw a large group of mounted men ahead of us lining the road on both sides. At first we all thought,—bandits! Far from it. These were peon farmers who had been assigned land and loaned money by the government and now out to welcome us to their farms. There were fifty of them mounted on good saddle horses, a few on mules and one old man hung his long legs over a little burro.

At the bridge over a large irrigation ditch we

(*Continued on page 22*)

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

How far will your car go *before* the miles begin to tell?

If you buy a new car every 10,000 miles or so, almost any car will give you satisfactory results.

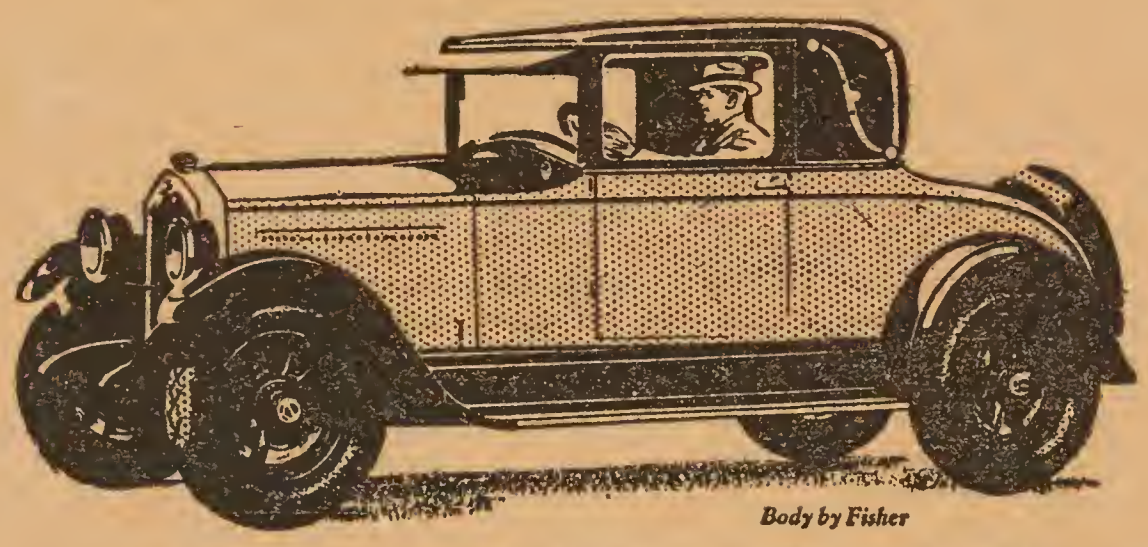
But if you want the same fine service on through the second, third and the many following tens of thousands of miles, buy a Buick!

Accurate tests at the great Proving Ground of General Motors, where all cars are driven and examined, show Buick's sturdy structure and powerful Valve-in-Head Engine still gaining in efficiency at the point in miles where other cars are distinctly on the down grade.

The unremitting care in Buick design, the constant tests at the Proving Ground, the unceasing quest for better performance—these are responsible for Buick's superior efficiency.

Savings resulting from enormous volume production make possible this extensive research as well as the superior construction for which Buick is internationally famous. Buick cars are built for greater satisfaction to their owners.

Buy a Buick for years of exceptional service.



Body by Fisher

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$1195 TO $1925

All prices are f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government tax to be added. Buick delivered prices are lower because the smallest possible handling charge has been established by the Buick factory.

The G. M. A. C. financing plan, the most desirable, is also available.

The model shown is the Two-Passenger Coupe, Series 115, $1195.

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And Keep Trespassers Off

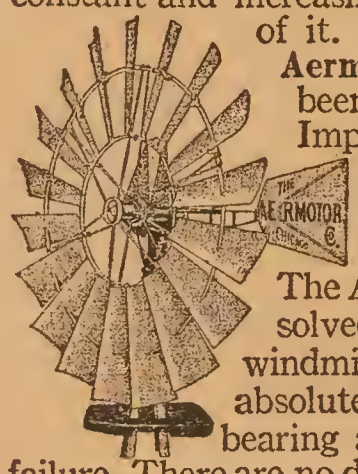
We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist

461 Fourth Avenue New York

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.



The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

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A.A. Information Contest

BECAUSE of the growing interest that people have in acquiring valuable and interesting information, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has decided to conduct regularly for cash prizes a weekly question and answer contest. Each week we will ask ten questions, the answers of which have appeared in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. For the most accurate answers to these questions, we will award each week prizes of $3, $2, and $1. The conditions are very simple.

1—You must state the page and the issue of American Agriculturist in which you found the answer.
2—Answers must be brief.
3—Answers will be judged in order of the time they are received at this office. They should be addressed to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.
4—If two sets of answers worthy of prizes and of equal merit are received at the same time, the same prize will be awarded to each.
5—Each contest will close just one week following the date of issue in which the questions are found. The names of the prize winners and the answers will be printed in the third issue following the date in which the questions appeared. For example, the answers to the questions appearing in this issue of May 21 must be in the American Agriculturist office on or before May 28, and the prize winners and answers will be printed in the issue of June 11.
6—The same prize will never be awarded to the same person a second time. For example, a first prize winner can never win a first prize again, but he might be awarded second or third prize.

Here are the second set of questions. Remember that the answers can be found in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and you must state the answer briefly together with the date of issue and page where you found the answers.

1—How many miles of concrete road will New York State build in 1927? How does this compare with other states?

2—Which eye on the seed potato starts growth first? What is the minimum size of potato seed piece for best results? What is the chief danger in using small potatoes for seed?

3—In what year were the first R. F. D. routes established? Where? How many routes were there in 1925? What does the R. F. D. service cost a year?

4—How many Federal Land Banks are there? About how many farmers are these banks serving with mortgage loans?

5—What is the average life span in the United States now? What was it in 1855? Name five factors that have helped to lengthen our lives.

6—Why is this a good year to buy fertilizer? Name and give addresses of five fertilizer and lime firms who have offered their products for sale in the advertising columns in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

7—State five rules for prevention and treatment of calf scours. Should a calf be fed twice or three times a day for best results? How much milk per day?

8—Give three rules for success recently given to boys by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. What is this secretary's full name? What farm college was he president of before coming to the Cabinet?

9—How many public schools are there in Mexico? How many should Mexico have at the least? How many Mexican boys are in the agricultural schools?

10—What according to the new law is the recourse of a cattle owner dissatisfied with the appraisal of diseased cattle? Who were the authors of the law?

The average annual production per cow in Ohio as reported by the U. S. Census is 3,603 pounds of milk. Cows that will produce five or six times this amount of milk, or its equivalent in richer milk, under proper care and feeding, are not uncommon in any of the leading dairy breeds. Practically all the investigations of the cost of production have shown that milk costs much more in low producing herds than in herds producing more liberally.—Ohio Experiment Station.

The Outlook for the Dairyman

The Next Two Years Look Favorable for the Man Who Milks Cows

By GILBERT GUSLER
Standard Farm Paper Market Analyst

ALL the familiar tests by which the present dairy situation may be sounded out yield a favorable reading. Prices of milk and butter fat in recent months have been relatively high. Feed costs have been low. Dairy production has been on a moderate scale, while industrial conditions have favored large consumption. Owing to tariff protection, low prices abroad have had no seriously depressing effects. Carryovers of dairy products in storage are moderate and will give no important competition for the new season of production.

The average price paid to producers at country points for standard or grade B milk averaged $2.76 per 100 pounds in 1926 against $2.68 in 1925 and was the highest since 1920. The average farm price of butter was 41.1 cents per pound in 1926 against 40.7 cents in 1925, again the highest since 1920. The average price paid to producers for butterfat was 42.1 cents in 1926 against 42.4 cents in 1925. This record is not available for earlier years. The farm price of veal calves averaged $9.61 per 100 pounds in 1926 against $8.85 in 1925 and was the highest since 1920. Milk cows averaged $65.51 in 1926 against $57.87 in 1925. Once more, it is necessary to go back to 1920 to find a period when prices were higher. Low grade cows sold for beef, consisting largely of discarded milk cows, averaged $4.20 per 100 pounds on the Chicago market in 1926 against $3.35 in 1925, and established a new high record since 1920.

These higher price levels have carried over thus far in 1927. Butter and butter fat prices have been higher than at the corresponding period in 1926. Milk cows, old cows sold for beef, and veal calves also have surpassed 1926 price levels. While fluid milk has been a shade lower than a year back, it has been above any other year since 1920. Fluid milk prices are greatly influenced by local conditions, but the average for the entire country makes this showing. In New York 1926 prices have exceeded those of 1925.

The present dairy situation looks all the more favorable when it is remembered that the average price of farm products was nearly 8 per cent lower in 1926 than in 1925. The index number of average prices of all farm products in March, 1927, the latest month for which the record is available, was only 126 compared with 140 a year previous. In other words, present farm prices are only 26 per cent higher than the pre-war period taken as a base, while a year ago, they were 40 per cent over pre-war.

Feed prices have continued on a relatively low basis since the spring of 1925. Within that period, the changes have been unimportant. Latest farm prices for corn were about 2 per cent lower than a year ago, while oats were 12 per cent higher and hay 5 per cent higher. They have averaged only 5 to 10 per cent above their pre-war level, while prices of milk and butter fat have been 60 to 65 per cent over pre-war.

Moderate production has been one reason for the favorable ratio between prices of dairy products and of feeds. The unfavorable price ratios in the latter part of 1924 and the first half of 1925, caused largely by high priced grain, discouraged production and induced some curtailment of dairy herds. The number of heifer calves saved was reduced. As a result, the number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk has declined about 3 per cent in the last two years. On January 1, 1927, only 21,824,000 head were reported, the smallest number since 1922. Tuberculosis cleanup campaigns also have played a part in the situation. At any rate, the steady expansion of production since 1920 was brought to a temporary halt.

Some increase in production can

(*Continued on page* 8)

"* * * The number of yearling heifers being kept on farms on January 1, 1927, was 4.4 per cent greater than a year ago, and it is likely that a still greater number will be saved this year."

Has the County Fair Any Future?

Miss Real Opportunity Trying to Ape City Amusements

By E. R. EASTMAN

ONE of my outstanding memories of a quarter century ago was attending the fair. There is none too much amusement in the country communities today, but before the days of the automobile there was much less, and fair time was a real event in the country boy's or girl's life, something that was looked forward to for a long time. I can still close my eyes and see the long line of every kind of country vehicle loaded with farm folks on their way down the valley through great clouds of dust to the fair. Those of you who read "The Trouble Maker" will remember the chapter which pictured the country fair as it was a generation ago. On the whole, it was a wholesome influence in farm life, furnishing in goodly amounts both education and recreation.

But the fair that I attended is gone. The old high fences are down, and crops now grow over the race track. Many of the other fairs have disappeared and those that are left are having a hard time to continue from year to year. Why are the fairs disappearing? Are they still desired by country people?

The country and town fairs are going because it seems to be impossible to finance them longer. Many of those that still continue are kept going only by the great personal effort of the local officers who have given both of their time and money because they believe that the fair is an asset to the community. But the attendance at many of these still continues to fall off, the admissions and other assets to dwindle, and unless a radical change comes about, the time is not far distant when all country fairs will be a thing of the past.

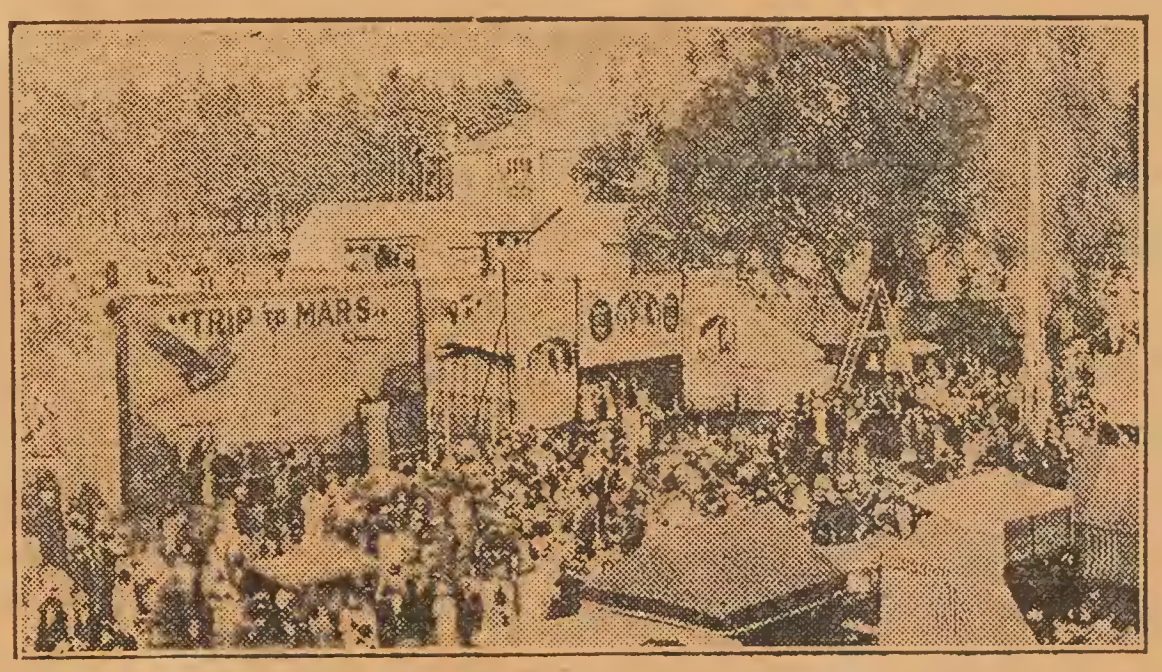
Why is not the fair the attraction to the large number of people that it has been in the past? For one reason, the automobiles have made it possible for people to travel farther to attend larger and better fairs at longer distances, and the automobiles have brought them into contact with more other kinds of recreation and amusements than it was possible for them to attend a few years ago.

But the chief reason why the fairs are failing to attract the crowds is that they are failing in their mission. They have made the mistake of trying to compete with sophisticated and citified amusements and have failed to furnish recreation in a field in which they have no competition, that is, with the attractions of particular interest and value to farm business and to farm people. Every country fair is like every other. If you have attended one, you have attended them all. The grounds are filled with noisy questionable and worthless midways containing almost every kind of gambling device and questionable side shows. The exhibits in too many cases are put on by professionals who travel from one fair to another and in some cases at least there has been some dishonest awarding and "padding" of the premium lists.

Now if one wants to go to a midway, he can find a much larger and better one in any amusement park, within driving distance for anyone with a car. We know that there are thousands of decent people who have become disgusted with the cheap, disgraceful midways to be found on the average county fair grounds, and these people, failing also to find in many instances exhibits that attract their attention, have ceased to attend the fair.

In the old days the exhibits were the one big thing at the county fair and farmers took pride in carrying off prizes in competition with their neighbors. At the present time, a large percentage of the exhibits are entered by professionals and as a result those who attend the fair go rapidly through the buildings and pay very little attention to them. For several years county farm bureau picnics, community fairs and community live stock shows have been drawing large crowds. At these places there are no mid-way attractions and no professional exhibitors, yet the crowds that come indicate that there are the things which they really desire and appreciate. The

(*Continued on page* 9)



The midway at the County Fair. Horse Shoe pitching tournaments and Horse pulling contests are attractions that can well replace sideshows and games of chance.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Founded 1842

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VOL. 119 May 21, 1927 No. 21

A Thought For the Week

Trust no Future, how'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!
—LONGFELLOW.

* * *

"RUNNING Water in Every American Home" is the slogan of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. More power to this organization or any other that will help to relieve the deadly labor of the farm woman in lugging water from an outside well in all kinds of weather and in carrying out the waste because she has no sink with a drain.

* * *

WITH the approach of summer production farmers will find it to their advantage to make use of the radio throughout the summer months. Fruit and vegetable markets are subject to very rapid changes and the only way in which a man on the land can keep in daily communication with what is going on is to get the regular AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST radio market reports that are broadcast from WEAF every noon.

* * *

MOTHER used to say that there was "no great loss that does not bring some small gain". The rains in the West and Southwest that have caused the greatest floods in American history have also watered well the winter wheat sections so that wheat is in exceptionally fine condition at this time. It is said also that the world market presents a very favorable outlook for the growers so that present prospects are for better prices for and a large production of wheat this fall.

* * *

IT is not so many years since we used to plant corn by hand out of tarred bags to the rhyme of:

One for the blackbird,
One for the crow,
One for the cutworm,
And three left to grow.

We can get some idea of the change in farming methods that has taken place in a comparatively short time when we try to imagine planting one of the great western corn fields of fifty to a hundred acres by hand. The first patent on the corn planter was given in 1839, but it has only been within the last twenty-five years that the modern corn planter with its automatic check wire reel, fertilizer attachments, clutch improvements, automatic marker, and many other minor improvements has come into practical use.

* * *

THE New York City Health Department has given dairymen of this milk shed another opportunity to produce enough milk for the city's needs this fall and winter so that the city will not have to go to outside sources for its supply. As announced last week, it is now agreed that this winter milk will be better paid for. May we suggest that now is the time to begin to prepare for this increased production. If dairymen wait until next fall without any preliminary plans, it will be too late and the opportunity will be forever lost to restrict the New York milk shed to its present boundaries.

* * *

SIXTY-EIGHT head of purebred Holsteins were sold at the United States Blue Ribbon National Sale on April 25th for a total of $42,364, or an average of $623. Dutchland Bess Quality, a well known bull from the Dutchland Farms, Brockton, Massachusetts, was sold to A. M. Dunn, Los Angeles, California, for $3,600. It is evident that the purebred cattle business is rapidly getting on to a prosperous basis again.

Trespass Problems Growing

MICHIGAN farmers have been having a strenuous time in the last few months trying to get a just trespass bill through the Michigan legislature. As an example of how some sportsmen and city representatives in the legislature look on this problem, we quote some of the expressions that were used in opposition to the passage of these trespass bills. According to the *Michigan Farmer*, a Standard Farm Paper one representative in the legislature declared that to give the farmer authority to keep other people off his property while he was free to go about the property himself was class legislation! Another took the position that it was necessary to run over the farmer's land to secure game which belongs to everybody. Still a third suggested that farmers should not seek legislation to relieve them from their present dilemma but rather should start an educational campaign to train our city people to know that it is naughty to go upon the property of others! What utter nonsense!

There are trespass laws of a kind in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but even here there is much to be desired before the farmers' crops, fences and other property can be properly safeguarded against careless and impudent trespassers, many of whom even go to the extent of stealing the farmers' fruit and crops, and laughing at them when they object.

The majority of real sportsmen, however, do not approve of these malicious acts of a minority and we believe a solution of the problem could be worked out if some conferences were held between representatives of farmer's and sportsmen's organizations. From such conferences suitable legislation could be agreed upon and the sportsmen themselves might take an active interest in educating their members to change the attitude and actions of at least some of those who are careless and not actually malicious when on another man's property.

Old Time Cooper Wanted

THE New York State Agricultural Society would like to get in touch with a genuine old-time cooper—the kind of a cooper who can make a butter tub complete from the block and who would come to the State Fair at Syracuse this fall and demonstrate his art in the Log Cabin exhibit. He would need a complete kit of old-time tools and be a man familiar with the art of coopering in the days when coopers got out their own staves and made their own hoops from hickory poles.

Arrangements can be made to pay traveling expenses, maintenance, and reasonable wage to a cooper who can qualify for this work. If anyone is acquainted with such a man, will you please communicate with Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, N. Y.

Milk Should Be Paid for Twice a Month

WHY should dairy farmers wait forty-five days, in some cases longer, for pay for their milk? Why should the dealers have the use of this money that really belongs to the farmer for such a long period? Why should the farmer be forced to get credit from his local dealers for supplies and pay at the rate of ten or fifteen per cent for his credit and then in turn be forced to extend credit himself for no interest at all to his milk dealer? We know of no other business where such an absurd and unfair system exists and we suggest, while there is so much talk going on about improving milk marketing conditions, that here is a simple, practical change that would bring decided relief to every dairyman in the New York milk shed.

Under the present system of payment for milk, the farmer extends to his dealer what amounts to the use of his money for thirty days. Milk delivered during the first half of the month is not paid for until forty-five days later. All that delivered on the last day of the month is paid for in fifteen days, which makes a general average of about a month's credit. The interest on the milk delivered in New York City on this thirty-day credit basis amounts to not far from a half a million dollars a year. But even more important than this is the inconvenience that a farmer is put to and the extra cost of the credit which he must pay for in buying his supplies that could be avoided if his milk were paid for twice a month. Why not?

The suggestion is not new nor original with us but it is time something is done to put it in force.

As a practical working suggestion, why not take this up with whichever organization is protecting your interest and ask it to get busy?

Old Time Fiddlers' Contest

AMONG the attractions at the log cabin exhibit of the New York State Agricultural Society at the State Fair this fall will be an old time fiddlers' contest. Say what you will about modern music, for real melody there is not much of it that can touch the music which an old time fiddler can get out of his violin.

The Society this year will bring many of these old timers together. The one who is judged the best will receive a cash prize of $25 and a beautiful embossed certificate giving him the championship for the Empire State. Other prizes of $15 and $10 and certificates will be awarded to the next best. Candidates must be sixty years of age or older and residents of New York State. If you are interested, or know of any old friend who is, write to the Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for full particulars.

Eastman's Chestnut

MRS. GUY R. CAYWOOD, the lady who wrote the fine poem entitled "The Things We 'Most Forgot", which was published in a recent number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, has just sent us an interesting account of an experience that she and Mr. Caywood had with a chicken thief. Here it is:

"I write to say we caught a chicken thief today. We want to tell the Service Man and get our hundred if we can. We know that Mr. Morgenthau has gone to Spain, but even so we thought perhaps you might be able to reach him there by ocean cable.

"This was a bold, bad thief, all right. He came here in the broad daylight and stole a juicy Plymouth Rock. He took his pick from our whole flock. He didn't seem to care a whoop that right there on our chicken coop the A.A. sign said, 'Now take care. You chicken thieves had best beware.'

He was so inconsiderate, so cool and so deliberate he sat him down to eat a lunch and never seemed to have a hunch that we might spy him where he hid or might resent the things he did.

"Jim saw and started on a run and grabbed his trusty old shotgun. Out of the door and 'round the house he sneaked as quiet as a mouse and on that thief took careful aim and blazed away and killed the same. Yes, sir. That chicken thief is dead. One shot went right straight to his head. The crows will soon his bones be pickin'. He'll never steal another chicken.

"I've tried to give you every fact but, glancing through my letter back, I find I quite forgot to tell his name. O yes! We know him well. He lived a half a mile away. We saw the fellow every day. Of course, 'twill cause a lot of talk for Jim killed Mr. Sparrow Hawk."

With the Publisher in Spain

A PLEASANT voyage across the ocean landed us at the ancient Rock of Gibraltar. This fortified city held by the English for hundreds of years guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. It is a little bit of Old England hanging on to the end of Europe. One sees English Tommies rubbing shoulders with Spaniards and Moors from Africa across the Straights.

From Gibraltar we went by automobile to Jerez, passing through rolling country with only an occasional village. This part of Spain raises lots of wheat and one sees many steers, sheep and hogs all grazing together. The animals are all tended by shepherds with their dogs. The country has practically no trees and no fences. Jerez is famous for its sherry. Grapevines grow in the form of bushes and are carefully cultivated.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Because of three blowouts, we did not arrive at Jerez until 5 o'clock. There is an old wine establishment here that we had read about and wanted to see. On account of arriving so late, they did not want to let us in, but with a little persuasion they finally admitted us. The newest wine they have for sale is 20 years old and they have wine that dates back over 200 years. A nice old man who spoke English took us into a hall about 200 feet long by 50 feet wide and with a forty foot ceiling. This will give you some idea of the size of this wine cellar. The sherry is stored in large wooden casks piled four high. All visitors are given a taste. Our guide said, with a sort of sick smile, that America used to be one of their best markets.

From Jerez we continued on our way to Seville and arrived there at about eleven, very hungry and tired.

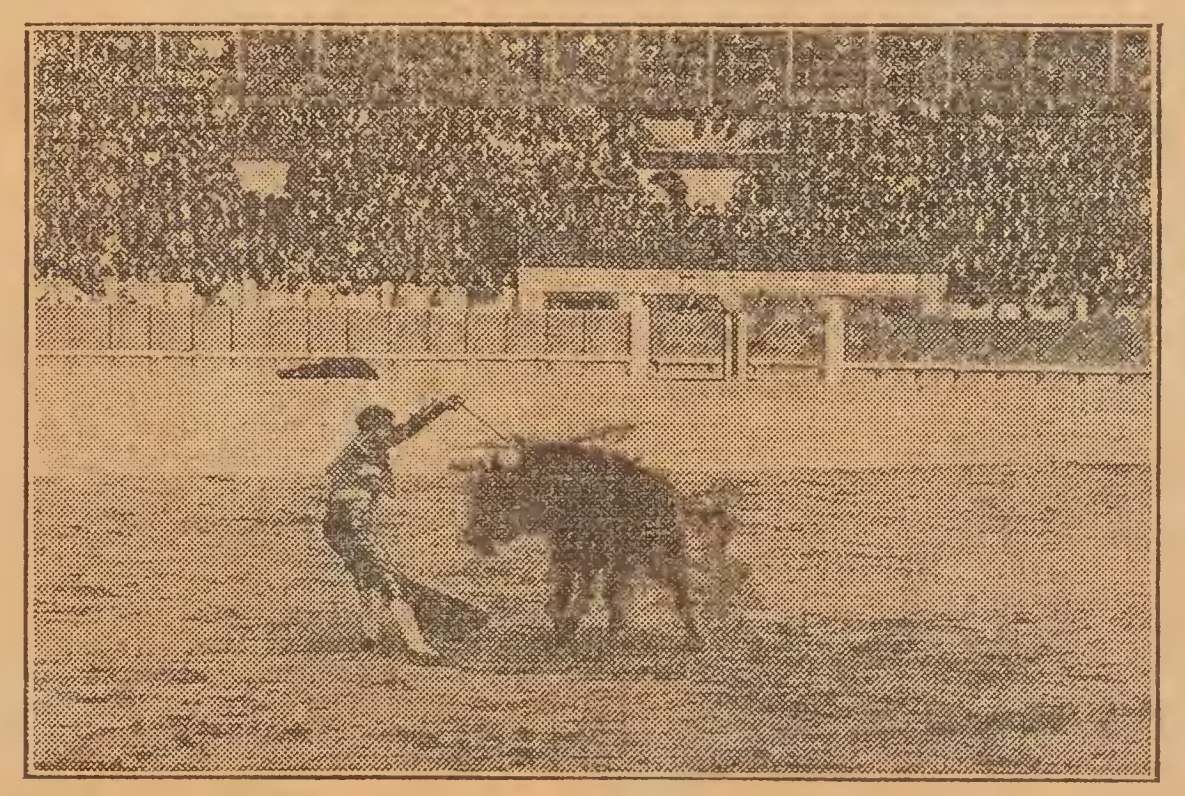
Seville, during Easter week, is about the busiest and most over crowded place in Spain, as people come from all over the world to see the religious ceremonies. I will not try to describe the various processions and religious orders that participate in them, as it is beyond my powers. High mass in the Cathedral on Easter Sunday morning ends the week of religious observance—then comes the bull fight Sunday afternoon.

We hesitated very much before going as we had been warned that the spectacle was cruel. But, we felt that we wanted to see the crowds and how they dressed. It was a perfect day, brilliant sun and excitement was in the air. As one got near to the arena the crowds were terrific. The Spanish women in their many-colored mantillas over their heads, and the men wearing nice new black and mouse colored broad felt hats, made a gay picture. The arena is a closed bowl with the royal box in the center and the mayor of Seville and his party sitting on the right. The crowd is a happy well-behaved lot of people out for excitement.

We had hardly taken our seats when the procession entered the ring composed of picadors mounted on horses, two abreast, then came the "chulos" or footmen and then the Matadors. All are dressed in beautiful costumes and look very dashing as they march around the ring. The procession goes out. All is silence and expectancy. Suddenly the gates are thrown open and in rushes a large black bull. He has been kept in a dark stall all day to make him ferocious. The "Picador" on horseback with a long sharp pointed lance attracts the bull's attention. The bull rushes at the blindfolded horse and drives his long horns into the belly of the horse, while the "Picador" sticks his lance into the bull's neck. This torture of horses is the most cruel sight I have ever seen. After the bull had rushed at the poor defenseless horse the second time and lifted him and his rider clear off the ground, he suddenly collapsed with his entrails hanging out. Horse, bull and "Picador" were all entangled in one mass, the "Chulos" on foot rushed to the rescue of the "Picador" and pulled him out from under. By this time, I had a sickening feeling and wished I had not come. Somewhere in the process of the so-called "sport" they had inserted six darts in the bull's neck. The bull was oozing blood and pawing the ground. The "Matador" walked over to where we were sitting and gave his hat to Antonio Moreno, the moving picture actor, sitting right in front of us. The "Matador" made a little speech, drew his sword and turned on his heel. With his bright red cloak he teased the bull, waiting for an opportunity to deal him a death blow. The poor animal by now seemed quite played out and did not pay any attention to the antics of the "Matador". The first attempt of the "Matador" to drive his sword home, missed. With the second thrust driven down to the hilt, the bull fell over dead.

I have tried to describe to you what a bull fight is like. The whole thing took about ten minutes. There were seven more bulls to be slaughtered that afternoon and I don't know how many horses. By this time I felt quite nauseated and was more than ready to go. I had seen my first and last bull fight—and this is done in the name of sport.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.



A relic of the dark ages:—A Spanish Bull fight. The "Matador" is about to give the death thrust while in the background is the dead horse of the "Picador".

Visits With the Editor

I HAVE spent hours in several city libraries, including the great library of New York City, to get for you some of the writings of one of America's greatest fun makers, Edgar Wilson Nye (Bill Nye). Bill Nye made America rock with laughter for years during the latter part of the last century, yet it is doubtful if half of the present generation ever heard of him, and very few now living have read any of his writings. In fact, I had the greatest difficulty in securing any of the several delightful books which Nye wrote. Most of them are now out of print. But I finally found a couple and have laughed myself lame reading them. The best of these is called "Bill Nye, His Own Life Story", in which his son, Frank Nye, has put together some of the best of his father's writings and told the story of his life at the same time.

E. R. Eastman

This humor is so good and so well worth bringing to the public again that I am going to take the next two or three of these visits with you to tell something of this great humorist's life and some of his best stories.

Bill Nye was born in Shirley, Maine, on August 25, 1850. Of the event and the birthplace, he wrote:

"A man ought not to criticise his birthplace, I presume, and yet, if I were to do it all over again, I do not know whether I would select that particular spot or not. Sometimes I think I would not. And yet, what memories cluster about that old house! There was the place where I first met my parents. It was at that time that an acquaintanee sprang up which has ripened in later years into mutual respect and esteem. It was there that a casual meeting took place, which has, under the alchemy of resistless years, turned to golden links, forming a pleasant but powerful bond of union between my parents and myself. For that reason, I hope I may be spared to my parents for many years to come."

Thirty years later Nye visited his birthplace and wrote:

"I have waited thirty years for the public to visit it, and as there didn't seem to be much of a rush, this spring I thought I would go and visit it myself.

"How humble the home, and yet what a lesson it should teach the boys of America! Here, amid the barren and inhospitable waste of rocks and cold, the last place in the world that a great man would naturally seleet to be born in, began the life of one who, by his own unaided effort, in after years rose to the proud height of postmaster at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory.

"Here on the banks of the raging Piscataquis, where winter lingers in the lap of spring till it occasions a good deal of talk, there began a career which has been the wonder and admiration of every vigilance committee west of the turbulent Missouri."

When Nye was two years old, his family moved west and here is Bill's own explanation:

"When I had utilized Maine as a birthplaee, our business relations eeased, for I wanted to be a farmer, and I didn't like Maine for farming purposes.

"The State of Maine is diversified and quite rugged, especially where I was born. Verdure of all kinds is late, and the little pewee wears his ear muffs till the Fourth of July.

"The reason I left Maine to try other loealities for farming was that in the summer of '52 I had my feet severely frost-bitten while mowing in the north meadow." (He was two years old at the time.)

The family moved to Wisconsin but later Nye wrote a great many newspaper stories of his boyhood days. Here is one:

"My parents were blest with five bright-eyed and beautiful little boys, three of whom grew up and by that means became adults. I am in that eondition myself. I was the eldest of the family with the exeeption of my parents. I am still that way. My early life was rather tempestuous in plaees, oecasionally flecked with sunshine, but more frequently with retribution. I was not a very good roadster when young, and so retribution was always in the aet of overtaking me. While outraged justiee was getting in its work on me, the other boys escaped through a small aperture in the fenee.

"When we ran away from school to eateh chubs, built a fire to cook them and the fire got into the tall, dry grass and burned four miles of fence and sixteen tons of hay belonging to a gentleman for whom I had a high regard, and I went back to put out the fire, the *other boys* escaped and have so remained ever since.

"When a party of us had been engaged in gathering Easter eggs in the barn of a gentleman who was away from home at the time, and he returned just as we had filled our pockets with the

(*Continued on page 6*)

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TRACTOR'S NAME	1927 Summer	1927 Winter	1926 Summer	1926 Winter
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Allwork	EH	H	EH	H
Aro	M	M	M	M
Averal	EH	H	—	—
Bailor	M	M	—	—
Bates (Steele Mule)	H	M	H	M
Beeman	M	M	M	M
Bolens	M	LM	M	LM
Case 22-40, 25-45 & 40-72	EH	H	EH	H
Case (All Others)	H	H	H	H
Caterpillar	EH	H	EH	H
Centaur	M	LM	M	LM
Cletrac	H	H	H	H
Eagle	H	H	H	H
E-B	—	—	H	H
Fageol	—	—	H	M
Federal	M	LM	M	LM
Fitch (Four Drive)	EH	H	EH	H
Fordson	H	M	H	M
Frick (Except 12-20)	—	—	EH	H
Gray	H	M	H	M
Hart-Parr	EH	H	EH	H
Heider-Rock Island (Cultivator)	M	M	M	M
Heider-Rock Island (Al Others)	H	M	H	M
Huber	H	M	H	M
Imperial	EH	H	EH	H
John Deere	EH	H	EH	H
J. T.	EH	H	EH	H
Kinkade	M	M	M	M
Lauson	EH	H	EH	H
LaCross	EH	H	—	—
Little Giant (B)	H	M	H	M
McCormick-Deering	H	M	H	M
Mead-Morrison	EH	H	EH	H
Minneapolis	EH	H	EH	H
Monarch	H	H	H	H
Nichols-Shepard	EH	H	EH	H
Nilson-Jr.	H	M	H	M
Oil Pull	EH	H	EH	H
Pioneer	EH	H	EH	H
Red E	H	M	H	M
Russel	—	—	EH	H
Shaw	M	LM	M	LM
Sprywheel	LM	LM	LM	LM
Standard	M	M	M	M
Tioga	—	—	H	M
Topp-Stewart	H	M	H	M
Toro	M	M	M	M
Townsend	EH	H	EH	H
Traylor	M	M	M	M
Twin City	EH	H	EH	H
Utilitor	M	M	M	M
Wallis	H	M	H	M
Wetmore	H	M	H	M
Wizard (4-Pull) (20-35)	EH	H	EH	H
Wizard (4 Pull) (All Others)	H	M	H	M
Wisconsin	—	—	EH	H
Yuba	H	H	H	H

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Visits With The Editor

(*Continued from page* 5)

choicest vintage of his sun-kissed hens, the other boys escaped while I was occupying the attention of the dog, and I had to slide out of the second story of the barn. I wore my father's vest at that time and it was larger than was necessary. My father was larger than I, for I was only nine years of age and had not arrived at my full stature. In sliding down the batten I discovered that the upper end of it was loose and that my flowing vest had slipped over it, so that when I got down about four feet I hung with the board buttoned inside my bosom and scrambled eggs oozing out of my knickerbockers.

"The batten had sprung back against the barn in such a way as to prevent my unbuttoning my vest, and while I hung there on the side of the barn like a coon skin, the proprietor came around and accused me of prematurely gathering his eggs.

"I had heard truth very highly spoken of by people who had dabbled in it, and I resolved to try it in this instance. I admitted that such was the case. It was the best thing I could have done, for the man said as I had been so frank with him he would take me down as soon as he got his other work done. He was as good as his word. After he had milked nine cows and fed nine calves he came around with a ladder and took me down. He also spanked me and set the dog on me, but I did not mind that, for I was accustomed to it. To hang on the side of a barn, however, like an autumn leaf, trying to kick large holes out of the atmosphere, is disagreeable."

A Hunt for a Runaway Steer

I am sure that every farmer or farm boy who has tried to round up half wild young stock in the back pastures in the fall will appreciate one of Nye's brothers' stories of his experiences that he and Bill had with a steer.

"Edgar (Bill) was about thirteen, and I a year and a half younger. Father had bought a steer some eight or ten miles from where we lived and the steer had run away. The region south of us, where the steer was bought, was a wilderness. Father thought boys should be something besides ornaments, and he told us one morning to go and find that steer. It was a busy time and he couldn't go. It was hot weather in August. We started after breakfast, and got home the next morning just before breakfast. We were lost several times and nearly starved to death but found no steer. * * * *

"Thirty years later, on a voyage to Europe, and in midocean, Edgar wrote me one of his characteristic letters. Towards the closing, he became serious, and discussed his plans for the future. He said he had an offer from a newspaper syndicate to take a trip around the world and write it up from his own viewpoint. 'What do you think of it?' he asked. 'I am a good deal taken with the idea. It will pay well financially, the experience would be valuable, and besides *I may possibly find that d——d steer.*'"

From the Sublime to the Ridiculous

Like all humorists, Bill Nye had a fine sense of the beautiful and knew how to use the English language in the development of sentiment. At the same time, he usually spoiled his fine passages of sentiment by going from the sublime to the ridiculous. Take for instance his story of his school days. Notice the good writing in the first paragraph and the swing to the ridiculous in the following ones. This trick of bringing out great contrasts is one thing which makes his humorous writings stand out.

"In the midst of the hurry and distraction of business, do you ever look far out across the purple hills, with misty vision, and think of the days, now held in the sacred silence of your memory, when you trudged through the June sunlight to the little log school house, with bare feet and happy heart?

"How sweetly return to us today, like almost forgotten fragrance of honeysuckle and wood violets, the recollections of the school-room, the busy hum of a score of industrious scholars, and, above all, the half-repressed sob of the freckled youth who thoughtlessly hovered o'er the bent pin for a brief, transitory moment. Oh! who can give us back the hallowed joys of childhood, when we ostensibly sought out the whereabouts of Timbuctoo in our geography while we slid a vigorous wasp into the pants pocket of our seat mate?

"Our common schools are the foundation of America's free institutions. They are the bulwarks of our liberty and the glory and pride of a great republic. It is there that the youth of our land learn the rudiments of greatness and how to throw a paper wad with unerring precision. * * *

"Who would rob us of those green memories of other days? Who would snatch from us the joy we still experience in bringing up those pictures of careless childhood when we bathed in the clear, calm waters of the smooth flowing river, or pelted each other with mud or dead frogs while the town people drove by and wondered why the authorities didn't take some measures to prevent boys from bathing in public places?"

A Love Story

When Nye was seventeen, he fell in love with a widow twice his age. Let him tell the story:

"She was a widow. She had some property in her own right and a team.

"I did not care especially for the team. * * *

"One day I went to her house to borrow her hay-rack so I could finish up my stacking while the weather was good. As I turned to leave her at the gate, it was just twilight. The tree toads were sinking to rest and the katydids sang in a sleepy way in the tall grass. * * *

"Her hand rested on the sleeve of my wammers.

"I let it rest there.

"For quite a while.

"Finally I saw in the dim light a tear on her long lashes. I can stand most anything but that. I cannot bear to see anybody weep.

"Especially a middle-aged person. ***

"I took my handkerchief and wiped away her fast falling tears. As I started to go away, she caught me up and kissed me violently three times, stating that there was a grave between us. * * **

"Whenever I would think a new thought, I would try to remember it and tell her about it, and she did the same.

"Considering that there was a grave between us, we were less gloomy than one would suppose. You get used to the presence of a grave after awhile and seem hardened to it. * ** *

"Hour after hour I would hold her large, heavy hands. * * *

"One of the horses got east in his stall and tore out several of his most desirable bowels.

"Glanders garnered in the other horse.

"Now there are three graves between us, and that makes it awkward where people are of a strong, yearnful temperament and their heart cravings are deep-rooted and their natures clinging and yet fractious.

"And so it ended. Years afterwards I met a bright-eyed girl between whom and myself I could find no disagreeable grave. We were wed."

Here is another of his adventures as a boy which every man will appreciate:

"I lost a roll of a hundred dollars one spring, and hunted for it in vain. I went over the road twenty times, but it was useless. I then advertised the loss of the money, giving the different denominations of the bills and stating, as was the case, that there was an elastic band around the roll when lost. The paper had not been issued more than an hour before I got my money, every dollar of it. It was in the pocket of my

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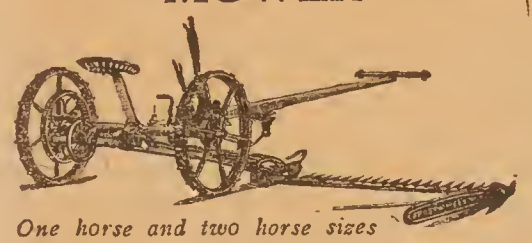

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Coming Cattle Sales

Holsteins

May 27.—Frederick, Maryland, State Fair Grounds, Annual Consignment Sale, auspices State Association.

June 2.—Springfield, Mass., 8th National Cooperative Sale, Augus P. Thorne, Chairman Sale Committee, 835 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Shorthorns

June 4.—Bradford County Milking Shorthorns, Troy, Pa., F. S. Brace, Mgr., Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.

Guernseys

May 30.—Consignment sale of registered and grade Guernseys, White Hall Farm, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. For catalogue write J. Harlan Frantz, Waynesboro.

June 2.—Complete dispersal of sixty head of Ne Plus Ultra Guernseys, Highlands, W. H. Gratwick, Proprietor, Trenton, New Jersey. Herrick-Merryman Sales Company, Sparks, Maryland, Sales Managers.

June 9. — Massachusetts Guernsey Breeders' Association State Sale, New England Fair Grounds, Worcester, Massachusetts. Edward Wigglesworth, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, Secretary-Treasurer.

June 16.—Louis Merryman's Sixteenth Semi-Annual Sale, Timonium, Maryland. Herrick-Merryman Sales Company, Sparks, Maryland, Sales Managers.

June 24.—Jefferson County Guernsey Breeders' Association Field Day, Brookville, Pennsylvania. J. O. Harding, Secretary.

Jerseys

May 24.—Waukesha, Wis. A. F. Block.

June 3.—Trenton, N. J., National Jersey Sale, J. E. Morris, Westerville, Ohio, Manager.

June 17.—Meridith, N. Y., Meridale Farms.

other vest. This should teach us, first, the value of advertising, and, secondly, the utter folly of two vests at the same time."

His Farm Experience

But with all of his adventures, Bill finally grew up and had the same trouble that other boys have in trying to find his life work. He studied law, taught school and farmed it for a while. Of his farming plans he wrote:

"At this time I was invited to buy into the farm with a privilege of allowing my wages to go in toward the payment of principal and interest—interest first, then principal, like the motto of a political patriot from New York. I made a few rapid calculations covering one side and part of one end of the barn, showing that I would have to give up operas, balls, cigars, wine, underwear, summer vacations at Newport, and my club; that I would have to let my beard grow, cover myself with metallic paint, and work very hard all the pleasant weather in the field, and all the bad weather in the barn or cellar. Thus, as crops and prices were, I found that my wages and my own share of the crop would pay the interest and leave a small sum each year which would help to make up the deficiency between the actual cost of the crop and price received.

"So I said: 'No, I think that farm life, of course, for those who can afford it, is the most independent, the most chaste and lonesome one of which I know; but I am not worthy of it. I am too restless. I am too dependent on my fellowman. I want to see him and look in his face and catch his reflected sunshine. I cannot milk a cow a month without drying her up. I cannot impress my own indomitable spirit of push and enterprise upon the hens as some can. I cannot pay for a team each year with gopher pelts as others do. I am also too selfish to farm it, and besides, I haven't the money. Give my place to some worthy man'.

"There was another thing about it which made it seem imperative that I should go away. Where I lived I was still regarded as a boy. I saw that where I had grown up and been whipped repeatedly I should never be able to secure absolute reverence. There are grizzly people there now, three score years old, who have not yet found out that they are men, because the community calls them 'the boys' yet, and addresses them by their first names. And so they have never shucked their boyhood. Thus the smell and the sound of the battle of life have never been borne to them. They are silver-haired children yet, with big, fair, dimpled minds on which the world has made no scar.

"One day, with tears, I turned my back upon the old home, which, although it had made rather a disagreeable specialty of industry, it seemed to me, yet held every element of a good home. Not as a fugitive with bruises and bitterness only, to show for the past—that would have been easier; but as a boy whose home had been made always as cheerful for him as circumstances would permit, I plumed my wings for the wild and woolen west."

(To be continued.)

"Damping Off" Kills Plants

Our tomato plants are dying. They seem to wilt or wither right at the surface of the ground. How can we stop it?—J. L., New York.

THE symptoms indicate that the plants have a disease called "damping off". This is caused by a fungus that is carried on the seed or in the soil. It causes more loss during wet weather or when the surface of the soil is wet from watering the plants. It can be fairly well controlled by keeping the surface of the soil dry. It does the most damage when the plants are small. The soil for growing plants may be heated in the oven to kill the fungus and the surface of the soil after the plants come up can be kept dry by cultivating and watering only on bright sunny days. Dry sand can also be sifted around the plants.

The famous Goodyear Pathfinder. Car owners have already bought nearly 5,000,000 of these lower-priced, standard quality Goodyears.

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He doesn't merely sell you a Goodyear Tire and let it go at that. He sees that you get the right size and type; he mounts it on the rim; he fills it with air.

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As long as that Goodyear Tire is in use he helps you give it the care it should have in order to deliver the best results.

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Goodyear Means Good Wear

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Things That Count Are Proven Facts

WE have heard so much argument on this and that about feed that we wonder sometimes if the real important matter isn't apt to be overlooked.

There is honest argument and difference of opinion as to whether a feed should contain this or that amount of protein.

Whether the value of a feed should be stated in terms of "total digestible nutrients" or digestible protein and terms of heat and energy.

Whether the formula should be published on the bag or recognize the manufactured feed as a finished product just as paper is no longer wood-pulp or rags but a new article which must be judged as paper.

Whether you should buy separate ingredients and mix them yourself or buy a ready mixed feed.

These are all questions of interest and are splendid subjects to make conversation or argue about but when it gets down to the feeding of your own cows where your own profit or loss is at stake it seems to us that the question that really counts is how much the milk checks are more than the feed bills—not for any one month but month after month and year after year.

Not what argument would make it seem that it should do but what has actually been done and can be done again.

It is the test of the monthly feed bill compared with the monthly milk check that has proved the value of Tioga Dairy Feeds.

You can buy feeds for less money and you can buy poor cows very cheap and either one will lose you money. You know it pays to buy good cows, you pay the extra cost to make more profit. The same rule works with Tioga Dairy Feed fed with Tioga Mineral Food.

A. C. PALMER, Pres.

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*Fishkill Colantha Aaggie Sir May
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*Fishkill Aaggie Inka Sir May
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**Fishkill Duke Colantha DeKol
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**Fishkill Inka Triumph Colantha
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We are also offering from select, well-bred

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Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
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The Outlook for the Dairyman

(*Continued from page 3*)

be brought about by more liberal feeding, and the favorable feeding ratio undoubtedly has caused this to be done to some extent. But, the poor pastures in some of the important dairy states last summer and the shortage of hay helped to keep down production.

Combined production of butter, cheese and condensed milk in 1926, when reduced to whole milk equivalents, was smaller than in 1925 by about 2 per cent. The strength in fluid milk prices indicates that they were not oversupplied. In fact, the New York milk shed experienced something bordering on a real shortage last November when production always is lightest. Total receipts of whole milk, cream and condensed milk in the New York metropolitan district, when reduced to whole milk equivalents, were 4.4 per cent greater than in 1925, indicating that scarcity was due to greater demand rather than a lighter supply.

Buying Power Good

High wages and nearly full time employment everywhere have maintained consumer buying power. In addition, the number of consumers is constantly increasing. In the last two years, when the number of milk cows decreased 3 per cent, the consuming population gained 3 per cent, making a change of six per cent in consumers per cow. The spread of dietetic information is another factor constantly at work to stimulate consumptive demand for dairy products.

Moderate retail prices have favored large consumption. The index number of the retail price of 22 staple foods in 1926, using 1913 prices as 100, was 160.6. The butter retail price index was 138.6, while whole milk stood at 157.3 and cheese at 165.6. With wage scales of industrial labor at 200 to 230, it is obvious that consumers have had enough buying power in their hands to purchase dairy products freely.

Storage Stock Not Excessive

These conditions of moderate supply and broad demand favored merchandising the dairy products accumulated in storage last summer. Stocks of butter have been unusually light for several months. Since current production does not become equal to consumption until May, the situation has favored the maintenance of winter price levels well into the spring. Cheese stocks appear rather large, but they are chiefly in the hands of the manufacturers of process cheese, so that they do not have the same significance as formerly. Condensed and evaporated milk stocks are the smallest at this season on record since the compiling of such reports was begun in 1920.

In contrast with the favorable situation in domestic markets, prices abroad have been distinctly unfavorable. Butter prices in such markets as London, Berlin and Copenhagen in 1926 were 10 to 15 per cent lower than in 1925, and have continued on this low basis in 1927.

Milk and Milk Products Imported

Last November and December, the price of 92 score butter on the New York market averaged 16.6 cents higher than the official quotation at Copenhagen, making imports easily possible over our 12-cent tariff wall. The balance of butter imports over exports in 1926 was only 2,546,000 pounds, however, against 1,869,000 pounds in 1925, which is not enough increase to have much influence in the situation. Cheese imports increased to the largest on record, however, since foreign cheese prices declined along with butter while ours remained high. Our canned milk manufacturers could not pay high prices for raw material and sell on the low-priced market for diary products abroad, so that exports of canned milk were the smallest since 1915. Imports of both whole milk and cream from Canada ran relatively high. Our net import balance of all dairy products in 1926 was the largest on record. Since domestic production was moderate and consumptive demand was large, these imports could not be said to have depressed domestic prices, although they prevented the markets from going as high as they otherwise would have done.

Since January 1, 1927, relative prices have been such as to favor imports, and some substantial shipments of foreign butter have been received which have counterbalanced the scanty storage stocks. The importation of cream and whole milk has been partially embargoed and this phase of foreign trade has been brought under better regulation than before.

Future Looks Good

These comments have had to do with the past. What does the future hold?

Past experience has shown that low prices for dairy products usually follow on the average about two years after high prices. There is considerable variation in the length of these periods, however. Nevertheless, we can safely conclude that the next 12 to 15 months will be about as favorable for the dairyman as the past year. As time goes on, the favorable feeding ratio will stimulate production, until lower prices become necessary to stimulate consumption. There is a possibility that business conditions by 1928 will become less favorable for high consumption, although there is not much indication of an early change in that respect.

Some Tendency to Increase Production

The tendency to increase production is already becoming evident in some directions. The number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows on farms on January 1, 1927, was 4.4 per cent greater than a year before and probably was about up to a full replacement basis. Some of these heifers probably will come into milk before 1927 is over. The chances are that more dairy heifer calves were saved in the spring of 1926 than a year previous, and it is likely that a still greater number will be saved this year.

Moreover, the decline in dairy production in 1926 was partly due to poor pastures and to a scarcity of hay later in the year. Average weather conditions may increase summer production of butter and cheese by 10 to 15 per cent over last year, even with fewer cows, and especially favorable weather conditions might result in a still greater increase.

Foreign Competition May Be Worse

Foreign competition is not likely to get worse in the next year or two. Great Britain will gradually recover from the coal strike and will be in better position to buy dairy products than in the past year. Moreover, the world price level for dairy products in the past year probably was low enough to restrain production in exporting countries and stimulate consumption in both exporting and importing nations. In spite of increased production in Russia in the past year, for example, her exports of butter fell off, owing to the tendency to use it at home rather than ship abroad at the prices obtainable in British and German markets.

Changes in feed costs will depend largely on crop yields which are impossible to foresee. If 1927 crops are favorable, the prices of corn, oats and hay will continue moderate for another year. It is probable that expanding production of hogs may begin to overtake the corn supply by that time and lift prices of that cereal to a higher level. Oats and hay are likely to remain cheap, however, owing to the reduced amount required for horses, for which there has been no adjustment in acreage.

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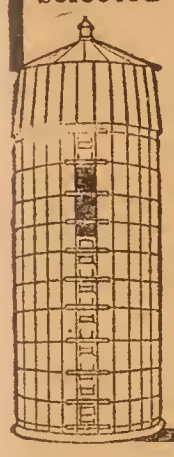

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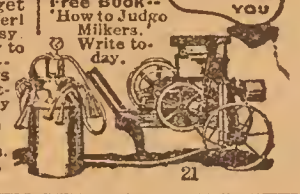

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The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Has the County Fair Any Future?

(*Continued from page 3*)

county fairs have failed to provide them and are in constant difficulties to make the receipts cover the expenses.

As one person recently wrote us, who had made something of a study of several fairs:

"Some fairs are excellently handled and are serving the purpose for which they were intended and deserve the state aid which they receive. Others must be of the fair as an institution for the procriticised for seeming lack of a policy looking toward the proper functioning motion of agriculture and some for an indifference to the management of the agricultural departments which results in a serious failure to do justice to the exhibits, the exhibitors, and the general public who attend the fair.

"Some of the fairs have well planned grounds, good buildings and equipment necessary for display of exhibits. Other fairs lack proper buildings, have little or no display equipment, overcrowd exhibits, fail to classify or properly arrange exhibits, so that it is impossible for those interested to make any real study of what is shown. In some cases the poultry houses, for example, are so overcrowded that it is impossible to view the birds without great inconvenience. At other times the coops in which the birds are placed are too small or closely wired to permit any careful inspection. Many times there is no effort to group varieties or kinds of poultry or pet stock so that one coop may have fowls and the next rabbits and the next ducks, and so on."

Here are some suggestions that would help to continue some of the best of the county and town fairs. First, clean up the midway or do away with it entirely. Certainly it should not be the outstanding thing as it is now on many of the fair grounds. The local management will object to omitting the midway because of the concession money they get from the attractions. This can be overcome by increasing the admission to the fair, and poeple will not object to paying a higher admission if the fair itself is worthy of it. There is, of course, no objection to the public sale of first class merchandise, and even if the midway is eliminated, there will still be many other and better concessions from which money can be realized.

Too Many Small Fairs

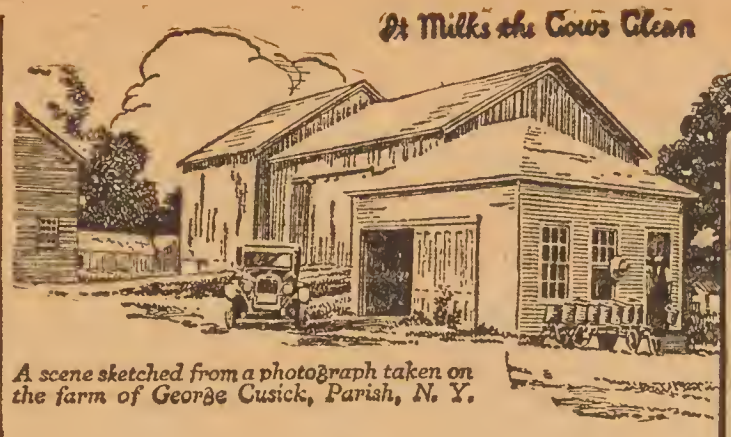
Our second suggestion is to eliminate about half of the fairs in every state and increase the state aid to those that remain. When the fair grounds were first laid out, it was necessary to have a larger number of them so that people could attend them, but today with the automobile one good fair to the county, or even less than this, is all that the people will support. In New York State, for example, there are now 76 county and town fairs, receiving state aid, getting from the state in 1926 $250,000. The fairs actually paid out $427,084.39, so the balance of $177,084.39 had to be paid out by local receipts of the societies.

Now how much better it would be if these 76 county and town fairs were reduced to not over 50, and preferably less, and the state aid increased and put into real attractions that would bring the people and entertain and educate them.

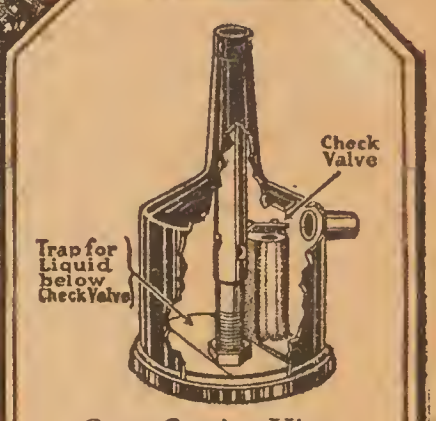
On this matter of entertainment, instead of spending so much money in having poor, cheap city amusements for the leading attractions, why not give more attention to recreation and amusements at fair grounds that are in line with the spirit which should prevail at an agricultural fair? For example, when the fairs were first started there used to be plowing contests, and hundreds of people would never miss the fair because of this one attraction. Last year at the State Fair and at two or three of the county fairs, horse pulling contests were started and they attracted larger crowds than almost any other single attraction. The same was true of horseshoe pitching contests. Great interest in this old time sport can be worked up through the county preceding

(*Continued on page 15*)

It Milks the Cows Clean



A scene sketched from a photograph taken on the farm of George Cusick, Parish, N. Y.

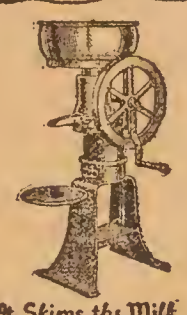


Cross-Section View
Burrell
Sanitary Moisture Trap

This Feature Is Essential For Low Bacteria Counts

"It is easy to make clean milk with the Burrell Milker. I consider the Burrell Moisture Trap absolutely essential for the production of clean milk and low bacteria counts. I supply the village of Parish and have to have milk of low bacteria count."—*George Cusick, Parish, N. Y.*

IN all milkers, the space in the pail above the milk is filled with vapor during milking. Some of this vapor is drawn into the tube leading to the vacuum pipe line. There it condenses and becomes contaminated, and, if allowed to flow back into the pail, it contaminates the milk. No ordinary check valve or trap will prevent this—but the Burrell Moisture Trap *does*.



It Skims the Milk Clean.

For many years, the wonderful Link Blades of the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator have made it famous as the *closest skimmer*. It has a greater capacity for the size of its bowl, for the speed at which it is operated, and for the power required to run it than any other separator. It is simple, light and easy-running. But, above all, *it skims the milk clean*—and that's what you want in a cream separator. Four sizes—350, 500, 750, 1000 lbs.—hand or power driven.

It Prevents Contamination

The Burrell Sanitary Moisture Trap catches any condensed vapor which flows back from the pipe line. The check valve, being located above the liquid in the trap, prevents an inrush of air from carrying this contaminated liquid into the pail. The Burrell Sanitary Moisture Trap is a necessary safeguard against high bacteria counts.

4 Exclusive Features

There are four exclusive features which make the Burrell the *perfect* milking machine. The first three are interdependent—each increases the efficiency of the others. (1) The *Automatic Controller*, which regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (2) the *Air-Cushion Teat Cup*, which supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (3) the *Positive Relief Pulsator*, which gives complete rest between pulsations and assures natural circulation; (4) the *Sanitary Moisture Trap*, which entirely prevents contamination from the pipe line.

The Burrell Milker is noted for its simplicity. It is a single tube system, with only half as many rubber parts as the ordinary type of milker.

Send For Valuable Free Books

Here are two valuable, illustrated books that are free to dairymen. One pictures and describes the Burrell Milker and explains how *"It Milks the Cows Clean"*. The other tells about the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator—all about its simple, sanitary, rugged construction, and how *"It Skims the Milk Clean"*. Every dairyman should have both of these interesting, practical, helpful books for handy reference.

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Should Farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the May prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80
2	Fluid Cream		2.15
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.30	2.10
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for May, 1926, was $2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The April surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

FREE BUTTER SUPPLIES FORCE PRICES DOWNWARD

CREAMERY SALTED	May 10	May 3	May 11, 1926
Higher than extra	.44 -44½	45½-46	41½-42
Extra (92 sc)	43¼-43½	45 -	40¾-41
84-91 score	.37 -43	40 -44½	37 -40½
Lower G'ds	.35 -36	38 -39	36 -36½

The downward turn in the butter market has definitely set in. A comparison of the prices above will show that lower grades of butter have suffered a rather sharp break. It is also interesting to note that fancy butter is still several cents above the level of a year ago whereas lower grades are cheaper. Two factors are responsible for this. One is that we have a tremendous amount of low grade stocks on hand and the other is that the demand is for quality goods. Consumers are buying and insisting on better quality butter with the result that these low grade marks are finding it difficult to attract buyers.

The market in spite of the downward trend of prices has been in fairly good shape. Some buyers are only taking on enough stock to supply their immediate trade needs and not anticipating any future orders. On the other hand there are others who are buying a little ahead of their daily requirements. The chain stores are making special features of butter bargains and that help is very marked in keeping accumulations down and floors cleaned.

CHEESE MARKET UNCHANGED

STATE FLATS	May 10	May 3	May 11, 1926
Fresh Fancy	22-23	22-22½	20-20½
Fresh Av'ge	———	———	-19½
Held Fancy	27-28	27-28	26-28
Held Av'ge	25-26½	25-26½	25-26

There has been no material change in the cheese market. A few strictly fancy marks have been reported at a slightly higher price but as a whole the market is the same as a week ago. Supplies are not burdensome but trade has been very quiet and consequently the limited supplies have been sufficient to satisfy the demand. Most of the New York State flats are selling at 22 to 22½c while a few small lots of strictly choice stock have been quoted at 23c. The cheese market has been dragging behind the butter market for some time but now it has definitely followed the butter curve showing a marked increase over last year's quotations.

FANCY NEARBY EGGS FIRM

NEARBY WHITE	May 10	May 3	May 11, 1926
Selected Extras	31 -33	31 -33	37-38
Extra Firsts	28½-30	29 -30	36-
Av'ge Extras	27½-28	28 -28½	34-35
Firsts	26 -27	26½-27½	32-33
Gathered	25 -28	26 -28½	30-34
Pullets	23 -25	23 -25	30-
BROWNS			
Fancy	29 -32	28 -32	35-37

In spite of extremely heavy supplies of eggs from more distant sections, the nearby egg market on May 10 was quite satisfactory. It is true that supplies were a little more liberal than they had been the previous few days, especially those of intermediate and lower grades, nevertheless the market on nearbys as a whole was maintaining its firm position. On the other hand shipments from other sections such as the west and southern districts, have been so heavy that they have resulted in heavy accumulations with the attending weakness.

The situation in the egg market has reached the point where cold storage holdings are more than heavy enough to satisfy the trade and now it looks as though we may have to go through a price slashing period to open up sufficient outlets so that current consumption will be more able to take care of arrivals. On May 1 cold storage holdings in New York City were twice what they were a year ago. Fancy nearbys of the top quality have been selling from 30 to 33c with a limited number of real choice marks even selling at a premium but of course, these cases are more or less extreme. Most of the nearby arrivals are selling anywhere from 28 to 30c.

BROILER MARKET SLIGHTLY BETTER

FOWLS	May 10	May 3	May 11, 1926
Colored	25-26	-29	30-34
Leghorn	-28	30-31	33-34
BROILERS			
Colored	42-48	40-48	40-50
Leghorn	20-38	20-35	30-40
DUCKS, Nearby	-27	26-27	31-32

Nearby broilers on May 10 were just a shade better than they were a week ago. Light arrivals have been responsible for a growing firmness although quotations are practically the same as they were last week. Supplies arriving by freight have been unusually heavy. Particularly is this true of fowls and naturally the freight market has dominated express receipts.

On May 30 we celebrate Decoration Day. Undoubtedly New York City will make a real holiday and take off the 28th to the 30th. This will mean that most of the business is going to take place on the 25th and 26th so that those who have broilers to send in should plan their shipments accordingly. Stock that arrives late on the 27th may find it hard to move.

POTATOES EASE OFF SLIGHTLY

STATE	May 10	May 3	May 11, 1926
150 lb. sack	.....	.....	5.00-5.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	.....	.....	.....
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	$4.60-4.85	4.75-5.00	5.75-6.35
Bulk, 180 lbs.	5.50-5.75	5.60-6.00	7.00-7.75
LONG ISLAND			
150 lb. sack	5.00-5.25	5.25-5.50	7.00-7.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	.....	6.25-6.50	.....

The potato market has eased off compared to that of last week, both in new and old potatoes. The new potato market has actually suffered a great deal more than the old potato market. A week ago we reported that new potatoes were selling on May 3rd at $7.50 per barrel for No. 1 Spaulding Rose. On May 10, a week later No. 1 averaged about $6.25 for the best, showing from $1.25 to $1.50 reduction. On the other hand old potatoes from Maine slipped only a matter of a comparatively few cents.

The old potato deal is winding up very firm with new potatoes selling down to $6 for the best. Naturally old potatoes are not going to go sky-rocketing. Nevertheless there is every intention that the old potato deal is going to wind up on about the present level. Advices from Maine state that reserve stocks are very low and and we know that there are no more potatoes on Long Island. This week as was the case last week, there are no state potatoes in the market. Local demand and western markets have diverted shipments away from New York City. Local markets have been particularly good this year. Advices from Rochester state that the upstate potato market is very firm and during the last week in April and the first week in May many growers who still had stock on hand received $1.25 a bushel.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	May 10	May 3	May 11, 1926
Wheat (May)	1.41⅞	1.39⅜	1.63¾
Corn (May)	.79⅜	.75⅜	.70¾
Oats (May)	.48¼	.47⅝	.40½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.56⅛	1.54⅜	1.93¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.97¾	.93⅛	.87½
Oats, No. 2	.60	.59	.52

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	May 7	April 30	Last Year
Gr'd Oats	33.00	32.50	38.40
Sp'g Bran	32.00	——	31.15
H'd Bran	34.00	34.50	32.90
Stand'd Mids	32.50	33.00	29.65
Soft W. Mids	38.00	38.50	35.90
Flour Mids	35.50	35.50	33.15
Red Dog	39.00	38.50	36.90
Wh. Hominy	33.50	31.00	30.40
Yel. Hominy	33.50	30.50	30.40
Corn Meal	36.00	32.50	——
Gluten Feed	35.00	34.00	38.40
Gluten Meal	46.00	46.00	47.90
36% C. S. Meal	36.00	36.00	37.40
41% C. S. Meal	40.00	39.00	39.40
43% C. S. Meal	41.00	41.50	41.40
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.00	47.50	53.90

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

According to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the winter wheat crop of New York State is forecast at 5,793,000 bushels. The report states that the conditions have been very favorable in western New York wheat growing counties.

The Federal Department of Agriculture in its May 1 report states that the total wheat crop this year is estimated at 593,940,000 bushels. In the 12 main wheat producing states in the union the estimates indicate a decreased production with the exception of Indiana, Nebraska, Washington and Oregon. However, it appears that the increase in these states is not sufficient to overcome the decrease in the others, particularly in Kansas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas.

HAY A SHADE BETTER

The hay market has improved slightly since our last report with timothy No. 1 advancing to $27. No. 2 timothy is now from $25 to $26 and No. 3 from $23 to $24. Timothy light clover mixed is $25 to $26 with No. 1 and other grades ranging downward in prices. In view of the recent government reports that reserve stocks of hay in the country are the lowest in several years, it is apparent that the hay deal is going to close out with a strong tone. In fact in some sections it is anticipated that the hay is going to actually increase in value before the next crop is ready.

It is reported by the Department of Farms and Markets that the quantity of hay remaining on farms on May 1 was the smallest in several years being estimated at 712,000 tons on May 1 a year ago and with 1,250,000 tons two years ago. The average for the past 10 years was 845,000 tons on May 1.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There has been no material change in the live calf market since our last report. Choice live veals were still selling on May 10 at $13 but there was undertone of uneasiness and we would not be surprised to see a slight reduction in the nearby future. Most of the arrivals on the 10th brought from $11.75 to $12.50.

The steer market has been irregular although prices are generally on about the same plane as they were last week. Choice to prime fed selling anywhere from $11.50 to $12 with mediums to good stuff selling from $10.45 to $11.50 with commons as low as $8.

The bull market has slackened a little although prices are still above those of a week ago. Heavy fat states, $7.25 to $7.50, medium weights $6.50 to $7, light weights in good flesh $5.75 to 6, common stuff down to $4.

The cow market is holding up well and is in about the same plane as a week ago. Heavy fat states $5.50 to $6 with mediums down to $4.50, fleshy to good heavy cutters $4 to $4.75, canners $3 to $3.50 with light canners down as low as $2.25, reactors from $4.50 to $6.

The live lamb market has eased off a little bit and spring lambs on the 10th were selling at $19 a hundred for primes with common to good marks about 05c lower. Yearling lambs, prime sold as high as $15.50 although most of the sales were from $12.50 to $15.

The hog market is a little irregular. Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds sold on the 10th at $11.75 to $12.25 with heavier weight selling downward to $9.75 for 250 pound stuff.

Country dressed veal calves have been selling slowly and the market is weak. The weather was against the dressed veal market on the 9th and 10th. A few selected marks worked out at 18c but to get rid of any stuff in quantity it was impossible to get better than 16c and some small stocks sold down as low as 8c.

Hearing to be Held on New Dressed Veal Rulings

The new law which became effective April 15th and which specified the condition under which dressed veal calves could be shipped into the New York market, was to be up for a special hearing in the offices of Commissioner Harris of the Department of Health on the 2nd. However, this meeting was postponed to a later date which as yet has not been announced.

The new regulation makes it mandatory for farmers and small dealers shipping dressed calves to New York to leave the heart, liver, lights, gullet, sweet breads, etc., in the carcasses, attached to their natural fastenings. The head is also to remain on the carcass.

Merchants protest against this new departure claiming it is impossible to thoroughly eliminate the animal heat from the carcass.

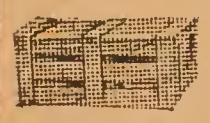
Considerable of the veal that has been dressed according to the demands of the Department has arrived here in an off condition. Thus veal not dressed in accordance with the regulations has been refused and had to be disposed of in New Jersey.

A similar ruling went into effect under the jurisdiction of Commissioner Copeland several years ago regarding country dressed pigs. As a result of the ruling nearby shippers who sent in country dressed pigs have practically gone out of existence.

Previous to the ruling New York City and environments received between 1200 and 1500 pounds of young pork each year. At the present time the quantity received from the same sources is almost negligible.

There are some who believe that it will be possible to have these regulations revoked for they remove from the farmer certain privileges. For the time being at least, however, the regulations still stand and many houses handling country dressed veal are advising their shippers to discontinue shipments.

Peach—CARRIERS—Tomato



Once used—complete with 6 4-qt. tills and divider. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. Egg Cases—30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. New and Second- hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
Dept. A. 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

EGGS WANTED
Well-packed, evenly graded, Whites and Browns bring highest prices
LEWIS & SANDBANK
Licensed and Bonded
152 Reade St., New York
REFS. GREENWICH BANK: COM. AGENCIES

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS
PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT
Selected Spring Pigs
From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $7 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, $8 each.
CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs for Sale
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE, also CHESTER & BERKSHIRE, all good blocky, large type stock
7 weeks old ..... $6.25 each
8 to 10 weeks old ..... $6.50 each
Will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on your approval, no charge for shipping crates.
P. S.—Also a few PURE BRED CHESTERS 7 to 8 weeks old $7.50 each.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

Pigs For Sale CHESTER and BERKSHIRE CROSS or CHESTER and YORKSHIRE CROSS 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.00 each.. These are good healthy pigs. I will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for boxing. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503 W.

Lead me to P. A. every time

I KNOW what I like in a smoke, and what I like is Prince Albert! Why, the minute breakfast is over, I reach for my pipe and the well-known tidy red tin, and we're off . . . off on one of the grandest smoke-joy-rides a man ever took. It's like that all day long.

You understand my enthusiasm the instant you open a tin of Prince Albert and drink-in that wonderful P. A. aroma. You're reminded of a trek through the woods, when the dew is on the leaves and the sun is on the up. Fragrant promise of a glorious taste to come.

Then you load up and light up. You notice that the smoke is equally fragrant . . . fragrant and refreshing. It pours over your tongue in a cooling torrent that knows no bite or sting. Mild, too, with a mildness that says: "Come and get it." I'm talking about P. A.!

I have tried to give you a snapshot of the joys that await you in a pipe packed with Prince Albert. If the picture isn't clear, blame *me*. The complete story is in the tidy red tin at the nearest tobacco-shop. The only way you'll really know P. A. is to *smoke* it.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

There's a *joker* in the *cheap* paint can!

WHEN you are tempted by a "low price" and alluring promises to use "cheap" paint on your house—*STOP!* There's a joker in every can. It may *look* like paint. It may *smell* like paint. But before you buy remember this:

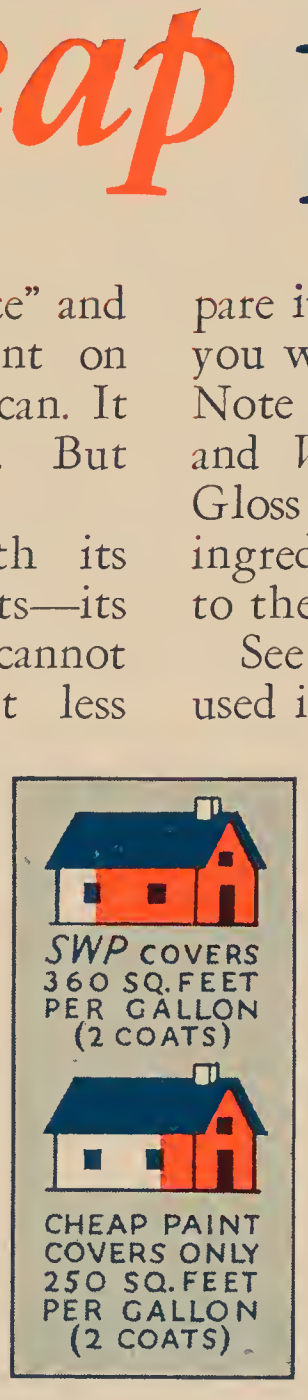
If the Sherwin-Williams Company with its years of experience—its skilled paint experts—its great laboratories—its enormous volume—cannot produce *high grade* house paint to sell at less than SWP prices—*no one in the world can do it.*

So whenever you see a "low price" on house paint you can decide that it is made of inferior or skimpy materials. And a *poor paint* is the most *costly* paint you can put on your house.

Let the "formula" prove it

There is one way to prove that a "low price" house paint is merely an inferior paint. Insist upon seeing the formula, either on the can or in the literature. Then compare it with the formula of fine old SWP which you will always find openly printed on every can. Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White. White lead should be the *basic* ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.



Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

More than 90% of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White is made up of these two important ingredients—white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you

THE FINEST HOUSE PAINT THAT MONEY CAN BUY

HOUSE PAINT

will find only 50%, sometimes even *less*.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives this fine old paint its remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "*balanced formula*" of SWP is even more important.

Naturally, these dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors.

That is why beautiful SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated, pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' own linseed oil plant.

Why SWP *costs you less*

One evidence of quality in a house paint is the way it *hides the surface* and in the *area it covers*.

A gallon of fine old SWP will properly cover 360 square feet (two coats).

A gallon of "cheap" paint will cover *only 250 square feet* (two coats)—110 square feet (two coats) *less* than SWP House Paint.

That is one side of the joker in the "cheap" paint can.

Where only seven gallons of SWP will finish the average house, *eleven* gallons of "low price" paint are needed.

SWP costs more per gallon. But it covers *44 per cent more area*. So it costs no more than *cheap* paint by the job. Which would you rather use?

Prepared house paint—*at its best*

Being made of best quality materials, SWP dries to a tough, elastic, glossy finish.

There is no chipping, cracking or peeling. It weathers slowly. Lasts usually for five years.

When repainting *is* needed, you save paint, time and money *because the SWP surface is in proper condition*.

A "cheap" paint frequently chips, cracks, peels and fades in a year or so. It gives an inferior finish—and a much shorter life than good paint.

Repainting is more frequent and costs more for paint and labor because the old paint has to be burnt or scraped off.

That is the *other side* of the *joker* in the "cheap" paint can.

SWP *beauty!*

With fine old SWP you always get a beautiful paint job. Your house looks like new. The colors are especially rich—with a sheen like fine old pottery. And they are weather-fast—slow to fade.

Even after several years of exposure, a washing with plain soap and water will bring out their beauty almost like new.

Contrast this with cheap colors that look dull and wishy-washy almost in no time.

Which would you rather have—when SWP is guaranteed to cost less per job and much less per year?

See "Paint Headquarters" and save money

These are facts which every property owner has a right to know about house paint. They are attested by a concern whose standing we do not believe any man would question. The simplest way to prove them is to make the comparison suggested.

SWP House Paint is sold the world over. Each Sherwin-Williams dealer is "Paint Headquarters" in his vicinity. See the one near you. Before you let any low price blind your better judgment, get his advice. Compare formulas. Don't be fooled. If you want literature, color cards, help on a color scheme or the famous Household Painting Guide, write us.

SWP

Guaranty of Satisfaction

SWP House Paint, when thoroughly stirred and applied according to directions, is hereby guaranteed to cover more surface, to look better, to last longer and cost less per job and per year than any house paint on the market.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO

COSTS LESS PER SQ. FOOT . . . LESS PER YEAR . . . LESS PER JOB

Woman's Greatest Hygienic Handicap

As Your Daughter's Doctor Views It

Easy Disposal *and 2 other important factors*

(1) Disposed of as easily as tissue. No laundry.

(2) True protection—5 times as absorbent as the ordinary cotton "pads."

(3) Obtain without embarrassment, at any store, simply by saying "Kotex."

Because of the utter security this new way provides, it is widely urged by physicians—ABSOLUTE SECURITY, plus freedom forever from the embarrassing problem of disposal

A free test offered—mail the coupon

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND, *Registered Nurse*

SIXTY per cent of many of the commoner ailments of women, according to some medical authorities, are due to the use of unsanitary, makeshift ways in meeting woman's most distressing hygienic problem.

For that reason, this new way is widely urged today. Especially in the important days of adolescence. On medical advice, thousands thus started first to employ it. Then found, besides, protection, security and peace-of-mind unknown before. Modern mothers thus advise their daughters—for health's sake and immaculacy.

You owe it to yourself, your daughter, to learn of this new way. A free sample will be sent you, in plain envelope, if you mail the coupon.

Mail Coupon for Free Sample

FREE Sample of KOTEX

KOTEX COMPANY, S. F. P. 5-27
180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

You may send me sample of Kotex and book, "Personal Hygiene," in plain wrapper.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Kotex—what it does

Unknown a few years ago, 8 in every 10 women in the better walks of life have discarded the insecure "sanitary pads" of yesterday and adopted Kotex.

Filled with Cellucotton wadding, the world's super-absorbent, Kotex absorbs 16 times its own weight in moisture. It is 5 times as absorbent as cotton.

It discards easily as tissue. No laundry—no embarrassment of disposal.

It also thoroughly deodorizes, and thus ends *all* fear of offending.

Only Kotex itself is "like" Kotex

See that you get the genuine Kotex. It is the *only* pad embodying the super-absorbent Cellucotton wadding. It is the *only* napkin made by this company. Only Kotex is "like" Kotex.

You can obtain Kotex at better drug and department stores everywhere, without hesitancy, simply by saying "Kotex." Comes in sanitary sealed packages of 12 in two sizes: the Regular and Kotex-Super.

Today mail the coupon for a full-sized sample of Kotex, *free*. Note the improvement, mental and physical, this new way brings. Important booklet on "Personal Hygiene" will be sent also, both in plain envelope. Send for *your* sample today.

"Ask for them by name"

KOTEX

PROTECTS—DEODORIZES

No laundry—discards as easily as a piece of tissue

Kotex Regular: 65c per dozen

Kotex-Super: 90c per dozen

The Farm News

Emmadine Farm Has Annual Guernsey Sale

EMMADINE FARM owned by J. C. Penny, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., held its first sale, which is destined to become an annual affair. Manager Jimmy Dodge made sure that he put his best foot forward for he had as fine a line-up of Guernsey cattle as could be found anywhere in the country. The selections did credit to Emmadine Farm. Emmadine has always been a Guernsey breeding establishment of national prominence, but with the introduction of the sale feature, it takes rank with the best of them.

It is indeed unfortunate that bad weather prevailed on the day of the sale, Monday May 9. However, we needed the rain. But in spite of the moisture, approximately 700 managed to crowd into the sales tent, which was taxed to capacity. The rain had no effect on the crowd, apparently, for it was enthusiastic and jolly.

The animals slated for sale were in the pink of condition and it did one's heart good to see such excellent stock. Before the sale Mr. Penny told the writer that in making up the sale list, Emmadine Farm was not merely selling some surplus stock that it did not care to hold; he said that many individuals were included in the sale that he disliked greatly to lose, for they are the results of years of breeding effort at Emmadine.

Son of "Foremost" Tops the Sale

The outstanding individual in the sale was a young bull, "FOREMOST'S GAY LAD"—a son of *Langwater Foremost,* he out of *Langwater Generous* by *Langwater Fashion. Langwater Foremost* is the outstanding herd sire at Emmadine Farms and his son, Gay Lad, sold for $3300 to T. Chatham, Clondike Farm, Elkin, North Carolina.

The high cow was Wedgemere Favorite —daughter of Langwater Steadfast out of Langwater Ladyship. This cow has made a class "C" record of 14,530 lbs. of milk and 696 lbs. of fat. She was bred by F. L. Ames of North Easton, Mass., from whom Mr. Penney obtained her. She went to G. W. Dayton of Minneapolis, Minn., for $2100.

Forty animals came before George A. Bain the auctioneer and sold for a total of $26,450, an average of approximately $650, about $250 below what they were actually worth.

Louis McL. Merryman read the pedigrees, with Bob Hildebrand, called the "Chicago White Socks" because of his gay attire, working in the ring. The sale was managed by the Herrick-Merryman Sales Company of Sparks, Maryland.

Chances for Farmers

There was one outstanding feature about the sale—some farmers who like Guernsey cattle lost an opportunity, for some real high class stock sold at farmers' prices. There were several head of young stock coming fresh this fall that sold for $350 and under. In fact there were a couple of females that would make magnificent foundation animals for any man, that were sold at reasonable prices. It seems the opinion is that these Guernsey sales are more or less rich men's affairs—but anyone who wants to get into the pure bred Guernsey game should not pass up an opportunity to attend one of these sales, for they are not only an education, but a most advantageous purchase is frequently possible for the man of limited resources.

Of the forty animals that came under George Bain's hammer, about half went out of New York State. The outside States included North Carolina, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Minnesota and Rhode Island.

Guernsey Breeders Optimistic

In writing a report of this sale, it would be a gross error to omit some comment relative to the frame of mind expressed by the Guernsey breeders. Apparently, business is looking upward, this being substantiated by the fact that a yearling bull of good breeding sold for $3300. As Louis Merryman said, "There is a growing appreciation for high quality milk, and the Guernseys are cashing in on that feature". Several men expressed satisfaction with business, suggesting that they have had excellent inquiry on private treaty.

The Emmadine sale came just ahead of the National Sale at Trenton, which was held May 12th, and ahead of the Coventry-Florham-Rockingham sale at Trenton on Friday the 13th. These sales will be reported in next week's issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

North Country News Notes

PLENTY of rain has started growth somewhat and if we can have some warmer days and nights, grass and crops will get started. Oats that were sowed the first part of April are just getting up so that they show, and early garden seeds are scarcely showing as yet. There is still a large acreage that awaits seeding, and the rains have delayed work on this somewhat. The cool days though have favored spring plowing and much of the corn land has been turned over, and part of it given the once over.

The damper condition has relieved the menace of grass fires that did much damage in some localities in the North Country. At Edwards village a fire running swiftly in the dry grass set fire to several buildings, and it took the utmost efforts of all who were obtainable to prevent the burning of more than two or three.

GRASS fires running over farm land near Plessis required the work of a large number of farmers and villagers to prevent a serious conflagration in that village. The little hamlet of St. Lawrence near the St. Lawrence River was threatened several times by a fire that burned over six farms and destroyed five buildings. Considerably over a hundred men fought furiously to save the buildings on other farms. It has been some time since fires of this nature have been so severe in the North Country.

AFTER going over all the many varied ills of farming in the north and then reading the articles on Mexican farming as seen by our friend, M. C. Burritt, as well as his comments on the farming of the lower Mississippi valley and the troubles now being experienced in the later section, one feels moved to the idea that perhaps New York State is not such a bad place to be after all.

The cheese factories in many communities opened on the first of May, and during the flush season, many thousand pounds of milk will be diverted from the fluid markets and converted to "Yankee" or Chedar cheese. Many of these old cheese factories are now owned or leased by fluid milk concerns, and when a shortage is apparent in the supply of fluid milk, they are closed and the milk goes on its way to the New York markets. Even those owned and operated still by the farmers of a community, usually work out some sort of a contact so that their milk can be passed on in the fluid form during the fall and winter months, at least.—W. I. Roe.

Has the County Fair Any Future?

(*Continued from page 9*)

the fair, which can be followed by the final tournament at the fair itself. There is nothing the matter with good horse trots and running races and there are thousands of farm people who still like to see good races honestly conducted. Ball games are leading attractions at fairs and should be, but they should be played by men well known in the county and not by professionals. Tugs of war, potato races, and dozens of other similar sports will make a great deal more fun and attract larger crowds than the type of amusements that have crept into the fair programs in recent years.

Then of course it goes without saying that the fair should be the place of showing and demonstrating the latest agricultural practices and the work that different farm and home organizations in the county are doing. The horticultural societies, vegetable growers' associations, granges, home and farm bureaus, boy scouts, junior project workers, calf, sheep and pig clubs, nature study groups, rural dramatics, young farmers' groups, all should be represented and all have a part in making the fair a success. Incidentally, all of these local workers have their friends who will come to the fair purposely to see different work exhibited by persons in whom they are interested.

And lastly, a good fair is worthy of county and community cooperation and support. No matter how hard the local officers may work, they cannot make a go of it without your help. A county fair properly conducted is an asset to the county and to the community. It is of particular benefit to agriculture because if proper attention is paid to obtain good exhibits there is a chance for farm people to find out in an easy and interesting way what is being accomplished by their neighbors and in general in the latest agricultural practices.

While we still have the chance, let us give this matter of the county fairs some attention. Why not discuss it in local granges and other farm meetings and see if there is not some way to cooperate with the local fair officers to keep some of the best of the fairs and develop their possibilities for more education and recreation for farm people.

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Ask our dealer in your community. His stock insures quick delivery.

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$57.50 UP

Let Us Solve Your Bathroom and Heating Problems

Beautiful 3-piece set of all enameled Bathtub, Pedestal, Basin and Toilet, as shown, $130.

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J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
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BABY CHICKS

ATHENEON QUALITY
HAS MADE THE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY

ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

The wise do consider
Cheaper chicks can be bought
But quality over price must be bigger
Atheneon s are always sought.

DISTINCTIVE QUALITY AND VITALITY
Atheneon Quality Always Pleasing—Atheneon Service Never Failing.

SUMMER PRICES	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White & Silver Wyandots, Bl. & White Minorcas	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Buff Minorcas, Campines	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00

PURE TANCREDS $16 hundred. HOLLYWOODS, $14 hundred. ENGLISH, $12 hundred

OUR CUSTOMERS COME BACK YEAR AFTER YEAR. THERE IS A REASON. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD or write for our FREE CATALOG in colors. Ref.—Athens National Bank. Members I.B.C.A. and Ohio B.C.A.

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20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our high class Heavy Laying Flocks to Thousands of pleased customers and rendering Full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU IN 1927. Flocks AMERICAN-CERT-O-CULD.

We ship C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pc-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	42.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings 20c each. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

OHIO RIVER CHICKS HIGH QUALITY

PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

BIG VALUE AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

EFFECTIVE MAY 9TH. Do not confuse OHIO RIVER QUALITY with cheaper chicks. High grade chicks cannot be produced for less. STRICTLY GUARANTEED as represented and from Parent Flocks high in Standard Qualities and Egg Production.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White and Silver Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00

Order direct from this ad. Fine Illustrated Catalog Free. Reference: Peoples Banking & Trust Co. Member of the I. B. C. A. and Ohio Baby Chick Association.

THE OHIO RIVER CHICKERIES BOX 60 MARIETTA, OHIO

NIAGARA CHICKS AND DUX

Get chicks from stock raised in northern New York. Strong healthy hardy pure-breds. Hogan tested, high producing breeding stock.

Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$55.00	$100.00
Anconas	7.50	13.50	65.00	127.00
R. I. Reds, Barred & White Rox, White Wyandottes	7.75	14.50	65.00	125.00
Black Minorcas	8.50	15.50	76.00	150.00
Broiler Stock (Assorted)	6.50	12.00	59.50	115.00
White Pekin Ducklings	18.00	33.00	140.00	275.00

Send for prices on special matings, Youngs, Wyckoff, Hollywood White Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, Park's Barred Rox and Jumbo White Rox eggs for hatching. Order today. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free if you wish. Established 1887 and still going strong. Write today we'll treat you right.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM. BOX 202. RANSOMVILLE, N. Y. (W. R. Curtiss Co., Props.)

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

REDUCED PRICES ON CHICKS. Fine purebred Ohio Accredited Chicks. Order today from this advertisement.

White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 10 cents each. Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Single & Rose Comb Reds, Wh. Wyandottes 12 cents each.

Get a start this year with this exceptional purebred stock at a price which is very low. Immediate shipment 100% live delivery guaranteed. You will be pleased with the treatment we give you.

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY BOX 10 HOYTVILLE, OHIO

EMPIRE CHICKS

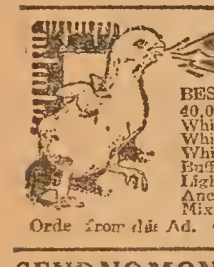
will make you money because they are hatched from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled for healthy type and egg production and contains the blood of such leading strains as Fishels, Thompsons, Tancred, Barron and Wyckoff.

100% live arrival, postpaid. Prices:

	50	100	500
White Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50
White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, B. Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.50
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, W. & S. L. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	62.50

Order direct from this ad or send for free illustrated circular. Ref.—Peoples Bank.

EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY, BOX 275, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO



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BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK
40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$40.00	$58.00	$ 95.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	7.00	13.00	48.00	70.00	115.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	70.00	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.50	14.00	52.00	76.00	125.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	10.50	20.00	76.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	6.00	11.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	5.00	9.00	32.00	48.00	80.00

Orde from dis Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 58 BUCYRUS, OHIO

SEND NO MONEY. SHIP CHICKS C.O.D.

Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00 Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.

Keiser's White Acres Box 314, Grampian, Pa.

Best Quality Baby Chicks
JUNE PRICES

S. C. White Leghorns 8c - Mixed 7c
100% live delivery. P. O. paid. All free range stock. Special prices on large lots.

HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM
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BABY CHICKS

Rocks, Reds and Leghorns $10.00 per 100, all A No. 1 chicks from high producers. We can fill orders on short notice.

KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.

CHICKS

FROM HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS. POSTPAID.

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed, most Light	7.00	32.50	60.00

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

NATIONAL CHICKS

MAY PRICES FOR BABY CHICKS

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	11c each
Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas	13c each
White Wyandottes	15c each
Mixed Chicks	9c each

These prices are effective at once. Order now. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank references.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 408, Mifflintown, Penna.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks
June & July Delivery

Free range Wyckoff & Tancred White Leghorns $ 8 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Leghorns $10 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds ... $11 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons ... $12 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.

For a safe place to buy from write—

SEIDELTON FARMS, - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at 10c each.

We guarantee pure bred chicks and 100% live delivery.

SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

ALLEN'S QUALITY CHICKS

Reduced for May 13th hatch and succeeding weeks to 10c.
50c extra for postage. Catalogue.

C. C. ALLEN Dept. A, SEAFORD, DEL.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

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The Cause and Treatment of Eversion of the Oviduct

TOO many good hens are lost because their reproductive organs break down under the strain of heavy production. Most attention should be given to the eversion of the cloaca and the lower portion of the oviduct, commonly known as prolapse of the oviduct. This is rather common, in fact perhaps more hens die during the spring from this trouble than any other. The condition may be so severe that the lower portion of the intestinal tract and a portion of the oviduct actually turn "inside out" and protrude through the vent as a mass of red or purplish tissue. There is always more or less bleeding. In some cases there may be a serious or even fatal hemorrhage. However, the most serious thing about the condition is that if the bird is not noticed almost immediately, the disease is usually fatal because the protruding portion will be so badly infected that the bird will die of blood poisoning or the mass of raw flesh will be so badly picked and torn by the other birds in the pen that there is no hope for recovery.

Causes

The condition may result from any one of a number of different causes. The forcing for production with highly stimulating feeds, aggravated constipation and the laying of large eggs, especially the double yoked ones are perhaps the main causes in the case of old hens. Additional causes in pullets are: the sudden beginning of heavy production and the failure of the oviduct to become sufficiently enlarged to allow for an easy passage of the egg. Any of these causes, especially constipation, stimulates the entire lower abdominal muscles to expulsive reflexes.

Treatment

Whether treatment should be attempted or not depends upon the extent and duration of the disease. If the bird has a bad case the proper procedure is to kill her but if the prolapse is not too severe and of short duration, treatment is advised. The affected birds should be removed from the flock and placed in individual pens so as to eliminate the picking of the affected portion by other birds. Wash the protruding tissue with a non-irritating disinfectant such as boric acid, potassium permanganate, chloride of lime or mercurochrome. Either cold water or tincture of belladonna may be applied to reduce the swelling. The next step is to grease the exposed tissue with carbolated vaseline and carefully replace it to its normal position. This can usually be done provided sufficient care and patience be used. Keep the hen in a comfortable coop and feed lightly for at least two weeks. In case there are many birds affected, flock treatment is advised. Let them out of doors or at least give them plenty of room, use Epsom Salts to remove constipation and add green or succulent feeds.

Prevention

The flock should be watched carefully to guard against constipation, the winter ration should contain plenty of green succulent foods, the excessive use of stimulating feeds should be discouraged and the birds must be given plenty of room and exercise. Perhaps it is impossible to entirely eliminate all trouble if one forces birds to maximum production. The selection of birds of small type and yet producers of large eggs is to be discouraged. It must be remembered that the reproductive apparatus of a hen is a delicate system which, to function properly and efficiently, must not be weakened by unnecessary muscular action due to consti-

---

LOW SUMMER PRICES
Late May and June Delivery

	100	500	1000
White Leghorn	$9.75	$45.00	$90.00
Black Minorca	12.00	55.00	110.00
White Rock	14.00	68.00	136.00
White Wyandotte	14.00	68.00	136.00
S. C. R. I. Red	13.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Broiler	8.50	40.00	

Will ship C. O. D. Just send postal card stating how many. Order direct from this advertisement and get real high-grade Chicks that you will be proud to own, at the low summer price.

Guarantee 100% live delivery. Full information free. Big discount offered on Genuine QUALITY Chicks. Free poultry book with orders.

FARM SERVICE CO., Route A2, TYRONE, PA.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

SEND NO MONEY, just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. We guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM
Box 210 Mingoville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black	$12 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas	14 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandotts	16 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs	10 per 100

Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

Chicks That Please
AT PROFIT MAKING PRICES

Order from ad.	less than 100	100	500 up
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$.09	$8.00	$7.75
White & Barred Rocks	.12	11.00	10.50
Rhode Island Reds	.12	11.00	10.50
Heavy Mixed	.11	10.00	9.50
Light Mixed	.08	7.00	6.50

Circular sent on request

ULSH Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds

Send for low price list and booklet describing farm, stock, etc. When ordering Brookside chicks you get the advantage of seventeen years' hatching experience. If you want good chicks at moderate prices write us before ordering.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J
Member International Baby Chick Association.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	10.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	7.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

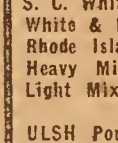
OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

May prices effective May 2nd. Place your order now

Every breeding flock Ohio Accredited. Quality guaranteed. White Leghorns $11, Barred Rock, White Rock, R. I. Reds, Black Minoreas $13; White Wyandottes $14.00, Heavy Mixed $10.00. White Pekin Ducklings $25.00 per hundred. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Catalog free.

If it is quality that you are after place your order with—
SOUDERS IDEAL HATCHERY, Box M, Bucyrus, Ohio.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS



For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized inspecters. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.

LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY
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Chicks

Mixed Chicks	7c
S. C. W. Leghorns	9c
Barred Rocks	11c
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Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

From good healthy Free Range Stock, Reds, Rocks and White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed. Send for circular and price list, 100% live delivery guaranteed.

BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM, McCLURE, PA.

DAY OLD CHICKS

	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	12.00	57.50	110.00
Mixed	10.00	45.00	87.50

100% *Live Delivery*

THE MONROE HATCHERY, - RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Prices Are Slashed On

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS —C. O. D.—Send No Money.

	100	500
Fancy Mixed	$9.00	$44.00
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred—Holly Legs.	12.25	60.00
Barred Rocks—Anc.	12.25	60.00
Parks Rocks-Reds-Wh. Rox.	13.00	63.50
Bl. Minorcas-Wh. Wyan.-Buff Orpingtons	15.00	73.00
Hamborgs Blue And.	20.00	99.00

We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Min.—Bu. Orpingtons and most all breeds. **Write for prices—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.**

AMERICAN CHICKERIES,
Box 214, Grampian, Pa.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free. Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTAGE PREPAID

	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$4.75	$8.50	$40.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	40.00
Anconas	4.75	8.50	40.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	50.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	5.75	11.00	50.00
Buff & Wh. Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
Wh. & Sl. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. **Prompt shipments.**
JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

CHICKS

NO. 1 SELECTED AND UTILITY CHICKS for May Delivery, hatches due May 3-10-17 and 24.

UTILITY FULL OF VITALITY—PRICES:

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 12c each, $110.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 14c each; $130.00 per 1000. H. B. Mixed 11c each; $100.00 per 1000. Light Breeds Mixed 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. None better.

Our 17th year in business. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Member I. B. C. A. Catalogue free. $1.00 will book your order.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
D. W. Goodling, Mgr. Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. **White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $11.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $13.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes,, Buff Orpingtons $14.50 per 100; Jersey Giants $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $10.00 per 100; Light Broilers $8.00 per 100.** Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, NUNDA, N. Y. Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

200,000 Chicks 1927 ONE MATING ONLY.

THE BEST POPULAR BREEDS.....LOWEST PRICES

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strains	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks "Thompson Strain"	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds "Owen's Strain"	15.00	75.00	
Broilers assorted	12.00	55.00	105.00

June 1 and later all chicks reduced 3c each. Order direct. Prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. No. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

JUNE PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

S. C. White Leghorns .....$8.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds .....10.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks ....10.00 per 100
Heavy Mxd. $8.00; Lt. Mxd 7.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival & Sat. Guar.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA., R. 3

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks. Tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. Write today.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

TWO Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 26 years. *Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.*

pation, excessive production or selection of large egg type and small sized bird.

RALPH P. TITTSLER,
Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

Raising Chickens in Winter

ON December 2, I put three hundred Barred Rock chicks under brooder and succeeded in raising about 90% of them. I saved eighty of the best pullets and the rest, together with the cockerels brought two hundred dollars as broilers some of them are bringing as high as fifty-five cents per live weight. I sent them to Buffalo and found a good market there as there were practically no broilers in the market at that time.

On the fourteenth of April, just four months and twelve days after I put the chickens under the brooder I was very much surprised to get the first egg from the pullets. The number gradually increased until on April 28 they laid eight. Up to April 29 the flock of eight pullets laid fifty eggs.

My poultry growing neighbors think this is great. We had all supposed that it could not be done. The chicks never saw the out of doors until they were three and a half months old. I believe they will be a profitable lot as they will be laying in good shape as prices commence to rise early in the fall. We will be able to pay all costs of raising them by Christmas and by that time they will be worth two dollars each for Christmas dinner.

I would like to specialize in raising pullets all year around. I believe there is good money in this, but I am getting aged alone and not very tough so I want to retire. I am sending you this for it might be of interest to your readers.—E. W., New York.

Red Mites a Serious Injury to Poultry

THE red mites that suck the blood from the skin at night, when the birds naturally look for rest and peace. When the fowls are moved to a new house the mites quickly assume their natural grey color; blood makes them red. Red mites and sunshine are never found together.

There is nothing, save lack of fresh water, so harmful to the full egg basket as an excess of red mites. It takes only a week for their eggs to hatch, mature and lay more eggs. It left unmolested, one pair will lay thousands of eggs in the summer months. The heat from droppings on the roosts or boards helps in hatching their eggs. Burn up all infested roosts, and replace them with roosts of new, planed, clear lumber. Fill up the cracks in the wood with diluted waste auto transmission grease, and thus rob the mites of a future home. Carbolineum or Zenoleum makes a superior roost paint, as it saturates the entire roost and lasts a long time. Roosts made of rough, unpainted, pierced, knotty lumber are not fit to use.—E. W.

Infertile Eggs for Chicks

Where the infertile eggs are fed to chicks how many should be given to a hundred chicks?—L. D., New York.

One hard boiled egg can be ground up fine and fed to each thirty chicks. Scientists have found that egg yolks are a good source of vitamines.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM, - PORT TREVORTON, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I have Reduced Prices

Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money. Keep in mind this is a price change only. The chicks live up to what I've built up—the Hillpot reputation for only the highest quality. Order Yours direct from this advertisement

PROMPT DELIVERY	25	50	100	500	1000
White or Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
SPECIAL MATINGS					
Mat. A. White Leghorns	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
Mat. B. White Leghorns	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Barred Rocks or R. I. Reds	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid.
Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

W. F. HILLPOT BOX 29 Frenchtown, N.J

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE

Baby chicks of highest quality. **Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock** at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy purebred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$25.50	$41	$80
S. C. Minorcas, Brd., Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	24.00	38	75
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	30.00	50	97

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 1 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Buy C·M·L· Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314. SPECIAL MAY REDUCED PRICES. Full Live Delivery Guar. Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron Wh. Leghorns. Pen 1,	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Pen 2.	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandots,	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5; 50, $10; 100, $20. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Orders direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June Prices 2c per Chick Less.
C. M. LONGENECKER, BOX 40 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c and up.** 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

Pure Bred Chicks at Reduced Prices.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. **American Cert-O-Cold.**

Prepaid prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$21.50	$52.50	$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120 00

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.
LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

Quality Chicks
From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for
Quality Is High—Price Is Low
100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 38, Fairport, N. Y.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS
$12 to $25 per 100
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minoreas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100%. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALDEN, N. Y.

STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS BEST BLOOD. Prices Reduced 3c a chick; broilers 1c—May 20—8½c up. WRITE TODAY.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY, LINESVILLE, PA., BOX 6
QUALITY CHICKS
Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

SUMMER CHICKS

A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each, H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. $1.00 books your order.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY. RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks! Reduced Prices! 7c. Up!
From Michigan Accredited Class A flocks. Special Eng. White, S. C. Eng. White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds and Assorted chicks.. No money down. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalogue free.
THE BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich. R. 2-A

BABY CHICKS

JUNE PRICES

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from advertisement or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90.00
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100.00
Odds & Ends	4.00	7.00	60.00

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

A House To Rent

Sometimes Old Houses Have Unsuspected Values

MILDRED TRENT was driving five miles, to attend the Normal and helping at home Saturdays. She wanted more pretty things than her people could afford to give her. So she set about earning it herself. She asked her father if she might have the use of the little empty house that stood about a quarter of a mile away and belonged to his farm.

"Sure," he said, "What are you going to do, make a playhouse?"

"No," she answered "a rent house."

"Why, child, you cannot rent that house for a dollar a year."

But she did. She rents it for a dollar a day during the touring season, and has to turn tenants away. And this is how she does it.

It was a small house with a shed leanto at the back.

Down stairs there was one room, a bedroom with a little pantry. Upstairs there was one big room. The plastering was very good, but the paper hung in ribbons and there was no paint on the floors and but little on the woodwork. The windows were whole, and she cleaned them until they shone. She took the paper from the walls, and calcimined them. She made them a light blue upstairs and a deep cream color down.

There was a well in the tiny yard with an old green pump, but it furnished plenty of water. She cleaned the floors and woodwork thoroughly. She brought a square homemade table, one chair and a lamp from home. She coaxed the men to make her two wooden benches and she put one on each side of the table which she covered with white oilcloth tacked down on the under side. She put plain green shades to the six windows, and bought a new two burner oil stove. She bought six second-hand spring cots from a construction company who advertised them for a dollar apiece, and thereby used up the last of her money she had saved to buy some new spring clothes.

Then she painted two signs and put them up; one at the farthest eastern end of the farm and the other at the western. I read: ONE DOLLAR RENTS A HOUSE FOR ONE DAY AND NIGHT. A third sign nailed to the house informed people, THIS IS THE HOUSE.

It was ready the last week in May, but it was the first of June before anyone rented it. She was quite discouraged. But by the last of the month, more came and from the first of July until the first or nearly the middle of October she hardly missed a day of renting her house to tourists who were camping along the trail. Several times a party on a long jaunt would rest two or three days. It was more comfortable than their own accommodations. She kept it clean and the rent was too small to be reckoned in comparison with what it brought them. The leanto had been fixed so one car could be stored in it. There was another angle to it that had not been reckoned on. The farm sold milk, vegetables, eggs and fruit to the occupants of the little house.

It was such a paying proposition, from something that her father considered worthless or nearly so, that he gave her a deed to the house and the acre of land on which it stood. It is on a busy state road.

She will open it again in the spring. She has rented for almost nothing, another deserted house on a cross road about one half mile from the other house. Through much of last summer she had more customers than she had room for, and many told her they would rather camp a little way off the state road, where it was quieter and less exposed to view. There are many empty houses near the main travelled ways that could be used profitably in this manner. M. S. H.

Soon it will be mosquito killing time. Learn how in H 134, a free pamphlet, from the state college at Ithaca, on household insects.

Patterns to Use When Doing Home Sewing

Pattern 2798 *is a stylish little bloomer dress with its raglan sleeves and becomingly rounded collar. For school or play or for "best" wear this little pattern can be of service. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The 8-year size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for dress and bloomers which are included in pattern.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 3034 *with its flat tiered skirt, opened at center front and its becoming neck finish, is very smart this season. Made up in printed or plain silks, georgettes, crepes or voile this pattern can serve many purposes. It cuts in sizes, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material with 5¼ yards of 1½ inch ribbon.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2806 *with its two-piece effect and box-pleated skirt is fine for sports wear. Striped material may be used to good advantage because the stripes may be given reverse treatment for the skirt. The pattern comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Design 2806 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2992 *with its possibility of stitchery embroidery is very popular. The home sewer can work out her own color scheme according to the needs of her wardrobe. The pattern cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 40-inch material.* **Price 13c.** *Embroidery transfer No. 729 is 15c* **extra.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Summer Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

COFFEE that makes Famous Coffee Makers

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

NO housewife can make good coffee if the coffee she buys has lost its flavor. Any housewife can make good coffee from this coffee with the flavor *roasted in*. Try it. There's no secret process. Just use your own good method of making. That fragrant aroma, that rich coffee taste—your family and guests will enjoy them every time you serve White House Coffee.

The Flavor is Roasted In!

DWINELL-WRIGHT COMPANY
Boston — Chicago — Portsmouth, Va.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads
You must say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

voyage

to vacation land on D&C LAKE LINES steamers

Ride the new $7,000,000
Str. Greater Detroit
Str. Greater Buffalo
—the largest and most luxurious of their type in the world—and their sister ships, the swiftest that sail the Great Lakes.

Vacation at
MACKINAC ISLAND
"The Summer Wonderland"

Overnight from Chicago or Detroit via the fast D & C boats is this scenic wonderland. Here days are warm, and nights refreshingly cool. Here unspoiled natural scenery, virgin forests, historic points of interest will allure you. Golf, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing, and countless other recreations.

View the illuminated
NIAGARA FALLS
—now more interesting and beautiful than ever with the billion candle-power multi-colored lights playing on the falls every night

Utmost in Luxury Aboard

First class accommodations exclusively. All water sterilized. Autos carried. Radio and moving pictures on both the Buffalo and the Mackinac Divisions. On the Mackinac Division there is also dancing, with hostess in charge, afternoon teas, bridge, golf, horseshoe pitching, etc. Tickets on this Division limited to sleeping accommodations.

Educational—Interesting Health Giving

Stay at any port as long as you like on one of the D. & C. trips. Visit Chicago, second largest city in America; Mackinac Island, the ideal summer resort. See the many historic points of interest. Stop over at Detroit, the capital of the automobile industry, at Cleveland, Buffalo, and the world famous Niagara Falls. Enjoy your cruise in restful comfort, breathing the invigorating lake atmosphere that develops a raving appetite and insures sound refreshing slumber. Can you imagine a more delightful vacation trip?

Round Trip Fares *between*

*CHICAGO and DETROIT	$60
*MACKINAC ISLAND and CHICAGO or DETROIT	$30
*BUFFALO and CHICAGO	$79

	One Way	Round Trip
†CLEVELAND and DETROIT	$3.50	$ 6.00
†BUFFALO and DETROIT	$6.00	$11.00

*Berth and meals included. †Berth and meals extra

No surcharge.
Unlimited stopover privileges at all ports.

Send for free illustrated booklet—

For Reservations or further information, address E. H. McCracken, Gen. Pass. Agt., Dept. 30, at Detroit, Michigan.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION COMPANY

A May Party

Have Some Fun Along With the Work Planned

The Maytime comes with happy smile,
And Maytime flowers are growing
So spend with me a little while,
And bring, perchanee, your sewing.

THE above invitation may be written on cards decorated with a flower design and having the name of the hostess with the day and hour of the party written below.

The rooms, of course, should be prettily decorated with spring-time flowers and a lovely effect can be obtained by banking the mantel, using blossoms placed in fruit jars, and then concealing the jars by greenery.

After some time has been spent in fancy work, the hostess may lead the guests to the "Gucss garden" in an adjoining room. Pictures cut from advertiscments or clsewhere, are mounted on squares of cardboard, numbcred, and fastened around the walls of the room. Each guest is provided with card and pencil, and whoever first hands to the hostess a complete and correct list of the flowers receives a vase as a prize. The following are the flowers of the "Guess Garden":

1 Man with little child .....Poppy
2 Advertisement of investments ..Stocks
3 Clock with hands at four ..Four o'clock
4 Bride's headdress .....Bridal wreath
5 Two lips (marked on a face) ..Tulips
6 A few buttons .....Bachelors' Buttons
7 A Pan and the letter C .....Pansy
8 A bird and a spur .....Larkspur
9 Picture of car, and a small map of some country .....Carnation
10 Large red heart with a few red drops painted near .....Bleeding Heart
11 Picture of fashionable wedding.Marigold
12 The words "Remember Me!"..... Forgetmenot

ELSIE DUNCAN YALE

The Summer Berries

RIGHT on almost every farm may be found the "makin's" of the luscious dishes given below. A touch of the unusual glorifies even the most common of foods.

Marshmallow Raspberry Fluff

Chill a pint of cream and whip until thick, then fold in the stiffly beaten white of one egg and sweeten to taste. Have ready one and one half cups of raspberries and half a cup of finely cut marshmallows and sprinkle through the cream, then arrange in a chilled serving dish.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

The berries which are usually plentiful on the farm during the berry season can be made more attractive to the eyes and palates of the family than they usually are. This simple variation can not help but be delightful.

Blackberry Flummery

Soak 7/8 cupful of tapioca in two cupfuls of water for several hours. Add one pint of boiling water and cook until clear. Remove from stove, add two thirds of a cupful of sugar, and when cool stir in three cupfuls of freshly picked blackberries. Set aside until ice cold and serve in glasses with sweetened whipped cream. —Mrs. G. G., New York.

The serving of this dish adds greatly to its attractiveness. A spoonful of whipped cream on each serving topped with an especially fine blackberry makes it a dish fit for a king.

Blackberry Farina

Heat a quart of blackberry juice to the boiling point, sweeten to taste, add 1/8 teaspoon of salt and stir in gradually a cupful of farina. Cook until thick, stirring frequently, then pour into small moulds and set on ice to chill. At serving time unmold, garnish with large ripe blackberries and serve with cream.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

Raspberries can be used in this recipe just as blackberries are. It all depends on what you happen to have.

Raspberry Batter Pudding

Make a batter from one and one half cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of milk, one and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoon of sugar, butter the size of a walnut, an eighth of a tablespoon of salt and one egg. Mix well and add sufficient fresh, ripe berries, slightly dredged with flour, to flavor well. Steam one half hour and eat with a hard sauce.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

You will find that butter "The size of a walnut" will measure to be about three level tablespoonfuls of butter.

Berry Filling

Whip one cup cream stiff, add 1/4 cup sugar, then add white of one egg beaten to a stiff froth and a cup of crushed berries. The top of this cake may be iced with an icing made of confectioner's sugar and 4 tablespoons of berry juice.—Mrs. G. G., New York.

The white icing looks much better on the top of a cake because a berry juice filling is apt to be rather dark and unattractive. However, there is nothing wrong with the flavor or food value of the berry filling.

Strawberry Dumplings

Make pastry as for pies and cut into rounds as large as a saucer. Have the pastry at least a third of an inch thick. Place on each, one half cupful strawberries and one teaspoonful sugar. Fold over and press together as you would in making turn-over pies and bake in a dripping pan. Serve with whipped cream sweetened with powdered sugar and sprinkled with cinnamon.—Mrs. C. D. W., Ill.

If you have a sweet tooth more sugar is needed for this recipe.

The Touch That Sells

FOR the woman who plans to conduct a roadside market and wishes to protect her food products, yet show them to good advantage, there is a product on the market which answers this double purpose nicely. Unfortunately, it is still rather expensive, but a great many food packers and manufacturers use it. Many of the dried fruits and boxes of candy bought in the stores are protected by such material and it is equally good for covering home-made candies, baked goods, or any food material which may be contaminated by dust or by handling. It is transparent, excludes dust, and yet is pliable enough that it does not tear easily. It comes in different weights, colors and, of course, different prices. Anyone interested in obtaining such material can get the address from the A. A. by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Boudoir Accessories

These charming accessories are lovely for the bridal outfit or for gifts. Each holder is of excellent quality poplin hemstitched in yellow silk. They are made complete, stamped for embroidery, and are boxed individually. Handkerchief holder No. 3213, 8 inches square, forty-five cents; glove holder 11 by 5¾, fifty-cents; stocking holder, 15½ by 6½, eighty-five cents. An extra twenty-five cents will bring you our very complete Embroidery Book which tells exactly how to make all the different stitches used in embroidery. Address all orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Pageant Instead of Picnic

ULSTER County Farm and Home Bureau has already started work on a pageant to be held June 29th in lieu of their usual annual picnic. Some of the members will be Indians, some will be Dutchmen while other are Franch and English—all portraying life as lived in the early days of this country.

This pageant will be not only a very picturesque and interesting event but it will help to remind people of the part Ulster County has played in the history of the past.

Extra help!

Fels-Naptha gives you the *extra* washing help of good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working together. Saves wear-and-tear on you—and the clothes.

FELS-NAPTHA
THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

Cuticura Talcum
Unadulterated
Exquisitely Scented

To Clean Wall Paper

IT may be of interest to housekeepers who are planning to clean wall paper this spring to know that this work can be done very easily and rapidly with rubber sponges.

The sponges seem to retain the dust that is collected from the ceilings and walls and there is very little refuse to clean off the floor.

Two sponges will be all one will likely require for they can be washed and dried and used again and again until worn out. These sponges are inexpensive and can be purchased at any department store. Anyone who tries cleaning wall paper in this manner is sure to be pleased with the result.—M. M. I., Ohio.

Pieplant for More Than Pies

RHUBARB or pieplant, although a favorite filling for pies, is as good in pudding, shortcake, spongecake and sherbet, according to the N. Y. State College of Home Economics.

Rhubarb, being the stem of a plant, is properly a vegetable, but because of its acidity and flavor is commonly used as a fruit. It is one of the first fresh, garden foods in the spring and gives variety to meals which are sometimes unnecessarily monotonous. The large number of ways it can be served and its low cost should lead to its frequent use.

Rhubarb sauce, which is the basis for many more-elaborate dishes, needs about two-thirds of a cupful of sugar for each cupful of rhubarb, cut in one-inch pieces, but the acidity of the rhubarb and individual preference may make it desirable to vary this proportion. The rhubarb should be washed and cut in pieces but should not be peeled as the red skin gives an attractive color to the sauce. Add the sugar to the cut-up vegetable and heat the mixture slowly to the boiling point to prevent burning, then boil it until the rhubarb is tender.

"Right dress is, therefore, that which is fit for the station in life, and the work to be done in it, and which is otherwise graceful, becoming, lasting, healthful, and easy; on occasion splendid; always as beautiful as possible."—John Ruskin.

"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. Michael and John lay plans to stop the murder. They learn that Lajeune is planning to kill them in the mutiny and steal the jewel he believes they have. Bolidar also tells them that Lajeune knows all about the mutiny and intends to strike the night before the mutiny occurs.

I WAS absolutely staggered. If Lejaune knew all about it, what of our precious threat to Schwartz? And what was our position now?

"Why doesn't Lejaune do something then?" asked Michael.

"Oh, he'll do something all right," said Bolidar. "He'll do a good deal, the night before Schwartz and his fools intend to strike."

"Why does he wait?" we asked simultaneously.

"To see what you two are going to do," was the reply. "If you join Schwartz you'll be killed with Schwartz, the night before the mutiny is due—and I'm to secure the diamond. It is not really supposed that you'll join him though. And if you don't join Schwartz you are to be killed in the attack on him instead."

"By whom?" asked Michael.

"By me," replied Bolidar. "You see, if you should join Schwartz, I am to be loyal and enter the barrack-room with Lejaune and the others on the night. As we cover the mutineers with our rifles, mine is to go off and kill you....If you don't join Schwartz, I am to be a mutineer, and when you enter the barrack-room with Lejaune and the loyal party, in the night, I am to shoot you from my bed....Either way you are to die—and I am perfectly sure that I shall die too....Oh, God! Oh, Jesus Christ! Oh, Holy Virgin! Oh, Saints in Heaven!" he blubbered.

"And suppose I refuse to give Schwartz any answer, and remain perfectly neutral?" asked Michael.

"Then I am to harangue the mutineers and urge them to kill you as a non-supporter! You and any others that won't join them, so that it will not look as though I have any personal motive or feeling with regard to you specially. Then I am to offer to 'execute' you..Having done it, I am to get the diamond and give it to Lejaune....Yes," he added with another whispered gasp, "Lejaune is going to shoot me if you are killed without my securing the jewel for him...." and he rocked his body to and fro in despair.

"He ought to have an apron to throw over his head and cry into—like an old peasant woman whose cow has died," said Michael in English.

"Yes," I agreed. "Let's get all we can out of the brute before we let him go."

"Is Boldini in this?" Michael asked Bolidar. "I mean, are he and Lejaune working together?"

"Well—Boldini knows that Lejaune knows," was the reply. "And those two are going to use Dupré and St. André and Cordier and Maris and you two, for the arrest of the unarmed mutineers in the middle of the night. That is, if you refuse to join Schwartz as they anticipate....But I doubt if Boldini and Lejaune quite trust each other. Guantaio says they don't. He thinks that Boldini intends to get the diamond for himself, and that Lejaune suspects as much. At least that is what Guantaio tells me—but I don't wholly trust him...."

"Don't you really?" said Michael.

"No. I don't think he's absolutely honest," said Bolidar doubtfully.

"You surprise me," admitted Michael. "The dirty dog!"

"He has made proposals to me which I have rejected with contempt," said Bolidar.

"Dangerous?" asked Michael.

"Absurdly," replied Bolidar. "Besides, how was I to know that I should get my share? It's bad enough to have to trust Lejaune as one is compelled to do—without risking things with a rascal like Guantaio."

"Has Boldini made—er—proposals which you rejected with contempt?" Michael enquired.

"Oh, yes. But as I pointed out to him—Lejaune is *adjudant* while Boldini is only *caporal.*"

"And what did he say to that?" asked Michael.

"That a live *caporal* is better than a dead *adjudant,*" was the interesting reply.

"Sounds sinister," I observed in English.

"Nice little crowd," said Michael in the same language. "One really doesn't know where one is, nor where to start on the job of making head or tail of the business."

"Let's get this clear now," he said to Bolidar. "You are Lejaune's—er—man. You warned him of Schwartz's plot to mutiny and kill him, while acting as though you were a ringleader. You have told every detail to Lejaune and kept him up to date with every development. Lejaune has given you the job of killing me. If I join Schwartz, you are to turn loyal, go over to Lejaune, and shoot me in my bed when we are arrested.

"If I refuse to join Schwartz you are to continue as mutineer and shoot me, from your bed, when I come in with the loyal party to arrest you.

"If I decline to declare myself you are to be my executioner, self-appointed, on behalf of the worthy mutineers—who will have no neutrals about. And all this in order that Lejaune may get a diamond that is supposed to be in my possession.."

Bolidar was sunk in a lethargy of miserable thought. He slowly nodded in affirmation.

"And probably Boldini has a plan of his own which involves a dead *adjudant* and leaves a live *caporal*—also in pursuit of a diamond! And Boldini's plan, I suppose, is to support Lejaune until he has got the diamond, and then withdraw the support—and the diamond?...."

Bolidar came out of his fit of brooding abstraction.

"That is what Guantaio said," he replied. "He wanted me to join Boldini, Colonna, Gotto, and himself. We were to plot, and kill Lejaune and those who stood by him against the mutineers, after those poor fools had been arrested and either shot (in 'self-defence,' of course) or put in the cells. When we had got the diamond we could decide whether to liberate the mutineers and use them in fighting our way to Morocco, or whether their mouths had better be closed....We could set fire to the fort and clear out—and everything would be put down to the account of the Arabs...."

"And why did you not fall in with this pretty scheme?" asked Michael.

"Well—who could trust Boldini? Or Guantaio? Or any of them, for that matter? They are not honest men. Once Boldini had the diamond, what would be the worth of the life of the man who had a claim on a share of it? To have the diamond would, of course, be death! To be one of a syndicate owning it would, of course, be death! Even to know who had got it would be death, for the man who had it would kill you lest you robbed him or demanded your share....How can one work with such dishonest people?" and the speaker's voice broke with righteous indignation.

"And has Guantaio made any other proposals which you have rejected with contempt?" asked Michael.

"Oh—any number," replied Bolidar. "He seems to think I'm a fool. He actually proposed that I should rob you, and he and I should desert together, before all this mutiny business takes place. I was almost tempted—but—but——"

"Quite," said Michael. "It must be a great handicap."

"It is," agreed Bolidar. "And besides," he added, "how could two men walk across two thousand miles of desert, apart from the question of *goums* and the Touaregs? ....And wouldn't Guantaio murder me directly we got to Morocco?"

"Unless you murdered him first," said Michael.

"Yes," agreed Bolidar, "but one might leave it too late...." and he meandered on about the untrustworthiness of Italians.

"Well, now. Let's get down to business," Michael interrupted. "What have you told us all this for? What do you want us to do?"

"Why," said Bolidar, "I felt I must deal with honest men and I must get away. It is certain death for me. If I get the diamond I shall be killed for it, or for knowing that Lejaune has got it. If I don't get it, Lejaune will kill me for failing him, or else for knowing too much when there is a court martial about the mutiny...."

"Well?" Michael encouraged him.

"I thought that if I told you two all about it—the real truth to honest men—you would save my life and your own, and give me a share in the diamond."

"How save our lives?" Michael asked.

"All desert together before the mutiny, and you give me a third-part share in the diamond when we are safe."

"How do you know we should keep our promise?" asked Michael.

"Because you are English....In Brazil, we say, 'Word of an Englishman!' and 'Word of an American!' when we are swearing to keep faith. If you promise, I know you will perform."

"This is very touching," said Michael. "But suppose I give you my word that I haven't got a diamond and never possessed a diamond in my life?"

Bolidar smiled greasily, as at one who must have his little jest.

"Oh, *Schor!*" he murmured, waggling his head and his hands idiotically.

"One knows of the little parcel in your belt-pouch," he said.

"Oh, one does, does one?" smiled Michael. "Fancy that now!"

Silence fell.

"Well—as you said, two or three people can't march off into the desert and expect to live for more than a day or two," observed Michael after a while.

"We might make a party," suggested Bolidar. "It is known that St. André, Maris, Cordier, and one or two more refuse to listen to Schwartz's plan to kill Lejaune."

"Nor are they deserters," said Michael.

"No—but when they know that they are to be killed by the mutineers if they don't join them, or to be killed by Lejaune if they do—what then?....Tell them the truth—that Lejaune is going to have no survivors of this mutiny—whichever side they may be on. No. He's going to have the diamond and the credit and glory of suppressing the mutiny and saving the fort single-handed. He'll teach *les légionnaires* to mutiny! Their mutiny shall end in death for the lot of them—and in wealth and promotion for Lejaune. He sees himself an officer and a rich man on the strength of this fine mutiny....And what happens to the men who told him about the diamond—the men who helped him and risked their lives for him? What, I ask you?....Death, I tell you. Death! Death! Death!" he screamed, trembling and slavering like a trapped beast.

"And who did tell him about this wonderful diamond?" asked Michael.

"Boldini," replied Bolidar. "As soon as he rejoined, he told him of the gang of famous London jewel-thieves who had fled from the English police to the Legion. He and Guantaio and Gotto were to get it and give it to Lejaune, who would protect them and who would either place it and share with them, or keep it until they had all served their time....I don't know."

"And they put you up to steal it in Sidi, eh?" asked Michael. "Why you?"

But Bolidar spurned such an unworthy suggestion.

"Anyhow, we're getting away from the point," Michael interrupted him. "What's to be done? We're certainly not going to desert. I wonder if one could possibly persuade the gentle Lejaune that there's no such thing as a diamond in Zinderneuf?"

"What—pretend you hid it and left it—at Sidi-bel-Abbès?" said Bolidar. "That's an idea!...."

Michael laughed.

"Did you leave it at Sidi?" asked Bolidar.

"I most certainly have not got a diamond here," replied Michael.

"Do you swear it by the name of God? By your faith in Christ? By your love of the Blessed Virgin? And by your hope for the intercession of the Holy Saints?" asked Bolidar.

"Not in the least," replied Michael. "I merely say it. I have not got a diamond—'Word of an Englishman.'"

"It's a chance," whispered Bolidar. I'll tell Lejaune you left it at Sidi."

"Tell him what you like," said Michael.

Bolidar pondered.

"Huh! Anyhow, he'll make sure you haven't got it," he said darkly, and rose to his feet. "But I'll try it. I'll try it. There is a small hope....I'll tell you what he says," he added.

"You'll tell us something, I've no doubt," replied Michael, as the heroic Portuguese took up his pails and slunk off.

* * *

"Well, my son—a bit involved, what?" smiled my brother as we were left in solitude.

"What can one do?" I asked feebly.

"Nothing," replied Michael promptly and cheerfully. "Just await events and do the straight thing. I'm not going to bunk. And I'm not going to join any beastly conspiracy. But I think I'm going to 'beat Bolidar to the draw,' as Hank and Buddy would say—when he tries to cover me with his rifle."

"In other words, you're going to shoot friend Bolidar before friend Bolidar shoots you?" I said.

"That's it, my son. If he's cur enough to do a dirty murder like that, just because Lejaune tells him to, he must take his little risks," replied Michael.

"And if that happens—I mean if I see him cover you and you shoot him—Lejaune is going with him. It is as much Lejaune's murder as it is Bolidar's," I said.

"You're going to shoot Lejaune, eh?" asked Michael.

"I am," said I, "if Bolidar covers you. Why should he cover you, in particular, out of a score or so of men, unless he has been told to shoot you?"

"Well—we'll tell Bolidar just what's going to happen, and we'll invite him to tell Lejaune too. It would be fairer, perhaps," said Michael.

"Golly," I observed. "Won't it make the lad gibber! One more slayer on his track!"

"Yes," smiled Michael. "Then he'll know that if neither Lejaune nor Boldini nor Schwartz kills him, I shall. Poor old Bolidar...."

"What about poor old us?" I asked.

(*Continued on page 23*)

USE

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Miscellaneous

CALIFORNIA RED KIDNEY Seed Beans grown here one year. Write for sample and price. O. H. HOTCHKISS, Castile, N. Y.

SEED BUCKWHEAT.—Canadian, Silver Hull, Purity 99%. Germination 93%. Change your seed and have better crops, it pays. Price $2.25 per bu. or $2.15 five bu. or more. Check with order. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSN., Dept. 4, Moravia, N. Y.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary Washington, Rust Proof, $1.25 hundred, $7.50 thousand, prepaid. PLEASANT VIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

Dahlias

SEND $1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth $3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut.

SPECIAL PLANTING OFFERS—No. 1—15 Dahlias, labeled, no two alike, regular 25c to 50c values elsewhere, 20 oxalis and 6 gladiolus postpaid for $1.75. No. 2—100 Mixed Dahlias, many colors and varieties, by Express Collect for $2.50. No. 3—Both offers by Express Collect for $3.75. Give Express Office when ordering. Catalogue free. MRS. R. B. WITT, Overback Farm, E. Greenbush, N. Y. R. 6, B 111.

DAHLIAS—Plant from now until July. One dozen named my selection, worth five to ten dollars, for $2.50. W. H. TOPPIN, Merchantville, N. J.

Gladiolus Bulbs

25 CHOICE GLADIOLUS, and 1 Scarlet Wonder, biggest red grown, 6 inches across, for $1.10. L. DEGLER, Gladiolus Grower, 1128 Green St., Reading, Pa.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection; thirty, nearly all different, blooming size, with planting directions, $1 postpaid. Plant now. 36-page Gladiolus Book free. HOWARD GILLET, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

Plants

BERRY, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Hollyhock, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Foxglove, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Gaillardia, and 108 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Petunia, Zinnia and many other kinds of Annual Flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Tomatto, Celery, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper and other vegetable plants. Send for free catalogue. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

30 MILLION "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE PLANTS—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Falt Dutch, Succession, Ballhead, 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 Prepaid; Expressed collect, 10,000, $10.00. Golden Acre, and Earliest of All, $3.00 thousand, prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $20.00. Tomato Plants, 300, $1.50. 500, $2.00; 1000, $3.00 prepaid; expressed, 10,000, $20.00. Sweet Potato, 1000, $3.50 prepaid. Expressed, 10,000, $25.00. Prompt shipments, delivered good condition guaranteed or money back. Fair isn't it? J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Transplanted Golden Acre Cabbage; Big Boston Lettuce; Earliana, Bonny, Best, Jewel, and John Baer Tomatoes; Ruby King, Ruby Giant, and Chinese Giant Peppers, $8.00 per 1000. Seedlings of all these plants at $3.00 per 1000. Transplanted Egg Plant, Asters and Zinnias, $10.00 per 1000. Seedlings $5.00 per 1000. Potted plants of all $30.00 per 1000; $3.50 per 100. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

PLANTS—Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet Potato. Leading varieties, name choice. Cabbage, 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$10.00; Golden Acre $2.50—1000; Tomato 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.50 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$15.00; Potato 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$25.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Improved Baltimore Tomato, which is early large red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda Onion and leading varieties cabbage, 600—$1.00; 1000—$1.50; 5000—$6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Nice plants. Prompt shipments. Good condition delivery guaranteed. PROGRESS PLANT CO., Ashburn, Georgia.

CABBAGE, CELERY, KOHL RABI, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1000. Tomato—$2.00 per 1000. Pepper—$3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower—$3.50 per 1000. Egg Plant—$4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, 500—$1.25, 1000—$2.00, prepaid; 10,000 expressed $10.00. Sweet potato—tomato prices free. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants $1.65 per 100 postpaid. Plants set out this Spring will bear quantities of Delicious Berries this Summer and Fall. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Delaware.

SPECIAL—20 Million Cabbage and Tomato Plants $1.00 thousand. Pepper, $1.50. Sweet Potato $2.00. Prompt shipments, shipped safely any state. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Senator Dunlap, 80c—100; $4.50—thousand. Gibson—sample, 80c—100; $5—thousand. Cooper, Glenmary, Big Late, Jumbo, $1—100; $6—thousand. 500 of one variety at thousand rate, less at 100 rate. Champion (Everbearer) 3c each; 50—$1; 100—$1.50; 1000—$10. Plum Farmer (Raspberry) 10c each; 25—$1; 100—$2.50. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, New York.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants—Copenhagen, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, Succession, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00; Postpaid. 10,000—$12.50, Express. Tomato plants—Stone, Baltimore, Matchless, same price. Sweet Potato Plants—Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. IDEAL PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO: Manufactured smoking 90c pound, twists 90c dozen, cigars $1.75 for 50c natural leaf 5 lbs. $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. FARMERS' CLUB, 160, Hazel, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER—One case useful dishes not less than 100 pieces, seconds. Contains cups, saucers, various sized plates, sauce dishes, oatmeals, platter, creamer, sugar, etc. $5.50 per case. Same conditions on decorated ware $9.00. Cases unlimited. Send check or money order. Mail freight bill if over $1.00, we refund difference. UNITED CHINA COMPANY, Department D, 541 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

WOOLENS—Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. Wearing apparel, wholesale prices. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

What Future for Mexican Farmers?

(*Continued from page* 1)

stopped to get acquainted and take some pictures. The President of the cooperative—for this was a cooperative group—climbed on the bridge rail and made an excellent speech in Spanish interpreted by our friend Gonzales, in which he welcomed us to see their farms, pointed out the wonderful change in their condition, their fine crops of barley and wheat nearly ripe and finished by calling for "vivas" for Calles, which were given with a will, sombreros waving in the air. Then our President Cobb replied briefly with greetings from American farmers. We shook hands and had our pictures taken together, Americans standing by the mounted Mexicans' horses.

We drove on through fine level, irrigated fields heavy with headed grain, accompanied by the mounted farmers. Barley is said to yield about 30 bushels, wheat 20 bushels, corn 30 bushels shelled, and alfalfa about 10 tons per acre in eight cuttings. Each man holds 10 acres. Some of the land is farmed cooperatively with machinery owned together, but each man has the proceeds of his own land.

Land formerly Held by Absentee Landlords

This land up to five years previous had been held by the same Spanish owner for four hundred years, it being one of the original grants from the King of Spain. There were 25,000 to 30,000 acres in the property and during the whole 400 years it changed but little. Unwatered and covered with cactus and mesquite it afforded scanty pasture for cattle in the rainy season. It remained wholly unimproved and such income as it gave went to one absentee owner. The villagers and scattered peons living in the rudest shelters received no benefits from it. Now 2000 people are said to have been assigned land on this estate, which was purchased from the owner for a small amount and most of which is now watered. Schools are established and a prosperous agricultural community is in the making. If this is socialism, I'm for it!

Magnificent Churches

Churches are everywhere—great formal formidable piles on which great wealth has been lavished inside and out. We visited dozens of them. Although foreign priests are forbidden to hold services in them unless they register with the government, which the Pope has said they shall not do, they are in the hands of committees of laymen and are open to worshipers and to visitors. There are always from one or two to a score of people, mostly women, at prayers before some of the numerous images. Many of the women of Mexico wear black shawls, "mantillas", as a sign of mourning for what they are told is persecution of the church.

I never went into one of these great piles of stone with their costly construction and decorations and looked at the people kneeling there, without the feeling that folks had been sacrificed to things—the contrasts are so strong.

It Will Take Time to Work out the Problem

The problem of real and complete separation of church and state in Mexico is working out slowly. The time honored policy of keeping the mass of people in ignorance to be led and governed to their own, often narrow selfish purpose, by the educated few is breaking down also slowly but surely. It is a process of education and will take at least a generation to work out. It is easy to see the hardship on many of the present generation, trained in ways not of their own choosing and ignorant of better things, now denied the rights and privileges which they have been taught are sacred and essential. It would seem that the government has been rather severe and the church both unwise and obstinate. But I have abundant confidence that the present liberal leadership of Mexico has both the ability and the good sense to work out the problems.

Let's go fishin'!"

¶ You know you must have a little fun once in a while and there is nothing better than a fishin' trip to take your mind off everyday worries and troubles.

¶ It is a lot more fun, too, if you really catch some fish. One of the principal requirements is that you have a good rod, free running, easy-to-use reel and a wide enough assortment of tackle so that you will be prepared to land the big ones.

¶ The "Farm Service" Hardware Stores are "fishermen stores," and the equipment they sell has been mighty carefully selected so that you can make up your outfit there with the assurance that it will be thoroughly dependable in quality and moderate in price.

¶ If you have time to go on long trips, you will find all kinds of camping supplies, such as gasoline stoves, camp cooking utensils, cutlery and other camp supplies at these "tag" stores. When you want to talk fishin' see your "Farm Service" Hardware Man.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Book Agents at Work in Passaic County, N. J.

WE have been informed that salesmen representing a New York book concern are canvassing in Passaic County, particularly in the vicinity of Paterson. Apparently strong-arm methods are being used, at least according to reports we have received. The concern selling the books is now being investigated by the National Better Business Bureau.

One complainant states that he was shown the names of a number of purchasers. However, later on when these people were asked if they had purchased the books, stated that they had not, but merely signed their names to show that they had been canvassed.

Signature is Disclaimed

In another case the publishing company is endeavoring to compel the payments on the basis of a contract and agreement, which it is said, was never signed by the individual. The only signature that this particular party acknowledges was written on a small card on which there was no agreement.

As to the merits of this set of books, we know absolutely nothing, although some who have received them have expressed their disappointment. However, if you are approached by a salesman and asked to sign your name, do not do it unless you *actually want* the commodity that is being sold.

Use Caution in Signing Your Name

Do not sign your name in a book unless you know absolutely what you are signing and incidentally make sure there is no carbon paper beneath the sheet on which you are writing. Once your name is on a contract, the contract must be satisfied unless you are willing to go to court to fight it and that means time and money.

The New York Law on Roving Bulls

What is the law that protects breeders of registered cattle when the neighbor insists on turning his scrub or grade bull out when this scrub bull can break into the pasture where the purebred stock is grazing? I have a neighbor who insists that he can turn his bull out until he is 18 months old. What has a breeder of registered stock got to do in such cases?

SECTION 95 of the Farms and Markets Law, reads as follows:

"Sec. 95. PROTECTING THE BREEDING OF PURE BRED STOCK. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or in the possession of any bull of the age of more than nine months, any stallion of the age of more than eighteen months, or buck or boar over five months of age, to suffer or permit such animal or animals to go, or range, or run at large on any lands or premises without the consent of the person entitled to the possession of such land or premises".

Under the provisions of section 39 of the Farms and Markets Law a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars is provided for a first violation of the provisions of section 95, above quoted, and a penalty of not to exceed two hundred dollars for the second and each subsequent violation.

Guilty Also Liable for Civil Action

You will observe that section 39 of the Farms and Markets Law provides for the recovery of a penalty for a violation of section 95. Anyone violating section 95, in addition to the penalty incurred, would be liable in a civil action for the damages incurred by reason of a violation of section 95.

It appears that generally the owner of a dangerous bull or other dangerous animal, under the rules of the common law, without regard to any statute whatever, is always required to use all necessary care and take all necessary steps to prevent such dangerous animal from doing damage to the person or property of another, and if the owner of such dangerous animal fails to use necessary care under the circumstances of each particular case, he is liable for any damages done to the person or property of another by such animal.

Insurance Indemnities Paid in April

Total Paid to Dec. 31st, 1925	$21,359.30
Total Paid during 1926	30,994.06
Total Paid to date during 1927	10,494.20
Total to Date	$62,847.56

Details of Indemnities Paid Dnring April 1927

W. W. Jerome, Fabius, N. Y. *Thrown from load of ice.*	$ 20.00
William Lewis, Burlington, Pa. *Struck by auto.*	130.00
Mrs. A. Lisk, Trumansburg, N.Y. *Knocked down by auto.*	5.00
Martin Malnati, Ashley Falls, Mass. Box 135 *Thrown from sled.*	30.00
G. J. Wheeler, Adams, N. Y., R. No. 3 *Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs.*	30.00
F. D. Follett, Norwich, N. Y., R. No. 4 *Thrown out of truck.*	65.71
L. W. Remsburg, Middletown, Md. *Thrown from wagon.*	16.71
E. J. VanDuser, Romulus, N. Y., R. No. 3 *Thrown from wagon—fractured rib.*	50.00
F. B. Sheatler, Muncy, Pa., R.5. *Thrown from sled—Dislocated elbow.*	20.00
Glenn DeWitt, Penn Yan, N. Y., R. No. 5 *Thrown from sleigh—fractured ribs.*	100.00
A. R. Miller, Towanda, Pa., R .8 *Thrown from cutter—fractured hip.*	130.00
L. B. Ort, Kanona, N. Y., Box 11 *Auto collision—laccrated wrist.*	20.00
Mrs. Florence Searle, Randolph, N. Y. *Auto struck by train.*	80.00
John Langlitz, Pine Island, N. Y. *Auto overturned—lacerations.*	20.00
Elmer R. Gibson, Nunda, N. Y., R. No. 3 *Thrown from wagon—injured arm.*	20.00
S. W. Miller, Unadilla, N. Y., R.2 *Thrown from wagon.*	100.00
J. R. Ketcham, Argyle, N. Y. *Thrown from wagon.*	22.86
Lloyd A. Peebles, Lowville, N. Y. *Thrown from sleigh—fractured leg.*	120.00
Anton Ruhnau, Waterloo, N. Y., R. No. 3 *Wagon struck by auto.*	40.00
L. W. Mead, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. *Thrown from wagon—crushed foot.*	54.28
G. C. Lawrence, Byron, N. Y., R. No. 25 *Hay load capsized—fractured rib.*	20.00
Joseph Magnani, Cranberry, N. J. *Thrown from load of hay.*	130.00
Martin Curtis, Mooers, N. Y.	67.14
	$1,300.70

Law on Closing Road

I would like to ask a few questions about right of way. The D. & H. Canal Company secured right of way across a piece of land 15x100 about 1837. Is there any way that the man who owns said property can by law close up the road. It is used every day for 50 years.

THIS state does give you the right to close up a road where it has not been used for six years. In this case, however, where it is still being used every day and especially where under a grant of a right of way the real interest in the road is in another than the owner of the land it crosses, there seems to be no legal way of closing up the road. If the road is only used by the D. & H. Canal Company and they are willing to discontinue, then by some private arrangement between yourselves I think you might be able to close it up if you wish.

Question About Medical League

Have you any information about the American Medical Liberty League of Chicago, Ill. These people are flooding this section with literature on T. B. test.—Southern Tier.

OUR investigation shows that this League is an Illinois Corporation organized, not for profit, in 1918. Our investigators have been unable to obtain a complete list of the present officers. According to the letterhead of the League it was organized as a citizen's movement for medical liberty on the same basis as religious liberty and endorsing the principles and aims of the Anti-Vivisection Societies.

The organization charges $5 a year for membership including a subscription to a paper published by the Truth-Teller Publishing Company of Battle Creek, Mich., of Which a W. S. Ensign is said to be editor. According to the Chicago Better Business Bureau, W. S. Ensign is also said to be the owner of the Ensign Remedies Company, a mail order medical company of Battle Creek, Mich. It is reported that their cures are for practically every ailment, from disappointment in love to laziness. The Bureau writes us that investigators report that three of these remedies, when analyzed, were found to contain 100% sugar.

It is said that the Medical League is opposed to vaccination, health officials and organized surgery and medicine in the government.

AN ADVERTISEMENT OF
THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND
TELEGRAPH COMPANY

THERE are twenty-five Bell Companies, but there is but one Bell System—and but one Bell aim and ideal:

A telephone service for this nation so far as humanly possible free from imperfections, errors and delays, and enabling anyone anywhere at any time to pick up a telephone and talk to anyone else anywhere else in this country, clearly, quickly and at a reasonable cost.

WALTER S. GIFFORD
President

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 20*)

"We're for it, I should say," replied Michael. "Of course, Lejaune won't believe that this wonderful diamond they are talking about has been left at Sidi, and he'll carry on."

"I'm muddled," I groaned. "Let's get it clear now:

"One: We tell Schwartz that we won't join his gang. And that Lejaune knows all about his plot.

"Two: Lejaune acts before Schwartz does, and he raids the barrack room the night before the mutiny. We shall either be in bed as though mutineers, or we shall be ordered to join the guard of loyal men who are to arrest the mutineers.

"Three: In either case, Bolidar is to shoot you. But directly he raises his rifle in your direction, you are going to shoot him. (You'll have to take your rifle to bed with you if Lejaune is going to pretend that you are a mutineer.)

"Four: If I see that Bolidar is out to murder you, I shall shoot Lejaune myself. (I shall take my rifle to bed too, if we are left with the mutineers.)

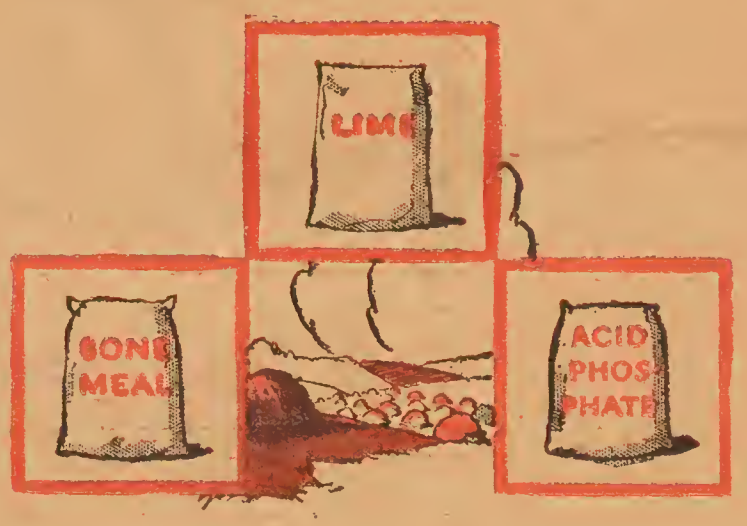
"Five: If . . ."

"Five: The fat will be in the fire, nicely, then," interrupted Michael. "What can we do but bolt into the desert with the rest, if you kill Lejaune? You'd be the most badly-wanted of all the badly-wanted mutineers, after that. . . . They'd get us too, if they had to turn out a desert-column of all arms. . . ."

(*To Be Continued*)

The three equally important steps to real economy in the use of dairy feeds and to consequent economy of production are: First, the elimination of drones (those cows incapable of liberal production); Second, the building up of herds which are capable of liberal production; and, Third, the liberal feeding of these cows. Parsimony and economy may be synonymous in the minds of many; but in dairy feeding, true economy is more closely related to liberality.—Ohio Experiment Station.

How one farmer got clover started—



A Cole County, Missouri, farmer has a 10 acre field which would not grow clover. Acid phosphate, bone meal and other fertilizers were tried without success. The county agent was consulted about the troublesome field. A test revealed the fact that the land was sour and needed 3 tons of crushed limestone per acre. The limestone was applied. During the following spring, clover was again sown and, for the first time, an excellent crop resulted.

What fertilizers tell you about buying oil

Bone meal or acid phosphate may be sufficient treatment on one field but not on another. Soil conditions vary widely. Engines vary widely, too. They vary in design, in lubricating systems and in other important factors affecting lubrication. Don't grope in the dark after the correct grade of oil. Take advantage of the recommendations of the 42 Mobiloil engineers, just as you take advantage of the advice of your county agent. By following the Mobiloil Chart you obtain an engineering margin of safety in lubrication.

2 drops of oil . . . *versus* . . . 3 drops

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...
" other mods.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan 6	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	...	...	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

2 drops of Gargoyle Mobiloil cost less than 3 drops of ordinary oil. And 2 drops of Mobiloil frequently lubricate longer than 3 drops of ordinary oil. This brings the bill of Mobiloil well below the bill for oils selling for less per gallon.

And other savings usually follow the use of Mobiloil—marked reductions in carbon deposits, in overheating, in break-downs, and in repairs. Mobiloil has an extra margin of safety to meet every engine need. By supplying the most economical lubrication, Mobiloil has become the most popular oil on farms today.

If you are interested in the most economical and efficient lubrication, you will be interested in talking with the Mobiloil dealer. He has the complete Mobiloil Chart. And he can supply you with the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, your truck and your tractor. You will find Mobiloil well worth a special trip to town, if necessary. Take advantage of the substantial saving on barrel and half-barrel orders of Mobiloil.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MAY 28, 1927

KEEP THEIR MEMORY GREEN

MONDAY, MAY 30, is Decoration Day. To the great majority Decoration Day is just another holiday, but to some it brings mellow childhood memories of bands and waving flags and a long procession of blue-coated farmer men who had left their spring planting for a day to honor the memory of comrades asleep in the village cemetery or on the battlefields of the South. Today nearly all of those who marched have joined the ranks of those they honored, so the responsibility devolves on us to keep the soldiers' memory green and to maintain untarnished the flag and the principles for which they lived and died.—E. R. EASTMAN.

Facts for the woman who keeps poultry

1

Hens in good condition lay all Summer

OFTEN flocks are culled in early summer, which might be kept laying through the summer and even early fall if they were given the proper feed to keep them in good physical condition as they go into the hot summer months

Feed G. L. F. LAYING MASH WITH MEAT SCRAP *now* to get your birds in trim and maintain egg production during June, July, August, and September. The birds need mash even on good range. And they need *more* than at other seasons. (You can get the hens to eat more mash by reducing the scratch and also by feeding a moist mash once a day.)

G.L.F. LAYING MASH WITH MEAT SCRAP is mixed on a formula recommended by the College Poultry Feed Conference Board. Fresh, wholesome ingredients—particularly important in the summer—are the only kinds that ever gain admittance to a G.L.F. feed.

The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

The Apple Bloom is Heavy

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

IT has been an unusually forward spring and farm work is well advanced up here in Western New York on May 14. We have said so many bad things about the weather in the past that it is only fair and right to the weather man now to say that for moderate temperatures without extremes, for equitable well timed rainfall and gentle breezes his job for the last month would be hard to beat. If Florida, Texas or California had such weather they would be boasting about it all over the world. We accept it as a matter of course but with gratitude. The past week however, has been cloudy and rainy without much actual rainfall.

M. C. Burritt

Spring Plowing About Finished

As a consequence of favorable weather and industry on the part of the good farmers who live in this favored but somewhat unappreciated region, there is more plowing done at this time than I have seen in several years. Some unusually industrious farmers have all their spring plowing done already. Practically all the oats and barley have been sown and most fields are up. We sowed our oats on April 19-20 this year; last year the date was May 10-11. Much corn ground is nearly ready. The first and second apple sprays are on. The orchards are pretty well cultivated as they ought to be at least two or three weeks before bloom if the maximum effects of cultivation in freeing nitrates for use of the trees in setting fruit is to be secured.

Meadows and pastures are very good this spring. They went into the winter in excellent shape on account of the heavy rainfall at the end of last season. Clover and alfalfa look especially well where they have survived winter killing which was bad in the low, poorly drained spots. The too wet fall seems to have brought in a good deal of volunteer clover. The farm bureaus alfalfa campaign in this county has stimulated the testing of soils for lime requirements and more than the usual amount of lime has been brought in and used this spring. Wheat came through the winter pretty well on the whole although there are a number of ragged spots to be seen where too much water and ice have killed it out. It is growing apace now.

Less Spraying Done

Today, May 14, sweet cherries have dropped their petals and Kieffer pears are fast losing theirs. Bartletts are in full bloom. All are carrying a very heavy blossom. Apples are just coming into bloom. Dutchess and Twenty Ounce being pretty well out, while Spys are just coming out of the pink bud stage. The pre-blossom spray has been finished, although it was a hard week with adverse winds and many rainy periods. Reports of freezing injury in the Northwest, the extent of which is doubtful, and which will probably not affect the total crop materially have stimualted our growers and there are indications that many more will apply this second spray than did the delayed dormant of which there was more than usual neglect. This neglect is verified by lower sales of spray material. This is probably a result of discouragement over low prices of apples and was intended as an economy measure, which it may not be. Many will try to make up for it yet. The past week has not encouraged spraying because of unfavorable weather, although there is the more need of it on that account.

Having spent practically the whole week atop the spray tank and having consequently looked over everyone of many hundred apple trees from both sides I am in a position to report on the prospective apple crop. While one orchard of course does not tell the whole story, some checking with other growers convinces me that what I have seen this week is more or less typical of the region.

(*Continued on page 12*)

A. A. Information Contest

BECAUSE of the growing interest that people have in acquiring valuable and interesting information, American Agriculturist has decided to conduct regularly for cash prizes a weekly question and answer contest. Each week we will ask ten questions, the answers of which have appeared in recent issues of American Agriculturist. For the most accurate answers to these questions, we will award each week prizes of $3, $2, and $1. The conditions are very simple.

1—You must state the page and the issue of American Agriculturist in which you found the answer.

2—Answers must be brief.

3—Answers will be judged in order of the time they are received at this office. They should be addressed to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

4—If two sets of answers worthy of prizes and of equal merit are received at the same time, the same prize will be awarded to each.

5—Each contest will close just one week following the date of issue in which the questions are found. The names of the prize winners and the answers will be printed in the third issue following the date in which the questions appeared. For example, the answers to the questions appearing in this issue of May 28 must be in the American Agriculturist office on or before June 4, and the prize winners and answers will be printed in the issue of June 18.

6—The same prize will never be awarded to the same person a second time. For example, a first prize winner can never win a first prize again, but he might be awarded second or third prize.

Here are the third set of questions. Remember that the answers can be found in recent issues of American Agriculturist and you must state the answer briefly together with the date of issue and page where you found the answers.

1—State briefly and in your own language the New York law on roving bulls.

2—Name five milking machines advertised in recent issues of American Agriculturist. Name one claim made for each. Don't forget to give date of issue and page where each advertisement is found.

3—Name the ingredients and the right proportions of each for lime sulphur solution. What is the chief pest this solution is used to control?

4—Why is a "cheap" paint not advisable? Give name of paint manufacturer so stating.

5—Give name and location of a trout breeding station just acquired by New York State. How many trout will be reared here each year?

6—What was the average price per animal at a recent large Guernsey sale? Who gave the sale and where?

7—What is the new plan of New York State for assessing property? According to this plan how are the new values for assessing purposes arrived at?

8—What is the May 1st forecast in bushels of the national wheat crop? Of this, how many bushels will New York raise?

9—What percentage of rural people in New York are over 45 years of age? How does this compare with city people? Name two diseases that are on the increase in rural districts.

10—How many fairs receiving state aid were there in 1926 in New York? What was the total state aid? State three definite suggestions for improving local fairs.

Replacing The Cow That Reacts

A Problem of the Dairyman Whose Herd Has Been Tested

WHERE can dairymen find tested cows to replace reactors that are removed as a result of accredited herd work? Judging from letters we receive this problem is confronting every locality where testing is being done at the present time. There is a shortage of cows in the East and this shortage is greater among tested animals. With Accredited herd work making progress as it is there is every reason to believe that this shortage will continue for two or three years at least.

Under the present plan where whole townships are tested at once, there is not much possibility of buying tested replacements from ones neighbors. There are in New York State several counties were tuberculosis eradication work has been in progress for some time and where all the cattle have been tested, at least once. These counties are as follows: Clinton, Essex, Warren, Hamilton, Greene, Tompkins, Yates, Schuyler, Chemung, Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Oswego, Monroe, Wyoming, and nearly all of Genesee and Livingston.

In Pennsylvania, McKean County, bordering on New York is accredited while Potter County has been tested and will no doubt qualify as an accredited county this year. A large number of herds are tested in all the border counties Erie, Warren, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wayne. Information about cattle for sale in these counties can be secured by writing to the county agricultural agents.

Cattle are also being brought in from a number of different states principally from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Pennsylvania. We suggest that information about tested cattle for sale in the above mentioned states can be secured by writing to the Division of Animal Husbandry of the State Department of Agriculture. The addresses are as follows: Augusta, Maine; Lansing, Michigan; Concord, New Hampshire; Montpelier, Vermont; Indianapolis, Indiana; Columbus, Ohio; De Moines, Iowa; St. Paul, Minnesota.

Where the purchase of cows to replace reactors seems necessary it is important that more than the usual amount of care be taken in buying them. A recent case which came to our attention is more than usually severe. This dairyman tested his herd and lost a rather heavy percentage of his cows. Tested animals were scarce and he went to a rather noted herd and paid a high price for some purebred animals to add to his herd. He naturally was greatly disappointed and suffered a considerable loss when a number of these cows reacted on the next test. The first thought might be that the animals were tubercular when purchased. However it would seem more reasonable to suppose that one or two tubercular animals were left in the herd and that they infected the purchased cows. It is no secret that there are very few herds which get an absolutely clean test on the second test even though no animals are added to the herd. There is a possibility that some animal may have such a generalized case that she fails to react. In the case mentioned it would seem that it would have been much better either to have managed with a smaller herd until the retest, or at least to have purchased tested grade animals that would not have cost the dairyman so heavily.

Although we believe that the average cattle dealer is as honest as the average man in any business, we feel that the dairyman should exercise extra care in buying replacements from dealers. It appears that many dealers are not sympathetic to the test and that they do not always exercise the caution necessary to protect their customers. There are at least two chances for trouble in buying from dealers.

In the first place, the farmer may test his herd and may find such a high percentage of reactors that he prefers to sell the remainder of his herd and start over again. Yet these animals that are tested may be sold by a dealer and it is legitimate or at least legal that he resell them as tested animals, yet it is almost certain that some of them will react to a retest. A dairyman who adds animals of this sort and who loses them is naturally disappointed, and is quite likely to direct his resentment toward the accredited herd plan.

(*Continued on page 7*)

"We have yet to talk with a man who owns a clean herd who regrets the losses he took in getting it."

Why These Farmers Are Successful

They Plan Ahead, Study Their Business, Are Optimistic and Work Hard

By H. L. COSLINE

Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist

DURING the past year I have had some very interesting experiences in travelling in various counties in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut to secure stories which have been appearing for some time in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about successful farmers. When I first started out on these trips I decided as I went from one farm to another I would try to find out some of the characteristics which the successful farmers I should visit would have in common. After talking with some ten or twelve of these I have arrived at the conclusion that probably there is no single definition of a successful farmer and yet from what these men have told me, I have arrived at certain generalizations which may prove interesting. It is only fair to say that no attempt was made in any case to select the best farmer in the county. We doubt if this could be done as every county has many farmers who have been successful in the finest sense of the word.

H. L. COSLINE

Optimism Helps

The outlook these men have on their business has, I believe, an important relation to their success. Someone may say, "It is easy enough for the man who is making money to be an optimist". And this is true. However there was a time in the careers of each of these men when the question of their success was a debatable one, in fact the complete failure of several of them was predicted by their acquaintances. I have a strong personal belief that these farmers, now recognized as successful, were optimists during their early struggles just as they are now and that this optimism was a help to them in their business.

It is generally recognized that farming conditions are not what they should be and yet I wonder whether there is more pessimism now than there was in the more profitable years. One thing is sure and that is that youth is impressionable. Not all of the men I have visited have sons and yet in the cases of several the son was either working with his father or planning to do so soon.

Boys Stay on Successful Farms

How can a man who is always pessimistic about the future of his own business expect that his impressionable son will become interested in farming? Perhaps this man will say he prefers his son to select some more paying vocation. We do not offer any theories on this situation, but merely submit to you that a boy on any of the farms I have visited is far better off than he would be in the city. Many farms, of course, are not as successful as these farms, but the stories about them show that "it can be done".

The biggest single outstanding characteristic of these men according to my observation is the fact that they look ahead in their business. As an example of this I call attention to Mr. Gruschow of Livingston County, who moved to a new locality and bought a farm which was not particularly highly valued in the community. He was not satisfied with the results he was securing before he moved, but instead of laying these results to chance or fate he analyzed the situation and decided to change his location with very satisfactory results. Another example of this which is somewhat similar, is that of Mr. Grant of Hartford County, Connecticut, who changed his entire type of farming from tobacco farming to a farm which is specializing in potatoes. Still another example is that of Mr. Escott, Tioga County, Pa., who became convinced that if he wished to make any money in producing milk that it would be necessary for him to secure cows which had a higher production and set out in a very thorough way to get these animals. These men and others I might mention have not been content to accept the situation as they found it and to blame the tariff, the political administration or bad times in general for their lack of profits, but by using foresight looked ahead to conditions as they would be in a few years and they were able to plan their work in such a manner that their returns from farming were very greatly increased.

Are Long Hours Necessary?

I have no doubt but that these men are all hard workers, in fact there are many evidences that such is the case. It might be expected that this would be an *outstanding* characteristic of successful farmers and yet I do not feel that such is the case because I know of any number of farmers who have worked just as hard and who have failed to make any outstanding progress. I was impressed, however, by the fact that these men have not allowed manual labor to occupy their full time. I was interested to find that Mr. Colby of Monroe County plans to finish the farm work by 6 o'clock. It has frequently been said that it is not hard work which kills a man so much as discouragement, and the fact that the men I have visited have obtained some measure of success appears to have resulted in an enthusiasm in their work which keeps them young and satisfied with their work even though the manual labor connected with it is at times very hard. It is only fair to state, however, that the men I visited did

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Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Thought For the Week

These heroes are dead. They died for liberty—they died for us. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battles, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death.

—INGERSOLL, *"Memorial Day Vision"*

* * *

OUR good friend, John F. Case, Editor of the *Missouri Ruralist*, a Standard Farm Paper, writes of the terrible conditions in his state of Missouri caused by the bad weather and the floods. Perhaps we can get a better idea of what hundred of thousands of farmers in the Mississippi Valley are suffering this spring from the floods and the weather by reading this part of Mr. Case's letter:

"We have been having a terrible spring here with rain and cold weather for weeks. While we have not been affected locally by floods, hundreds have been driven from their homes not more than thirty miles away, both along the Missouri and the Mississippi, and almost all of the Southeast Missouri is under water. It is a hard blow to the state as well as individuals and affects a state farm paper in the end. Here we are fully a month late with farm work and have not even sowed oats which normally comes the first week in March."

* * *

ONE of the most interesting facts found from a questionnaire to thousands of New York milk producers by the Milk Producers Program Committee was that the replies indicate that producers are pretty much all thinking alike on the fundamental and important principles concerning the marketing of milk, and 89 per cent of them—no matter to what organization they at present belong—believe that the milk in the New York milk shed should be sold through one farmers' organization.

* * *

IN the vaults of the government Assay Office in New York City there are 4,000 tons, or over $2,000,000,000 worth of gold which has accumulated steadily since the war from European payments for American goods. It continues to pile up faster than it can be re-distributed into trade balances. Gold is cheap. That means high prices and an unstable market. If some way could be found to stabilize the dollar so that its buying power would always be about the same, it would very nearly do away with financial panics and farmers would never have to undergo again the depression that they have been through in the last five years. The value of a bushel of potatoes is always the same but the value of the money used to buy the potatoes changes. What would you think of a yard stick that was 36 inches long one year and only 21 inches long the next?

* * *

THE American Institute of Cooperation will be held at the Northwestern University in Chicage from June 20 to July 16 of this year. Representatives of most of the organizations attend this institute, exchange information, and make a real study for weeks of the whole cooperative situation. This institute is probably doing more than any other factor to lay the foundations for good business methods in farmers' cooperative organizations.

* * *

A SCOTCH farmer had agreed to deliver 20 hens to the local market. Only 19, however, were sent, and it was almost evening before the 20th bird was brought in by the farmer.

"Man," said the butcher, "you're late with this one!"

"Aye," agreed the other, "but, ye see, she didna' lay until this afternoon."

* * *

THE apple is still King of Fruits in Ohio according to a study made by the Ohio State University, the greatly increased consumption of other fruits has not yet stolen King apple's popularity, judging from the records for the past three years from Ohio's four largest cities; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo. Apples lead, oranges come next, grapes third and peaches fourth.

* * *

THE *De Laval Monthly* says that the difference between a cow chewing her cud and a flapper chewing her gum is that a cow always looks as if she were thinking.

* * *

ROGER BABSON, the noted statistician, says that the percentage of net profits paid out in taxes by the great occupations is 83 per cent by agriculture, 60 per cent by mining, 36 per cent by transportation, 32 per cent by construction, 31 per cent by insurance and banking, 27 per cent by trade and 24 per cent by manufacturing.

Keep Your Money

I am sending you some papers that I would like your advice about as I do not understand them.—W. E. B., New York.

THE papers enclosed were circular letters from the officers of the so-called Rural School Improvement Society, begging money from individuals and small school districts in the state. As we have seen several sets of these it seems that the state has been quite generally flooded with this begging propaganda. Of all the colossal "nerve", these gentlemen take the prize. Last year they sent out a similar appeal just before the annual school meetings in the rural school districts, and because they wrote a plausible appeal many districts appropriated money and sent it to these men. As soon as we learned of it, we exposed it, pointing out that such appropriations were illegal and at the same time we called upon the officers of this "society" for an accounting of all the large sums which they had received from individuals and taxpaying districts in the State. These men answered with loud denials to the effect that they had never received any salaries and with other protestations BUT IF THERE HAS EVER BEEN ANY PUBLIC ACCOUNTING OF THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY WHICH THESE MEN RECEIVED AND SPENT, WE HAVE NEVER SEEN IT.

In order to avoid the illegal feature, the appeal to the districts this year is made indirectly.

There may be possibilities for service for a real organization of farm people interested in the rural schools. In fact, in many communities there are splendid parent-teachers' organizations that are doing much to bring the schools closer to the people and to bring about better understanding between the patrons of the schools and those who are charged with the actual school work. But such organizations, to be of any service whatever, must be constructive, with leaders who can work with others, and if such associations have any hope of obtaining any worth while legislation at Albany, they certainly must be led by men who can keep the respect of the leaders in the Legislature and who have something worth while to offer besides carping and destructive criticism.

What Is Your Problem?

DURING the course of a year we get letters from our readers asking questions about every imaginable part of the farm business. We must confess that we are not able to answer them all but we usually find someone who can answer those that puzzle us.

Quite often a subscriber sends an apology along with the question as though he thought we were too busy to bother with his problems. You should feel that you are doing us a favor when you write for information. It is our aim to serve you in all possible ways. Your problems are the problems of your neighbor and when you give us the privilege of helping solve them you help us to publish a farm paper that is more valuable to our readers.

We hope that a continually increasing number of the A.A. family will call on us for help.

Why Not Raise Farmers Wages Also?

THE great trouble with agriculture of course is the difference between what the farmers receive for their work and what workers in other industries receive. In the last few years there have been several wage advances to different classes of railroad employees. Within a few weeks another advance of six per cent has been granted to railroad clerks and freight handlers on the Eastern lines. Everyone of these increases further enlarges the spread between city and country workers.

In commenting on this situation, the National City Bank of New York well says: "This disparity of treatment to equally deserving groups of workers is unfair and uneconomic. It is a menace to the national prosperity and needs adjustment."

Eastman's Chestnuts

AN American tourist of the bounder and boaster type, who had never been in Ireland before, was driving on a jaunting-car along an Irish road and saw a farmer at a gate.

"Stop, driver," said he, "till I get some fun out of this peasant."

He dismounted and saluted the farmer. They talked about the weather and the crops, and then he asked the farmer if he kept hens. "We do," said Pat.

"How many eggs does each hen lay in the week?" asked the Yankee.

"Well, if we get four or five each in the week we are content."

"Oh, my!" said the American, "only four or five! Why, your hens should lay at least 365 eggs each in the year. Now I have hens on my farm in Nebraska, and I have got a new breed of Texas hens there that lay two eggs a day. I set thirty eggs under one of them and she brought out thirty chickens, and she is mothering the lot. She's a tall hen, I tell you."

"Arrah, do you tell me that, sir?" said Pat. "Well, I've got a common black hen, and last spring I threw down some sawdust in the yard and she thought it was oatmeal, and ate it, and do you know, sir, she laid—A PLANK. An' I set that plank under her and she hatched out a TABLE AND TWELVE CHAIRS, AND A SIDEBOARD!

Big Prizes For Horseshoe Pitchers

State Tournament Arrangements Again Made for New York and New Jersey

"ALL work and no play" is an old adage and a very true one, and when it comes to playing, there is no finer sport than the good old game of barnyard golf. Therefore AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST takes pleasure in announcing again substantial prizes for the champion horseshoe pitchers in statewide contests to be held in both New York and New Jersey.

Last year the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cooperated with the New Jersey County Boards of Agriculture and with the New Jersey State Grange in putting on a state contest in the Garden State that was a great success in every way. This year arrangements have again been made so that the state tournament will be held under the auspices of the New Jersey County Boards of Agriculture, the New Jersey State Grange, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at the big state-wide farmers' picnic held at HIGH POINT PARK, IN SUSSEX COUNTY, ON JULY 29. Preliminary contests will be held under the auspices of the Grange and the County Boards of Agriculture in local counties throughout New Jersey. The winners of these local contests will enter the state tournament.

In New York State, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has cooperated with the Farm Bureaus for several years to hold a great state barnyard golf tournament at the New York State Fair. This tournament will again be held this year at the State Fair, the last week in August. In the New York State contest, railroad fare will be paid by the State Fair to winners of the county contests who enter and take part in the state tournament. Following are the special rules which will cover both the New Jersey and New York State contests and also the official rules of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association. The official rules will govern in all cases where there is no special rule. Here is your opportunity for a lot of fun in every farm community in these two great states. Get out the horseshoes, drive the pegs, and get busy. We suggest that you save these rules very carefully. Extra copies will be furnished upon request to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Giving the Winner a Ride. Crowd at A. A. and Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at New York State Fair showing its enthusiasm for Raymond Pierce w ho won the State Championship.

Special Rules for the Contest

1. Tournament to be singles only.
2. Each county entering the State Fair Contest must send two men, one of whom shall compete in the tournament, and the other to act as scorer. The alternate can enter the tournament if the other does not start. However, there can be no change of pitcher after the games have begun.
3. An entrance fee of two dollars will be required of all contestants, but this will be returned to the player unless he fails to finish. It is fair to everyone that those who start shall stay with the tournament until it is completed.
4. Counties must do their own eliminating and may decide their own rules for such eliminating.
5. All county Farm Bureaus must certify to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the names of those candidates who will enter. We should have an early report of the counties that will compete and then a report of the actual candidate as soon as his name is obtained by the county.
6. Contestants must report at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST headquarters at least one hour before the contest starts so that the schedule can be arranged. Contest will start at eleven A. M. on Monday of State Fair Week. Contestants must remain at the courts all of the time that the pitching is in progress unless excused by the tournament manager. Further announcements will be made later relative to the New Jersey tournament.
7. The alternates from each county who will act as scorers will report to the manager in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST headquarters and be assigned to their duties as official scorers at the beginning of the contest. Scorers must be on the courts at all times unless excused by the manager.
8. This contest is for amateurs only. An amateur for these tournaments is defined as one who has not won any prize money in any national or state tournament, and no entry will be received from the winner of the first prize money at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST State tournaments. In the New Jersey contest only A. A. subscribers, Grangers or members of the County Boards of Agriculture will be admitted.
9. The games in both New York and New Jersey will consist of twenty-five points, but the tournament committee reserves the privilege of using some kind of an elimination contest if it becomes necessary on account of a too large number of entries.
10. The method of giving prizes has been arranged so every contestant will have a chance at the prize money. Seven cash prizes will be given to the winners as follows: first, $50; second, $40; third, $30; fourth, $20; fifth, $10; sixth, $5; and seventh $5. In addition, the winner of the first prize will also be presented with an appropriate medal.

Official Rules of the National Horse Shoe Pitchers' Association

The following are the official rules of the National Horse Shoe Pitchers' Association:

GROUNDS AND COURTS—Rule 1.—The grounds shall be as level as possible. Pitcher's box shall be filled with Potters' clay or any substitute of a like nature; the clay must be kept moist and worked to a putty-like condition and to a depth of not less than six inches and at least 18 inches around the stake.

PITCHER'S BOX—Rule 2.—The pitcher's box shall extend three (3) feet on either side to the rear and front of the stake. Said box shall be constructed of material 2x4 and shall not extend more than one inch above the level of ground. Where several courts are constructed a 2x4 shall be laid full length of such courts three feet in front of the stakes. In delivering the shoe into the opposite pitcher's box a contestant may stand anywhere inside the pitcher's box. For indoor pitching the boxes shall not exceed six inches in height above the adjoining grade.

STAKES—Rule 3.—The stakes shall be of iron, one (1) inch in diameter, perpendicular, inclined two (2) inches toward the opposite stake and extending ten (10) inches above the ground in the pitcher's box. On single courts the stakes shall be set in the center of the pitcher's box. Where several courts are constructed the stakes shall be not less than eight (8) feet apart, in a straight direct line where possible.

The Standard Horseshoe

HORSESHOES—Rule 4.—No horseshoe shall exceed the following regulations: seven and one-half (7½) inches in length, seven (7) inches in width, two and one-half (2½) pounds in weight. No toe or heel calk shall measure over three-quarters (¾) of an inch in length. Opening between the calks shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) inches, inside measurements. No horseshoe constructed in a freak design will be considered regulation.

REGULATION GAMES—Rule 5.—A standard regulation game shall consist of 50 points and the contestant first scoring this number after all shoes have been pitched, shall be declared the winner. In all match and exhibition games between two contestants, eleven (11) games of 50 ponits each shall be an official series, the one winning six (6) games shall be declared the winner.—See modifications above.

PITCHING DISTANCE—Rule 6.—The standard regulation distance shall be forty (40) feet from stake to stake, measuring where the stake enters the ground. For women in contests and tournaments the distance shall be thirty (30) feet.

PITCHING RULES—Rule 7.—No contestant shall walk across to the opposite stake and examine the position of his opponent's shoes, before making his first or final pitch. All contestants shall pitch both shoes from the pitching box, into the opposite pitching box or forfeit the value of one (1) point to his opponent. All contestants shall, when having first pitch, after delivering both shoes, stand back of a line even with the stake and out of the pitcher's box. Any contestant failing to comply with this rule shall forfeit the value of such shoes pitched. Any contestant delivering his shoes landing outside of the opposite pitcher's box shall forfeit the value of his pitch. Wrapping the fingers with tape, or the wearing of gloves shall be permitted in any or all games. If at any time a shoe is broken, such as striking another shoe, the frame of the pitcher's box, the stake or other cause, such shoe shall be removed and the contestant entitled to another pitch.

What Constitutes a Ringer

RINGERS—Rule 8—Any shoe to be scored as a ringer shall encircle the stake far enough to permit a straight edge to touch both heel calks and clear the stake.

FOUL LINES—Rule 9.—A foul line shall be established three (3) feet in front of the stake and any pitcher stepping over the foul line in delivering his shoe shall lose the value of his pitch and no score shall be credited to him.

FOUL SHOE—Rule 10.—A shoe that does not remain within six (6) inches of the stake, in all National Tournaments and match contests, shall not be entitled to score. (This does not apply to informal pitching or games where the players decide otherwise.) If a shoe strikes the frame of the pitcher's box or other object such shoe shall be considered a foul shoe and shall not score.

POINTS—Rule 11.—The most points a contestant can score in a single game shall be fifty (50) points. A pitcher shall be credited with all ringers pitched. If a shoe when thrown moves another shoe, both shoes are counted in their new positions.

TIES—Rule 12.—All equals shall be counted as ties. If both contestants have one shoe each an equal distance from the stake, or against the stake or ringers they shall be counted tie and the next closest shoe shall score. In case of all four shoes being tie or equal distance from the stake, or four ringers, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched last shall be awarded the lead.

MEASUREMENTS—Rule 13.—All measurements shall be made by the use of calipers and straight edge.

COACHING—Rule 14.—No contestant during the progress of a game, contest or tournament, shall coach, molest or in any way interfere with a pitcher in any manner, except that in four-handed games, partners shall have the right to coach each other.

FIRST PITCH—Rule 15.—At the beginning of a game the contestants shall agree who shall have the first pitch either in single, three or four-handed games, by the toss of a coin, the winner to have his choice of first pitch or follow. At the beginning of the second game the loser of the preceding game shall have the first pitch.

(Continued on page 20)

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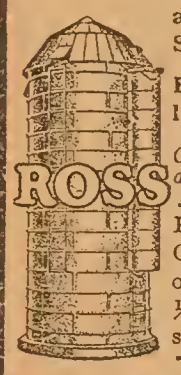

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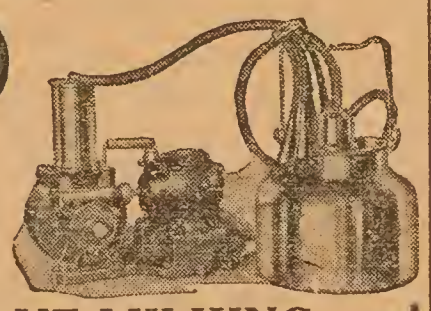

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What Farmers Want To Know

How Much Are Wood Ashes Worth?---Dusting Seed Potatoes

I have a chance to buy some wood ashes delivered at $26 per ton. The analysis says they contain from 1 to 3% of phosphoric acid, from 3 to 5% of potash and 25% of wood lime. Is this a good buy?—A. K., New York.

WOOD ashes are a good fertilizer but there is no justification for paying more for the fertilizing elements in ashes than for the same amount in any other fertilizer.

One percent of either potash or phosphoric acid in a ton can be bought for about 85 cents. Nitrogen can be bought for about $3.20 a unit (one percent in a ton) but wood ashes contain no nitrogen. Assuming that the ashes contain 3% of phosphoric acid and 5% of potash, this would make the value of these two ingredients $6.80 a ton. There is a lime value of ¼ the price you would have to pay for a ton of ground limestone, at the most $3.00. This would make a total of $9.80 which might be considered a fair price though even at this price we believe our subscriber would get much more for his money by buying acid phosphate or a high grade complete fertilizer if it is needed. If lime is needed, ground limestone is the cheapest form in which to buy it.

Not Necessary to Dust Seed Potatoes

Is there any benefit obtained by dusting seed potatoes with land plaster after they are cut?—S. H., New York.

THERE is believed to be no advantage in dusting seed potatoes after they are cut unless it is necessary to store them for a week or so before planting. Where cut seed is stored for any length of time there is some danger of heating.

Will Goats Protect Sheep Against Dogs?

ONE of our subscribers, E. A. E., of N. Y., says that it has been reported to them that damage to sheep by dogs can be prevented by putting a Billy goat into a flock. We are wondering if any of our readers have had any experience with this method of preventing injury by dogs. We will be very glad to pass along any such experience to our subscribers.

Smoked Salt for Curing Meat

If any of the readers of American Agriculturist have used smoked salt in the curing of meat would like to know whether they found it to be all that is desired as I am very much interested in the matter. —S. K., New York.

ABOUT three years ago the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture ran a test on the dry and brine methods, using hickory smoked salt as was furnished by a company in Ohio. The results at that time showed that the smoked salt cured the meat satisfactorily, the main objection being the flavor imparted to the meat. This meat was sold and the buyers were asked to report on their reactions to the product.

About 50% were favorable to the taste imparted, and 50% objected to the produce. The dry cure gave far more satisfactory results than the brine cure. Be this as it may, the important factor that enters into this question on smoked salt is the fact that there are two smoked salt products on the market, one of which is salt impregnated with hickory smoke, and the other, salt that has absorbed pyroligneous acid. Both under the name of smoked salt and it is impossible to tell which product one is buying. Pyroligneous acid, as you know, is nothing other than liquid smoke and any meat product in which pyroligneous acid is used as a preservative is in violation of our general Pure Food Act of 1909, Section III, Article 5. This states that the seller of a food product in which pyroligneous acid appears is subject to a fine of $60 to $100 in this state. You can judge for yourself after reading this statement whether it is advisable to use something over which there is some controversy.

There is no doubt but that a good smoked salt product would be a boon to the people who wish to cure their own meat but do not have smoke house facilities. We hope that such a product will be found on the market that can be bought with a sense of surety that its use will not give you a product that will infringe on our pure food act.

I do not care to go into further detail on this subject at the present time, as we are waiting for more definite information from our chemists and some trials that we intend to conduct at this institution.—P. T. Zeigler, Department of Animal Husbandry Penn. State College of Agri.

Silo Too Small for Herd

Will six cows eat enough silage from a silo ten feet in diameter to keep it from spoiling?—G. C., New York.

IT is considered advisable to use 2 inches of silage every day in order to prevent spoiling. Six cows will not use this much silage every day from a ten foot silo. In fact, thirteen cows, fed 40 pounds a day will remove about 2 inches a day. Removing an inch a day would probably be all right in cold weather (though an inch an a half is better) but would be unsatisfactory as soon as the weather became warm. It might be questionable as to whether it pays to grow silage for so small a number of cows, yet many farmers believe it does.

Preventing Cracked Beans

"We had a lot of beans cracked last fall by threshing. Was this due to immaturity of the beans, high moisture content or to the thresher?"—H. B., New York.

MANY bean growers are of the opinion that threshing machines run by tractors cause a lot of cracked beans. Others say that a tractor is all right if it is large enough to give steady power without running the thresher too fast. Probably your trouble was with the thresher or perhaps the spread was too great.

Advises New Ground for Cabbage Seed Bed

IN a short article in the issue of April 16, I read that it is safe to use the same plot of ground year after year as a cabbage seed bed. I am sure this is wrong and will bring cabbage failure sooner than any other one thing. Using the same ground for a cabbage seed bed oftener than once in five or six years is very unsafe as clubroot is almost sure to be introduced.

There is one exception and this is on ground that is strongly alkaline. The small amount of lime suggested in the article is not enough to produce such a condition. Since the seed bed is the foundation of the crop it does not pay to take chances.

I have made a special study of cabbage for nineteen years and visit a large part of Pennsylvania and New York where cabbage is grown each year. I find that the seed bed is the source of a large part of the failures in cabbage production.—E. N. Reed, Cortland, N. Y.

4-12-4 Good for Potatoes

Is a 2-8-10 fertilizer a good one to use for potatoes or is there something better? We run a general farm and have enough manure so that we plan to use some with the potato crop.—J. L., New York.

PROBABLY a 2-8-10 has been used more than any other fertilizer for potatoes and has been used a lot for other crops too. Yet it has been said that there is as little justification for it as for any formula used.

The percent of nitrogen used is too low to be of much benefit and yet it adds a lot to the cost of the mixture. You could well resolve to use no complete fertilizer with less than 4% of nitrogen. At the same time, the percent of phosphorus is lower and the percent of phosphorus is higher than is justified under your conditions.

When manure is used on any of the common farm crops, it is quite likely that acid phosphate is the best buy. If you feel that you need a complete fertilizer for potatoes we suggest a 5-10-5 or a 4-12-4.

Stone Drains Not Advisable

How does the efficiency of a stone drain compare with a tile drain? Is it advisable to build stone drains, for instance to drain a wet spot?—D. L., New York.

ONCE in a while a stone drain will give satisfactory service for a long time. The average life of stone drains is estimated to be 25 years, and may be much less. Where a short line of drain is put in and where flat stones are handy by, it may be advisable to put in a stone drain. However, the cost of installing drains is such a large part of the entire cost that we believe that in most cases it will be advisable to buy tile.

County Talks

A Little Play Along With Our Work

I HAVE just returned from the Ulster County Farm and Home Bureau Annual Banquet. Each year at the wind up of our membership campaign we celebrate with a real celebration and tonight's was no exception. First of all we ate most thoroughly. Then our president and Master of Ceremonies, "Si" Davis from Kerhonkson got under motion. He called for "Hal" Eppos to lead a dozen songs. "Hal" says that leading Ulster County farmers in song is like steering the rear end of a fire truck—"you can steer them but you can't stop them." After this outburst had been quelled, "Si" trotted out a three piece orchestra, a silvery-throated soloist, and innumerable "spontaneous" numbers. Order again restored, bugles were blown for a battle to decide the Dramatic Supremacy of the County. In a previous County-wide contest two communities had tied for first place. Like the game sports they are, each group had consented to stage their show at this Banquet, and to let the vote of the Banquetters decide the winner. Two of the most excellent plays I have ever witnessed were then and there enacted. One group won, the other lost. Congratulations were passed around and Ulster County's Dramatic leaders were crowned for another twelve month period.

On two separate occasions during the evening's program we were filled with keen delight at hearing Bristow Adams of Cornell relate his experiences on trips to England and France. E. A. Flansburgh of Cornell told several real Banquet stories. In fact every one present took part to make the other fellow happy. You know how it goes when we all pitch in and play. We are planning on next year's Banquet already and can recommend this project to every Farmers' Organization in the Country. Get together once each year *and* play!

And when your play day is over you can sail into a Legume Campaign, a TB campaign, a "Can the Cull" or "Cull the Cow" or any other kind of a proposition with renewed vigor and life. And that's how the farmers do things here in Ulster.

—F. M. WIGSTEN, County Agent of Ulster Co., Kingston, N. Y.

Replacing The Cow That Reacts

(*Continued from page 3*)

The second danger in buying from dealers is that even though the cows may have been free from disease when purchased, there is a considerable chance that they will contract it while in the hands of the dealers, due to the fact that his handling of so many cattle of all kinds, his premises are more than likely to be infected with this disease.

May Buy Cows Cooperatively

A recent idea which may be developed is the formation of township or county cooperative associations for the express purpose of buying replacements. The advantages of this method are that the probable number of reactors can be anticipated, credit obtained at the local bank and the animals can be purchased previous to the test and can be added to the herds just as soon as the proper disinfection has been made. This will cut down the losses due to length of time necessary for the owner to carry a small herd and will decrease the chance of buying animals which are still diseased. A co-operative which is in the market for a considerable number of cows if necessary can send a man into another state and through personal inspection, he can buy the right type of animals and exercise the necessary caution to see that they are free from disease.

Less Danger Where Calves Are Raised

Even where all possible precautions are taken there is less danger of reintroducing infection into a herd where the herd is maintained by raising calves and where no animals are bought and added to the herd. A short time ago I talked with an accredited herd owner who had never brought a cow on the farm since his first clean test and he has never had a reactor since that time. Most dairymen cannot afford to depend on a small herd for the three or four years that is necessary to build up a herd if the percentage of reactors is high. As we see it there is three ways to keep the farm income about up to normal.

First, if the percentage of reactors is very high, these that pass the test can be sold and the money from their sale and the indemnity from the reactors can be used to buy a smaller number of tested grades with cow test association records. Before this is done the premises will need a thorough disinfecting. Of course this must be done before the indemnity is paid, but the experiences of some friends indicate that disinfection may not always have been done perfectly. It is quite possible that this smaller herd of cows may return more profit to their owner than the original untested herd.

The second possible way is to add to the herd before the agreement to test is signed.

Buying Before Testing

I recently heard of an interesting experience along this line. A dairyman contemplated having his herd tested and realized that in all probability he would lose about the same percentage of cows that his neighbors had lost and in order to get away from the necessity of getting tested stock and paying the price asked for them he purchased enough good looking grade animals before he tested so he figured he would have a good sized herd after the reactors were removed. This was in no sense an attempt to buy the tubercular cattle and sell them to the State, in fact the cattle were bought very carefully and as it turned out, the dairyman lost a much greater percentage of his stock than of the animals he had purchased. As a result of this he had a good sized herd of tested animals after the reactors had been taken out. This man looked ahead and planned his business so that he did not have to take the losses which so many had after testing their herds.

The third possibility is to plan to depend less on the income from the dairy for a few years but to keep only the cows that pass the test and branch out into some other line. A greater acreage of cash crops may be planned, the flock of hens may be increased or greater attention might be given to fruit in some sections.

While we believe that tuberculosis should be and can be cleaned out of New York State herds, it is unfortunately true that many dairymen have suffered a financial loss that they could not afford to lose. The man who put the most study on the problem has suffered the least loss and will suffer fewer losses in the future. We have yet to talk with a man who has a clean herd who regrets the losses he took in getting it.

First Holstein Breeder Has Record Cow

PLEDGE Clothilde Onyx Hengerveld 6th, a Holstein cow led all cows in testing associations in the State of New York for the first three months of 1927. In January she produced 2,564 pounds of milk, in February 2,418 pounds, in March 2,511 pounds, making a total of 7,493 pounds for the first three months. She was milked only twice a day under practical average farm conditions and two different days milked as high as 89 pounds.

Her sire is Fair View Parana Korndyke. The dam is Pledge Clothilde Onyx Hengerveld. Not only has she been an outstanding cow during 1926, but for the year of February 1st, 1926 to February 1st, 1927, she produced 17,491 pounds of milk containing 6.8 pounds of fat equal to 751 pounds of butter, thus showing an average test of 3.3 fat. During June, 1926 she was high cow among all cow testing association cows in New York with 2,166 pounds of milk.

Mr. Gerrit Miller

This record is of particular interest due to the fact that this cow is owned by Gerrit Miller of Peterboro, N. H., who is now owner of the oldest Holstein herd in the United States and is himself the oldest Holstein breeder.

Kriemhild Herd visitors marvel at the work of this picturesque old man about whom President Lowell of Harvard University, in awarding to Mr. Miller an honorary degree of Master of Arts said, "Swift reckoned a benefactor to mankind, the man who made two blades of grass to grow in place of one, and we honor him who has made our cattle yield two quarts of milk for every one they gave before."

Cattaraugus County Has High Producing Cow for March

THE high cow for milk production for the month of March, among those in the Cow Testing Association in New York State, is a Holstein Friesian owned by William Hicks of Cattaraugus County. This cow produced 2523 pounds of milk during the month. Second place was held by a grade Holstein with 2434 pounds. Her owner is Alvin Hill of Chenango County. Third place is held by a grade Holstein, owned by I. G. Smith of St. Lawrence County, with a production of 2415 pounds.

The high cow in butterfat production for the month is a purebred Holstein owned by the Pleasant View Stock Farm of Onondaga County. Her production was 118.7 pounds. Second place is held by a Holstein cow owned by C. R. Langworthy of Jefferson County, with a production of 102.3 pounds. A cow owned by E. J. Miller of Ulster County is third with 98.2 pounds.

The highest herd production of butterfat was an average of 66.6 pounds produced by the herd of George L. True of Monroe County. The second highest average butterfat production was 59.3 pounds from the herd of A. B. Cox of Otsego County; the third highest was 58.1 pounds produced by the herd of C. S. Church & Son of Onondaga County.

Don't risk losing your salt port by using the old brine when salt is cheaper than pork.

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Mixed Assorted, $8 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $11 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLOR-PLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

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S. C. Minoreas, Brd., Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	33.00	52	100
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.50	37.00	60	115
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	24.00	38	75
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Blk. Minoreas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
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Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.

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White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
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Order direct from this ad. Fine Illustrated Catalog Free. Reference: Peoples Banking & Trust Co. Member of the I. B. C. A. and Ohio Baby Chick Association.

THE OHIO RIVER CHICKERIES BOX 60 MARIETTA, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 9th

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff aand Black Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$10.00	$47.00	$90.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minoreas	3.75	6.75	13.00	60.00	115.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Leghorns & Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandot, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minoreas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	
Wyckoff & Tancred Wh. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	

Heavy Mixed and Anconas, 50, $6.00; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1000, $95. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $4.25; 100, $8; 500, $38; 1000, $75. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog.

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO. Box R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

NATIONAL CHICKS

MAY PRICES FOR BABY CHICKS

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns ..... 11c each
Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minoreas ..... 13c each
White Wyandottes ..... 15c each
Mixed Chicks ..... 9c each

These prices are effective at once. Order now. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank references.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 408, Mifflintown, Penna.

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS

For 1927, Tancred & Barron Wh. Leghorns, Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Heavy & Light Assorted Chicks for Broilers. Flocks culled by authorized inspectors. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Ref. Farmers & Citizens Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio. Free Catalog.

LYKENS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY

Dept. 4, Bloomville, Ohio.

June and July Prices

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90.00
Black Minoreas	6.00	11.00	100.00
Odds & Ends	4.00	7.00	60.00

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Mixed Chicks 7c
S. C. W. Leghorns 9c
Barred Rocks 11c
R. I. Reds 11c

Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.

MINORCA FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Agriculturist

May in Turkeydom

HOW the little turkeys hatched this month do enjoy the warm, sunny days. If you don't let them out doors, remove the windows in the brooder house so the sun can come in directly on the poults. Then if cold weather should come this month, be very careful that you keep the coops or houses very clean and all the fresh air you can get without a draft or direct wind blowing on them. Many times people try to keep the building too warm and get the air foul at the same time. Should they have to stay in, give all the green stuff they will eat. Spread a newspaper down and with the shears cut up the greens, don't leave any to wilt and get tough. As soon as they are through eating, gather up the papers and burn. Have a fresh one the next time. Furnish all the clean gravel they will eat, but see that it is kept clean, for little turkeys "pick up" sickness very easily and clean quarters and feed dishes do much to prevent it.

Control the Lice

Watch out for lice, especially if we get some hot weather. Furnish a good dust bath as turkeys enjoy "rolling" and if furnished a good dust box will do much for themselves in the way of keeping free from lice. Watch your flower beds and gardens, if they are not given a place of their own to "dust in", and even then they may take a chance at the garden. One year we had just got a new strawberry bed nicely rooted, when a flock of our little Bourbon Reds found it. They were at the age when they are about the same color of the dust, and it took us much longer to set that strawberry bed than it did them to "roll it out". So furnish a dust box. It is cheaper. We use one about four inches deep while they are little, so if it gets wet we empty it out and put in dry dirt and sand or a few sifted coal ashes. It amuses them a good many hours and keeps them where we can see them, besides preventing lice.

While we are busy with the poults, we must not forget the breeding stock needs good care. Keep droping boards in their houses clean as well as the floors. Feed from hoppers or boxes, as the floor gets too dirty for turkeys to eat from. Wash the drinking dishes often, and have the water fresh. Every time you refill the dishes, empty out if any is left and wash out the dish, change the water several times a day and place it so that they cannot walk through it.—Mrs. C. D.

Coccidiosis Losses Cut by Simple Precautions

IT has been found that losses from coccidiosis may be checked by cleaning the brooder as soon as disease makes its appearance. A small amount of litter should be used and the brooder cleaned every day for three days and then every third day until losses stop. All visibly affected chicks must be removed and the carcasses of those that die should be burned. It is of great value to keep the floor of the brooder house warm and dry. This prevents the development of the parasite.

California milk mash is advised for feeding. It consists of: dry skim milk or dry buttermilk, 40 pounds; wheat bran, 10 pounds; yellow corn meal, 30 pounds; ground barley or rolled oats, 20 pounds.

This mash should be furnished as soon as disease appears. Grain is fed twice daily, but is restricted to one-third the amount of mash consumed. This system of mash and grain feeding is continued as long as there is any indication of the disease. The grain is sup-

LOW SUMMER PRICES

Late May and June Delivery

	100	500	1000
White Leghorn	$9.75	$45.00	$90.00
Black Minorca	12.00	55.00	110.00
White Rock	14.00	68.00	136.00
White Wyandotte	14.00	68.00	136.00
S. C. R. I. Red	13.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Broiler	8.50	40.00	

Will ship C. O. D. Just send postal card stating how many. Order direct from this advertisement and get real high-grade Chicks that you will be proud to own, at the low summer price.

Guarantee 100% live delivery. Full information free. Big discount offered on Genuine QUALITY Chicks. Free poultry book with orders.

FARM SERVICE CO., Route A2, TYRONE, PA.

PURE BRED SUNBEAM CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

ARE MONEY MAKERS

HEALTHY, HARDY, VIGOROUS, hatched from pure bred heavy laying flocks that have been culled and inspected for years by experts. Our "SUNBEAM CHICKS" will bring you both PLEASURE and PROFIT. 100% Live Delivery.

Postpaid to your door	50	100	500
White, Br. & Buff Leghorns	$5.25	$10.00	$45.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	6.00	12.00	55.00
S. & R. C. Reds	6.00	12.00	55.00
Silver & White Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00
White & Buff Orpingtons	6.00	12.00	55.00

Assorted Heavies, 100, $11. Assorted All Breeds, 100, $10. Bank Reference. Order right from this ad. Member I. B. C. A. TENTH YEAR. One of the OLDEST Ohio Hatcheries. Careful personal attention to all orders.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2958, FINDLAY, OHIO

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 to $25 per 100

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas—20000 weekly. Finest purebred, heavy producing, free range stock, under Cornell University inspection. 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, WALDEN, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

SEND NO MONEY, just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. We guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM

Box 210 Mingoville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	10.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	7.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM

Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

200,000 CHICKS 1927

SPECIAL SUMMER PRICE REDUCTION

June and July Deliveries—The best Popular Breeds, on free range.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron strains	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson	11.00	52.50	100.00
Owen's Reds	12.00	60.00	
Broilers Heavy Breed	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers Light Breed	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

JUNE PRICES

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Reduction on large lots. 100% live delivery. Free range. Order from adv. or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at 10c each.

We guarantee pure bred chicks and 100% live delivery.

SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

Chicks! Reduced Prices! 7c. Up!

From Michigan Accredited Class A flocks. Special Eng. White, S. C. Eng. White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds and Assorted chicks, also low-priced pullets. No money down. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalogue free.

THE BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich. R.2-A

CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

From good healthy Free Range Stock, Reds, Rocks and White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed. Send for circular and price list, 100% live delivery guaranteed.

BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM, McCLURE, PA.

CHICKS FROM HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS. POSTPAID.

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed, most Light	7.00	32.50	60.00

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

plied in the usual manner. The change back to the regulation ration is made gradually. All mashes should contain 2 per cent of cod-liver oil.

Where liquid milk is used, all mash and water are withheld, and grain is fed sparingly—a little in the morning and more at night. It is often diffieult to get the chicks to consume enough liquid milk, especially if it is not of good quality.—New Jersey Experiment Station.

Farmingdale Contest Ahead of Last Year's Record

DURING the 28th week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 pullets laid 4,691 eggs or at the rate of 66.9%. This is a gain of 1% over last week's production. The birds have laid 91,990 to date, since November 1, 1926, and are now 3,777 eggs ahead of last year's total to date at the end of the 28th lap.

Five pullets tied for highest individual honors which this month consisted of a perfect score of 30 eggs. They were: Glenrest's No. 7-4; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm's No. 18-1, and Tanglewood Farm's No. 20-7 in the Leghorn class; while Rhode Island Red No. 72-7, owned by Elbridge N. Davis, and Barred Plymouth Rock No. 95-9, from the Ontario Agricultural College, were at the top in their respective classes. Three other pullets missed a perfect score by only one egg.

High Pens for the Week

E. E. Chamberlain, White Leghorns ..	59
The Grove Poultry Farm, W. L.	57
General Purpose Poultry Yards, R.I.R.	57
West Mansfield Poultry Farm, R.I.R...	56
Ruehles Sunnyside Farm, W. L.	56
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, W. L...	56
May Hill Poultry Farm, W. L.	56
W. R. Dewsnap, W. L.	56
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, W. L.	56

High Pens to Date

White Leghorns

W. R. Dewsnap	1272
Sunnyside Farm	1235
Dr. L. E. Heasley	1232
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm	1202
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	1198
Five Point Leghorns Farm	1178

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	1247
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	1158
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	1158
Fristegarth Farm	1126

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	953
Lewis Farm	888

White Plymouth Rocks

Ellen Day Rankin	890

The Connecticut Plan for Growing Healthy Chicks

1—**Clean Chicks:**
Start with White Diarrhoea-free chicks or eggs.

2—**Clean Incubators:**
Scrape; scrub; disinfect; use clean burlap on nursery tray for each hatch.

3—**Clean Brooder Houses:**
Scrape clean, scrub with water and lye or disinfectant. (Bichloride of Mereury, 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water.) Spray with disinfectant; then with whitewash.

4—**Clean Ground:**
Use only ground that has been entirely free from chickens or chicken manure for at least one year.

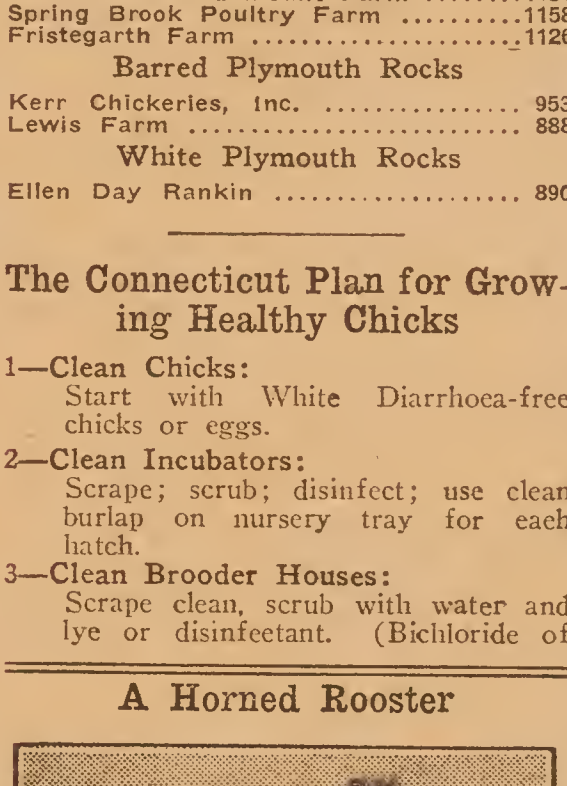
5—**Clean Litter:**
Use shavings. Clean and renew after first 10 days; then every 5 days thereafter.

6—**Clean Feed:**
Feed only in boxes or hoppers inside of the houses. Grain may be fed on the ground outside if a new spot is used each day.

7—**Clean Management:**
Avoid traveling from the hens' quarters onto the chick range. Use disinfectants. Keep visitors out!

8—**Clean Laying Houses:**
Scrape out. Scrub with water and lye or disinfectant. Spray with good disinfectant; then with whitewash.

A Horned Rooster



THIS rare fowl is the only kind known. Two well-shaped horns two inches long appear over the eyes. Experts say that these are actually the rooster's spurs, for while, at two years, other roosters have well defined spurs, this rooster has none. The horns are growing more than an inch each year. They are extremely hard, but are not attached to the skull.

This remarkable bird was hatched and raised by John Tilley of Arthur, Nebraska. He also raises hundreds of turkeys for the holiday trade each year.—

Buy C·M·L·Chicks

OUR C. M. L. CHICKS Cost no more than ordinary Chicks from the average hatchery and the quality is far better. We have specialized for years especially in the BARRON LEGHORNS. Imported direct from Barron. Pedigrees 285 to 314. SPECIAL MAY REDUCED PRICES. Full Live Delivery Guar. Prepaid.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron Wh. Leghorns. Pen 1,	$5.00	$9.50	$18.00	$87.50	$170.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Pen 2,	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandots,	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Jersey Black Giants, 25, $5; 50, $10; 100, $20. These Chicks are from personally inspected flocks, large and hardy, on free range. Chicks will grow and develop into profitable fowls. Order direct from this ad or get Free Catalog. June Prices 2c per Chick Less.
C. M. LONGENECKER, BOX 40 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our high class Heavy Laying Flocks to Thousands of pleased customers and rendering Full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU IN 1927. Flocks AMERICAN-CERT-O-CULD.

We ship C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Blk. Minoreas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pc-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings 20c each.. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

NIAGARA CHICKS AND DUX Get chicks from stock raised in northern New York. Strong healthy hardy pure-breds. Hogan tested, high producing breeding stock.

Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$55.00	$100.00
Anconas	7.50	13.50	65.00	127.00
R. I. Reds, Barred & White Rox, White Wyandottes	7.75	14.50	65.00	125.00
Black Minoreas	8.50	15.50	76.00	150.00
Broiler Stock (Assorted)	6.50	12.00	59.50	115.00
White Pekin Ducklings	18.00	33.00	140.00	275.00

Send for prices on special matings, Youngs, Wyckoff, Hollywood White Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, Park's Barred Rox and Jumbo White Rox eggs for hatching. Order today. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free if you wish. Established 1887 and still going strong. Write today we'll treat you right.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, BOX 202. RANSOMVILLE, N. Y. (W. R. Curtiss Co., Props.)

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 10c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

Chicks That Please AT PROFIT MAKING PRICES

Order from ad.	less than 100	100	500 up
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$.09	$8.00	$7.75
White & Barred Rocks	.12	11.00	10.50
Rhode Island Reds	.12	11.00	10.50
Heavy Mixed	.11	10.00	9.50
Light Mixed	.08	7.00	6.50

Circular sent on request
ULSH Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Trevorton, Pa.

SUMMER CHICKS
A lot of our customers have already ordered June and July Chicks. Now is the time to place your order. 35,000 chicks weekly. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minoreas, 10c each, $90 per 1,000. S. C. Reds, 12c each, H. B. Broilers, 9c each, $80 per 1,000. L. B. Mixed, 7c each, $60 per 1,000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. $1.00 books your order.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY. RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $11.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minoreas $13.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes,, Buff Orpingtons $14.50 per 100; Jersey Giants $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $10.00 per 100; Light Broilers $8.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

DAY OLD CHICKS

	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted	7.50	35.00	65.00

100% *Live Delivery*
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

S. C. White Leghorns .....$8.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds .....10.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks ....10.00 per 100
Heavy Mxd. $8.00; Lt. Mxd 7.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival & Sat. Guar.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA., R. 3

Chicks JUNE PRICES

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.

ALLEN'S QUALITY CHICKS
Reduced for May 13th hatch and succeeding weeks to 10c.
50c extra for postage. Catalogue.
C. C. ALLEN Dept. A, SEAFORD, DEL.

BABY CHICKS Rocks, Reds and Leghorns $10.00 per 100, all A No. 1 chicks from high producers. We can fill orders on short notice.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Dela.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black	$12 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas	14 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandotts	16 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs	10 per 100

Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

SEND NO MONEY. SHIP CHICKS C.O.D.
Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00 Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.
Keiser's White Acres Box 314, Grampian, Pa.

STURDY CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS BEST BLOOD. Prices Reduced 3c a chick; broilers 1c—May 20—8½c up. WRITE TODAY.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY LINESVILLE, PA. BOX
QUALITY CHICKS
Heavy Layers
Culled Flocks
Large Illustrated Catalogue Free

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Reds & Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special Prices on Larger Lots. Free Range
100% *Delivery. Circular.*
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12, - - - Millerstown, Pa.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks June & July Delivery

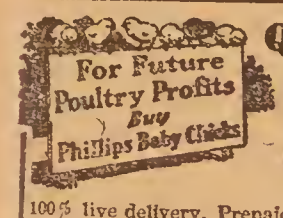
Free range Wyckoff & Tancred White Leghorns	$ 8 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Leghorns	$10 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds	$11 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons	$12 per 100

500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.
For a safe place to buy from write—
SEIDELTON FARMS, - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

Prices Are Slashed On
FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS
—C. O. D.—Send No Money.

	100	500
Fancy Mixed	$9.00	$44.00
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred—Holly Legs.	12.25	60.00
Barred Rocks—Anc.	12.25	60.00
Parks Rocks-Reds-Wh. Rox.	13.00	63.50
Bl. Minoreas-Wh. Wyan.-Buff Orpingtons	15.00	73.00
Hamburgs Blue And.	20.00	99.00

We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Min.—Bu. Orpingtons and most all breeds. Write for prices—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES,
Box 214, Grampian, Pa.



Quality Chicks—
From high producing stock—free from disease. Smith Hatched. Sturdy and vigorous. Big profits for
Quality Is High—Price Is Low
100% live delivery. Prepaid postage. Send for FREE descriptive circular. Order early, chicks when wanted.
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the May prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80
2	Fluid Cream		2.15
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.30	2.10
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for May, 1926, was $2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The April surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

April Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announce the following April prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.50
Expenses	.06
Net Pool Price	2.44
Certificate of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.34

The net cash price to farmers in April, 1926 was for 3% $2.01½ ($2.21½ for 3.5%). The April 1925 net cash price to farmers was $2.03½ (3%).

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for April 1927 is $2.39½ per hundred. This is equivalent to $2.59½ for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for April a year ago was $2.34½ for 3% milk. The April 1925 Sheffield price was $2.37½.

MARKET FIRM ON FANCY BUTTER

CREAMERY SALTED	May 17	May 10	May 18, 1926
Higher than extra	44½-45	44 -44½	41¼-42
Extra (92 sc)	44 -	43¼-43½	40¾-41
84-91 score	37 -43½	37 -43	36½-40½
Lower G'ds	35 -36½	35 -36	35 -36

The butter market is experiencing its annual trials and tribulations. Receipts are on the increase and naturally trade is more or less in an upset condition because a large part of these receipts show the effect of part grass. As yet no one wants to store butter because of the grassiness as well as the off-color which always accompanies it. Because of the many complaints about the quality, the more critical buyers are insisting on inspection and as a result a large amount of butter is going into the lower grades which have maintained their price level with difficulty. As we enter the second half of May, however, there are more shipments arriving, showing practically full grass and some operators will soon begin to store. Some of the speculators feel that the price level is a little high to start the deal.

At the present time, just as we enter the storage deal with a few scattering lots going into "the chambers of hope," the market is approximately 3 cents above the level of last year on 92 score butter or better. For the intermediate grades the spread is not quite as marked. Where lower grades are concerned we are about on the same level. The outlook is good for the dairyman.

CHEESE MARKET UNCHANGED

STATE FLATS	May 17	May 10	May 18, 1926
Fresh Fancy	22-23	22-23	20-21
Fresh Av'ge	—-—	—-—	-19½
Held Fancy	27-28	27-28	26-28
Held Av'ge	25-26½	25-26½	25-26

The cheese market continues quiet on all descriptions of fresh cheese as well as cured stock. At the quoted prices a limited amount of fresh State flats are moving slowly. Although the market is quiet on old cheese, nevertheless it is very firm, especially on colored stock. Reports state that production is increasing in Wisconsin, but even at that the total make is not believed to be up to that of a year ago. Production in New York State is light and New York dealers do not look for very heavy supplies of State cheese on their market for some time to come. It is quite evident, however, that the low point of the season has been passed. The total cheese holdings are below those of a year ago.

NEARBY EGGS GAIN A SHADE

NEARBY WHITE	May 17	May 10	May 18, 1926
Selected Ext's	31 -33	31 -33	37-38
Extra Firsts	29 -30	28½-30	36-
Av'ge Extras	27½-28½	27½-28	33-35
Firsts	26 -27	26 -27	32-32½
Gathered	25 -28	25 -28	30-34
Pullets	23 -25	23 -25	30-
BROWNS			
Fancy	28 -32	29 -32	36-38

The nearby egg market is holding firm, in fact it is doing more than that. On the 17th the indications are that we may see a slight revision of prices upward for on that day receipts showed a gradual reduction and in some quarters in the market prices on the very closest selections exceeded quotations given above. In other words some stores were getting a premium for strictly choice stock. Poultrymen will be watching developments for the next few weeks with considerable anxiety for there are some who have expressed the feeling that possibly the poultry game was being overdone.

It is a fact that expansion in the poultry business has been extreme. During the past couple of years some establishments expanded, irrespective of the cost of overhead. Authorities generally agree that those men are going to have a hard time of it. However it still appears that there will be money in the chicken game for the man who has a low overhead and whose flock is capable of production which means close selection of hens. At the same time it is going to be necessary to exert just as much care in the selection of marketable eggs.

Supplies from the west are showing a slight decrease but the offerings are still very large while the demand for current distribution is relatively light. Our warehouses are heavily stocked with eggs. Storage stocks in the United States are almost twice as heavy as they were a year ago. Although arrivals are easing off, nevertheless they still exceed those of a year ago while the accumulations have considerably exceeded those of the same calendar week of last year. Unfortunately, distribution is not particularly good. It looks as though the retailers have got to do something to help the situation.

POULTRY MARKET HOLDING STEADY

FOWLS	May 17	May 10	May 18, 1926
Colored	-25	25-26	30-32
Leghorn	-26	-28	31-32
BROILERS			
Colored	43-48	42-50	45-50
Leghorn	22-37	20-38	30-40
DUCKS, Nearby	24-25	—-—	28-30

This report is for the week previous to that when live poultry dealers will be buying their supplies for the Decoration Day holiday. At this writing we are still seven or eight days ahead of the buying market and accordingly it is impossible to say how the market is going to go but indications are that it is going to be at least a firm one. Slaughter houses are not over burdened with any extreme stocks nor is the market flooded. Everything is holding very firm and it looks as though the holiday market is going to be a free-moving one. On the 17th freight supplies were heavy but most of the birds are fowls and most of them are heavy breeds. On the other hand the demand is more for the lighter stock and accordingly fancy leghorns are outselling the colored birds by a one cent margin. Supplies of broilers are not burdensome and the larger sizes of most all the breeds are selling well.

At this writing it is too early to anticipate what prices will be. The concensus of opinion is however that we will have a good market providing, of course, that the weather man is with us.

On June 6 and 7, Jewish Holidays, Feasts of Weeks, will be celebrated. The best market days for this holiday will be June 2 and 3, however, there is very little extra demand for this holiday except that what stock is sent in, should be of fancy quality.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	May 17	May 10	May 18, 1926
Wheat	1.40⅞	1.41⅞	1.59⅛
Corn	.84¾	.79⅜	.69
Oats	.48¾	.48¼	.39¾
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.54⅜	1.56⅛	1.89⅛
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.04⅝	.97¾	.86¼
Oats, No. 2	.61	.60	.51

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	May 14	May 7	May 15, 1926
Gr'd Oats	35.00	33.00	30.00
Sp'g Bran	32.00	32.00	29.50
H'd Bran	34.50	34.00	31.00
Stand'd Mids	32.00	32.50	27.00
Soft W. Mids	38.50	38.00	35.00
Flour Mids	35.50	35.50	30.00
Red Dog	40.00	39.00	34.50
Wh. Hominy	34.50	33.50	28.50
Yel. Hominy	34.50	33.50	28.50
Corn Meal	37.00	36.00	—
Gluten Feed	35.00	35.00	37.25
Gluten Meal	46.00	46.00	47.25
36% C. S. Meal	37.00	36.00	36.00
41% C. S. Meal	40.25	40.00	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	41.75	41.50	39.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	47.50	47.00	48.50

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

OLD POTATOES WINDING UP STRONG

LONG ISLAND	May 17	May 10	May 18, 1926
150 lb. sack	$5.50-5.75	5.00-5.25	6.00-6.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	———	———	———
MAINE			
150 lb. sack	5.25-5.75	4.60-4.85	6.00-6.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	6.25-6.85	5.50-5.75	7.25-7.85

The old potato deal is working out as the trade expected,—very firm. Prices show a considerable gain over those of last week but at this writing supplies have come in heavier and prices are sustained with difficulty, the feeling being slightly easier. Old potatoes are now in a rather difficult position for they are against some strong competition from Florida and now South Carolina is shipping. The Floridas are selling around $7 a barrel with occasionally a 50 cent premium being paid. The best Carolina's are about 25 cents under the Florida market.

At the present time the market is out of line compared with last year. A year ago on May 18 Floridas were selling at $11 a barrel for No. 1's while Maine Sack goods were generally at $6.25. This year Maine Sack goods are $5.25 but Floridas are away down to $7. Relatively, the old potato deal is stronger compared with the price level on southern goods.

As was the case last week it is impossible to get any quotations for State potatoes for there are none on the market. Local distribution and western markets have directed practically all the State potatoes from the Metropolitan district.

BEAN MARKET HOLDING FIRM

The bean market is holding firm. Pea beans show the most strength selling anywhere from $5.25 to $5.75. Most of the business is being done between these two points. Red Kidneys are also set at $6.75 to $7.50 while White Kidneys have been in a rather light supply, 25 cents below the Red Kidney market. Marrows are selling from $6.25 to $7.

MORE HAY ARRIVING

During the week ending May 21, hay receipts were quite liberal both in the New York market and in the Brooklyn terminals. However, the demand was good. Because of the free receipts the top quotations are $27 for No. 1 straight timothy was had with difficulty, although quotations had it that No. 2 was selling from $25 to $26; No. 3, $23 to $24. It looked as though the schedule would take slight reductions all along the line. Fancy light clover mixed was almost selling on par with straight timothy, there being only $1 difference. Rye straw is back to $24 to $25.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live stock market has eased off a little bit since last week. Things were quite dull and the best veals brought about $12.58 although on one or two occasions some real choice marks sold for a higher premium. However these were extreme and could not be considered typical of the market.

The steer market has been fairly steady. Choice prime feds, $11.50 to $12, with other grades ranging down to $10.45 for medium stuff. Common lines sold as low as $8.

The market has been fairly steady on nice bulls but undergrades have been selling slowly. Heavy fat State bolognas generally from $7.25 to $7.35 although a few selected head brought $7.50. Medium $6.25 to $7. Light weights in good flesh $5.25 to $5.75. Light weights as low as $4.

The demand has just been moderate for cows; heavy fat States generally $5.50 to $6.25; a few extreme choice at $6.50; medium fats $4.50 to $5; canners sold anywhere from $2.75 to $5 depending on flesh and finish. Reactors generally from $3.75 for poor cows, up to $6 for fancy yearlings or cows.

Lambs are generally selling on the same level as a week ago. Yearlings are on the same level bringing $15.25 to $15.50 with fair to good yearlings from $13 to $15. Spring lambs have even strengthened with top marks bringing $19.25 on the 17th.

Live hogs weighing from 100 to 150 pounds are bringing the best price namely, $11.50 to $11.75, heavier weights selling as low as $9.75 which is the prevailing price for stock weighing 250 pounds.

Country dressed veal has been in light receipt but the trade has been very slow and the market rules very weak. The recent Board of Health ruling relative to country dressed veal is causing all kinds of hardships in fact we believe it is practically impossible to dress veal in the country according to the Board of Health regulations and at the same time get it into the market in good condition. A special hearing is going to be held in the near future on this new Board of Health ruling. At the present time it is causing considerable hardship to those who have been previously in the business of shipping country dressed veal.

On the 17th the best country dressed veal brought 17 to 18 cents but most of the trade was at 15 to 16 cents.

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The Farm News

Flood Sufferers Will Number Half Million

A NUMBER of new breaks have oeeured in the levees on the Mississippi and a considerable additional acreage is now under water. At the present time it is reported that three hundred thousand people are being eared for by the Red Cross. In many cases, although warnings have been given, the inhabitants are reluctant to leave their homes and it is reported that after the most reeent break, thirteen hundred people were reseued by boats. Mr. Hoover has reported that in his opinion the total number of people affected by the flood in the six river states would exeeed a half million.

The loss of live stoek has been exceptionally high. It is estimated that out of probably thirty-seven thousand head of cattle, in the flood area of the Mississippi, ten thousand have been lost. Hogs and poultry have been an almost total loss.

Loans Will Be Made to Farmers

It is reported that Eugene Meyer, Jr., new Commissioner of the Federal Farm Loan System has given assurance that a loan of fourteen million dollars will be made available to flood sufferers through the Federal Loan System and the intermediate eredit banks.

The United States Department of Agriculture is already preparing suggestions for planting erops on the flooded areas.

There has been some pressure on the President to call a special session of Congress to provide relief for the flood sufferers. It has been pointed out that Congress in several eases has appropriated money for the relief of sufferers from floods, earthquakes, fires, etc., and that the present disaster is the worst in our history. On the other hand, it is believed that President Coolidge is receiving definite and eorrect information on the situation from Mr. Hoover and it is reported that the President thinks it would require too much time for Congress to assemble and organize for work and that the present situation can be best met by calling for popular subscription to be expended by the Red Cross.

To Study Way of Preventing Floods

The question of flood prevention is already receiving much comment and study. There seems to be sharp differences of opinion in this matter. Some authorities are stressing the importanee of reforestration while others point out that the average flood conditions of the Mississippi are no worse now than they were a hundred years ago. At that time it is said that the river overflowed large areas each spring and that the building of the levees enabled this land to be reclaimed. Up to the present year these levees have kept the flood waters controlled. It is also shown that although forests act as a temporary sponge for soaking up rains, that this aetion is only temporary and would have been of little help in the present situation. The present floods are largely a result of exeessive rains during the early winter. Some authorities state that the only control is to rebuild the levees and to build them higher than those which have provided. Others take a middle course, agreeing that levees are necessary but that reforestration along the high-waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries also has a place in flood control.

Special Radio Program for Decoration Day

ON Decoration Day, May 30, there will be a speeial radio program broadeast from two-thirty to four o'clock, Eastern Standard Time. The feature of the program will be an address by President Coolidge. Other speakers on the program will be the Hon. Riee W. Means, Commander-in-Chief of the United States, Spanish War Veterans; Dr. D. E. Greene will read the Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The United States Marine Band will render the musieal seleetions and will support the special artists, namely Ruby Stahl, soloist, and the Imperial Male Quartet.

Early preparations call for the broadcasting of this program from WJZ, WEAF, and the other prominent stations on their respective hook-ups.

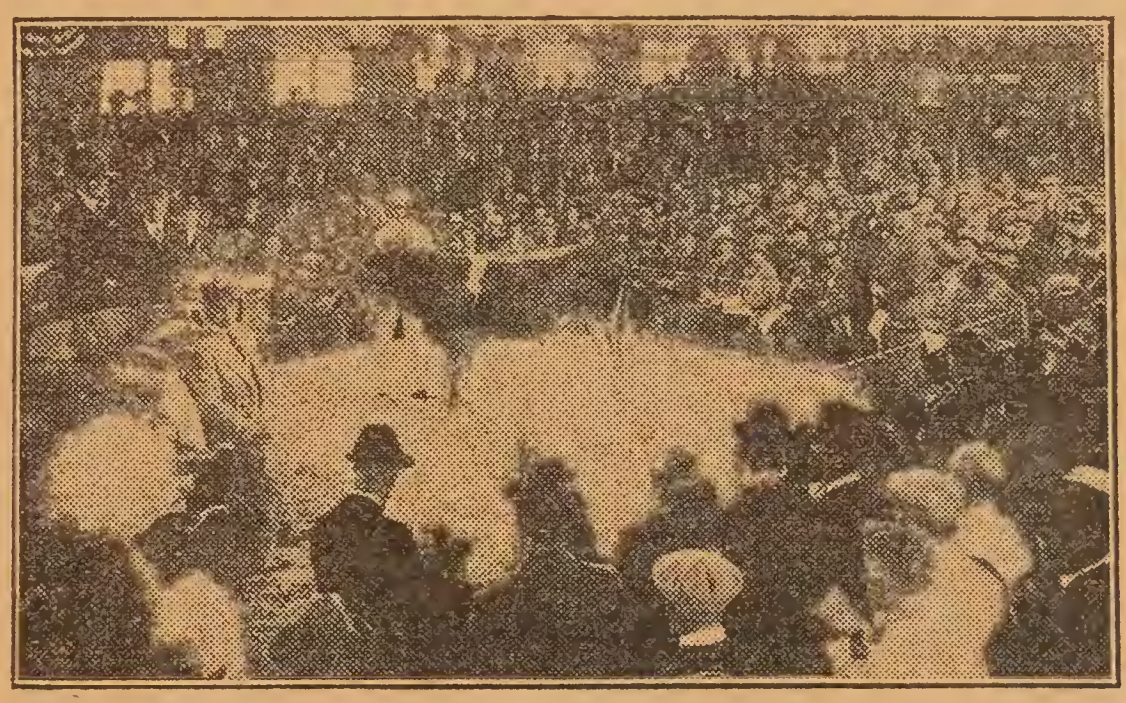
Dairymen Meet at Oneonta

ASSURANCE of their "determination to so arrange milk production as to increase its volume during what has previously been known as the short period" was given Dr. Louis I. Harris, New York City Commissioner of Health, by resolution of 1,200 dairymen at Oneonta on May 14. Dairy farmers of Otsego, Delaware, Chenango, Schoharie and Broome counties met in an all day mass meeting.

The assurance to Dr. Harris of their intent to cooperate with him to assure a plentiful supply of milk for the New York market next fall and winter without any extension of the supplying territory, came as a result of reports to the farmers by representatives of the various producers' organizations regarding the attitude of Dr. Harris and Mayor James J. Walker of New York. The farmers were told that these officials have promised not to widen the milk shed, and expressed preferenee for nearby produced milk, if assured that production will be increased to meet autumn and winter needs.

The Coventry - Dunwalke - Florham-Rockingham Guernsey Sale

SIXTY-FIVE purebred Guernseys were sold at auction at the Coventry-Dunwalke-Florham-Rockingham sale at Trenton on May 13.



Langwater Peter Pan is the animal in the ring, photographed immediately following the top price bid for him, $8600 by Frank E. Foster of Philadelphia, at the National Guernsey Sale, held on the Trenton Fair Grounds on May 12.

The top price, $5,000 was paid by Howard Heinz of Pittsburg for May Prineess consigned by J. L. Hope of Madison, N. J. Her reeord is 13437.8 lbs of milk and 678.1 lbs. of fat in Class C.

R. F. Loree of Madison, N. Y., paid $3000 for Florham Challenger, a bull calf eonsigned by J. L. Hope. His dam is on test and in 140 days has produced 6888.9 lbs. of milk and 352.29 lbs. of fat in Class A.

Rockingham Dairymaid, consigned by David G. Tenney of Salem, N. H., was sold to Noyes L. Avery of Grand Rapids, Mich., for $2900. Her advaneed register record is 9276.3 lbs. of milk and 483.7 lbs. of fat in Class FF.

H. J. Krebs of Wilmington, Del., bought Rockingham Marguerite for $2600. She was consigned by David Tenney. Her advanced register reeord is 11687 lbs. of milk and 583.04 lbs. of fat in class GG.

Roekingham Sunflower consigned by Mr. Tenney was sold to Stewart J. Aldrieh of Rehoboth, Mass for $2400.

The sixty-five animals sold averaged just over $1000 eaeh.

County Notes

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Plowing about finished and potatoes are being planted. The 1926 erop is about cleaned out and good seed stoek is in demand. Cow testing for this seetion is about over and quite a number of cows will have to be replaeed. We hear considerable talk about sheep again and it is possible that our hills will be produeing wool, instead of brush in the near future.—W. P. D.

Steuben County, New York—Farm work at a standstill beeause of continued rain and watersoaked ground. Many farmers have been unable to sow oats. Pastures and grass looking well. Buyers for a tool handle company in Ohio are cleaning up nearly every available lot of white ash timber in this township (Canton), paying about $25 per thousand feet on the stump.—H. D.

Tioga County, Pa.—Have had a large amount of rain here the last two or three weeks; too wet to put in oats or plough. At this time of year the milk plant usually gets 160,000 lbs. of milk; they are only getting 60,000 lbs. now. The Ransom Co. have bought two acres of land and have some material on the site expeeting to build a plant here at Westfield in the near future.

Meadows look good, winter wheat looks good. Some early sowed oats are up. Fruit trees are blossoming out full. The Grange held their regular meeting last night. (May 15, 1927).—W. C. G.

Nicholas County, W. Va.—Farmers are pretty badly behind on account of rainy weather. We have had cold rains recently. Mercury went down to 48 degrees yesterday. There was but little eorn planted. Fruit is practieally a failure on aeeount of the freeze a few weeks ago.—A. J. L., Albion, W. Va.

Crawford County, Pa.—It is cloudy, rainy and cold. Oats are mostly sown and some are up. A few early potatoes have been planted. They are hauling manure and dragging roads, ete. The late freeze hurt the grass. Wheat is showing up bad, but very little standing in some fields. Potatoes are $1.00 to $1.10 a bushel, butter 50 cents, eggs 22 to 24 cents, seed oats 65 to 75 eents a bushel.—J. F. S.;

The annual Grange Leadership Conferenee of the State of Pennsylvania is seheduled for August 17-20 at the Camp Grounds at Center hall. The State Grange, the Pennsylvania State College, Momona Granges and subordinate granges are cooperating in putting on the program.

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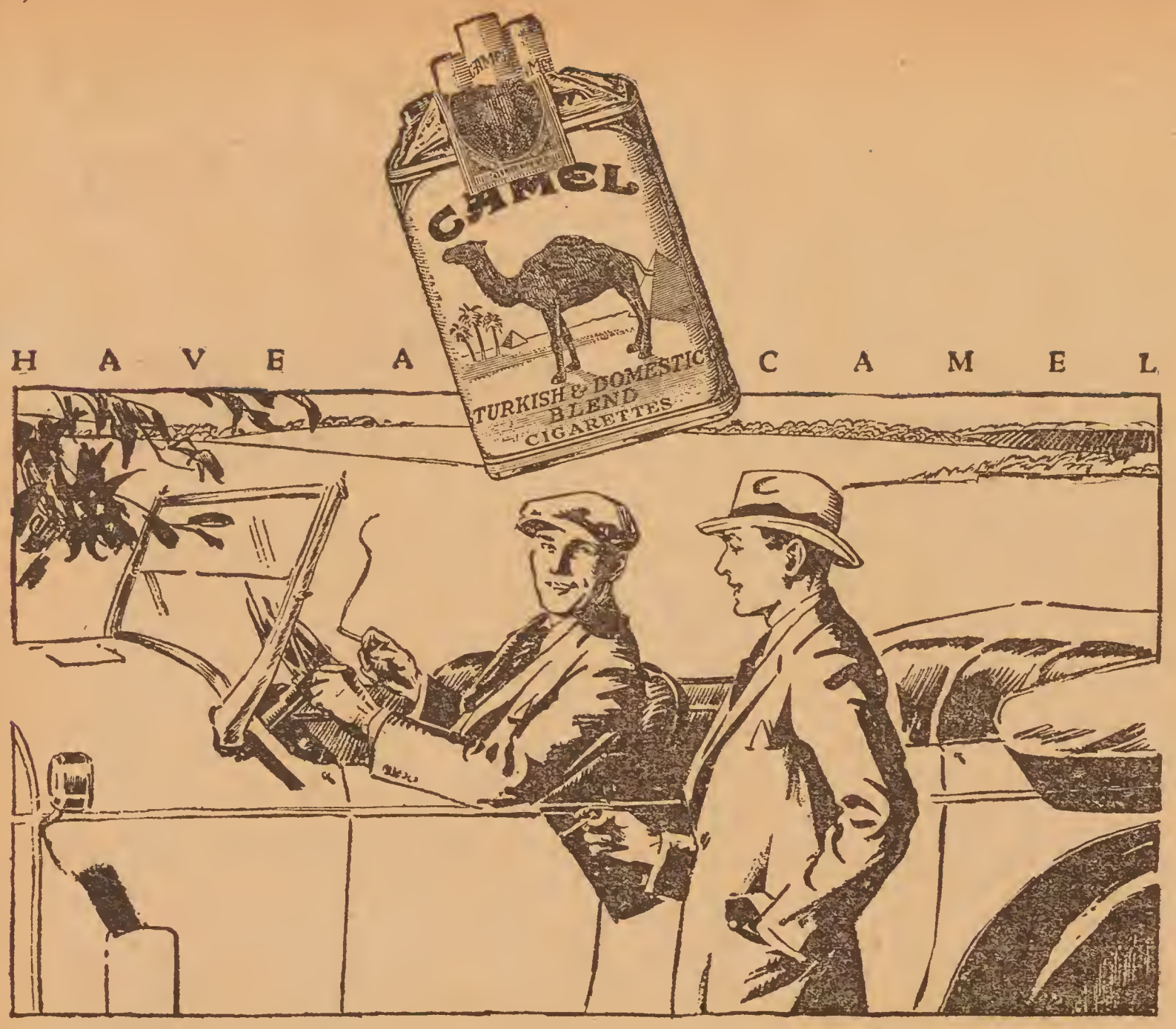

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The Apple Boom Is Heavy

(*Continued from page 2*)

The general prospect is for a heavy bloom and another fairly large apple crop in Western New York. Dutchess are blooming about as usual, somewhat lighter if anything, while Wealthy is much lighter. I have never seen a heavier budding of Twenty Ounce than this year. Every twig on every tree carries all that it can. This third successive full crop of this variety promises to be the largest yet. Kings are producing a sparse bloom after a heavy crop last year. I should say about twenty-five or thirty per cent of 1926 yields. Baldwins are blossoming full on all trees which did not give a full crop in 1926. From the bloom I should say that my crop would be as large as last year. Northern Spy will blossom as full as Twenty Ounce and give a maximum crop if set in proportion. Greenings are blooming only moderately well.

It has been a beautiful sight to look into these full budded trees heavy with prospective bloom and fruit. What one sees begets confidence in production. But then his enthusiasm is dampened by the query: What will the return be? The remembrance of the pittance left in the last two years after the bills have been paid is disheartening. If one could only have equal confidence in marketing and sales as in production. The prospects the country over is that the crop will be about the same as during the past five years. Prospective crops have been somewhat reduced by late frosts, but the average of the whole country will be about the same. *Nothing but the best will sell well* and this should be the slogan of all apple growers.

We Go to a 4H Club Roundup

It has been a busy spring because everything has come on so rapidly and it was hard to keep ahead of it. Yet we had to find time to take the boys and girls to Rochester for a Monroe County Four H Club Rally. Seven hundred of them from all over the county with many of their local leaders were entertained by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in its great building, the gift of George Eastman. It was as fine a group of boys and girls as I have ever seen together, practically all native sons and daughters of the soil. They had a great time together and acquitted themselves with credit in their part of the program which was a "whole wheat bread" demonstration and "stunts" by each of a dozen community groups. I imagine that their numbers and what they are doing in the county opened the eyes of some of the city folks. I was proud too of our speakers from the College, Ladd and Wright, for they both had something worthwhile to say and they knew how to say it to the children so as to hold their attention and interest. The speakers for the Chamber of Commerce were far out-done.

A Little Fish Story

I hope I won't destroy my reputation for veracity by winding up these notes with a fish story. Just to prove that there is at least some truth in my story I will send the Editor a picture just taken today as soon as I can get it developed. At the close of the busy week desiring to lay in a stock of fresh meat for over Sunday as well as have some sport we went spearing in a neighborhood creek. Big lake suckers are now running up our streams freely. In two hours after dark three of us caught twenty pounds of as fine sweet meaty fish as one would care to eat, nine of them, the best one weighing three and a quarter pounds. This is not a large catch as five persons brought home 52 fish one night the week before. My thirteen year old boy speared his first one last night and it was worth the whole trip to see his elation. He would not let anyone help him but did the whole job alone. We didn't have to travel many miles from home or buy an expensive outfit either. We forgot we were tired and turned in wet but happy.

The following

Mock Trial Outlines

Are Available to any Grange lecturer on request.

1. Mock trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil.
2. Mock trial of a farmer for criminal negligence in the death of his wife because of lack of labor saving machinery in the home.
3. Mock trial of the tramp stump.

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Taxes Are Higher Than Rent

Assessments Should Be On Earning Power

By M. L. SMITH

NOW that Congress has adjourned, the "farm relief bills" are put to sleep and the "best minds" have given up settings things right for us, is it not a good time to do a little plain thinking for ourselves?

Your paper is doing a valuable thing in calling attention to the injustice of farm taxation, and we hope you will keep it up. It is on this line that we should work out some real improvement without attempting to change any laws or obtain any governmental, price-fixing privileges. The Industrial Conference Board is responsible for the statement "farmers pay more in taxes than they should pay in rent for the same property".

Land Bears Unequal Burden

It is also understood that real property, comprising only one third of the wealth of the State, pays 76% of the taxes and that over 25% of the farmer's income goes for taxes, while a man with a $4,000 income only contributes $3.75 toward the support of his government, it would seem, at least, quite fitting that we should inquire into things a bit, hoping that some one will make a suggestion.

Holding in mind the man with the $4,000 income and his trifling contribution to government support through the income tax which the "best minds" are so anxious to make lower, then turn to my neighbor whose farm is assessed at $6,100 and pays a tax of $178.00. His gross income is $150, which, also is the full earning power of the place, this year, A. D. 1927, under any kind of management. Then why assess him $6,100? To us it looks like confiscation. It would be called so in the cities.

How the Cities Do It

We should adopt the city method. Their assessors start at the one basic fact which is *rental value* or *earning power* to determine the value. When it is agreed by the assessors what that value is, (its annual rent) that is taken to be 12% of its true value, with slight variations for local conditions.

With that method of assessing, the above farm is worth $1250 and should be assessed full value. If farming conditions should improve so that a man, supplying equipment, stock and tools could afford to pay more than $150 for the use of it, then it could stand a higher assessed valuation.

Why Pick on the Farmer?

The assessors now say, "with the right man, plenty of help, stock and tools, it would produce more and be more valuable." That might be so, but does not prove anything. When the assessors place a value higher than that based on its earning power, they are assessing personal property and farm labor. That they have no right to do unless they assess all personal property and all labor. That they do not attempt to do. So why pick on the farmer?

The question naturally arises: Who is to pay the present obligations of bonded indebtedness? It is unfortunately true that the rates must be high enough to meet the indebtedness. But they should never have permitted such heavy indebtedness as most farming towns are laboring under.

Bond Limits Protect Cities

It is evident that, with the city method of assessing, such indebtedness never would have happened, for the reason that they would have reached the limit of bonded indebtedness and stopped. It would also put a stop to all this "jacking up" of values for the purpose of creating a debt *"made easy, because it extends over a long period of years"*, as they tell us.

A neighboring town in our county, on account of bridge construction, is now going through a legal fight to prevent a bond issue being placed on them. If they are obliged to shoulder it, it will be equivalent to a heavy first mortgage on every foot of property in the town. If the assessors had fixed the values where they belonged—based on the earning power of the farms, which they have a perfect right to do—the bond issue never would have been asked, for the reason that the statute limiting bonded indebtedness would have made it impossible.

Present Records No Guide

The State Tax Department requests that we assess full value, and at the same time look at the record of sales in the County Clerk's office to determine what that value is. A worse guide to farm values could not be found. It is impossible to know from these records how much is paid for either land, stock, tools, good will, scenery or sentiment. We have known the consideration to be made up entirely of the last five items, with the land and buildings thrown in.

A recent case is where a high powered salesman got a low powered buyer to purchase a farm for $12,000, which the owner would have been glad to dispose of at $3,000. The assessors used it as a booster of values and the State Tax Department could do no other way than to mark us all up on account of it.

Full Value, Based on Earning Power

The only safe way seems to be to get away from that old fetish of recorded sales, as the true guide to farm values and fall in line with the city method of assessing full value, based on the earning power or rental. By all means prevent this "jacking-up" of values for the purpose of creating guilt edged security for big money on long terms. Certainly that is one of the reasons why we are in such a deplorable condition today.

Apple Growers Cooperate in Study of Their Business

THE United States Department of Agriculture, working with State Departments of Agriculture and State Agricultural colleges, is attempting to get some reliable information regarding the future prospects for apple growers. They are doing this by sending to a large number of commercial apple growers, as well as many who have a small number of apple trees, a blank to be filled out and returned to the proper authorities. In New York State these are being sent out through the State Department of Agriculture nad Markets. The information to be secured is as follows:

1. An analysis of the markets for apples.
2. Demand and prices for different varieties.
3. Competition between varieties and regions.
4. Probable shifts in the sources of supply for different markets.
5. Careful inventory of the present status, recent trends and probable future developments in each of the important commercal producing areas.

R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician of New York State reports that these blanks had been sent to nearly 30,000 growers in New York State that a considerable number of these had been filled out and returned. However, in order to make the information reliable it is necessary that a good proportion of those sent out are returned. Growers who have already received these blanks are urged to fill them out and return them at once. Any who have not received them but who wish to help out in this matter can secure these blanks by writing to Mr. Gillett, State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

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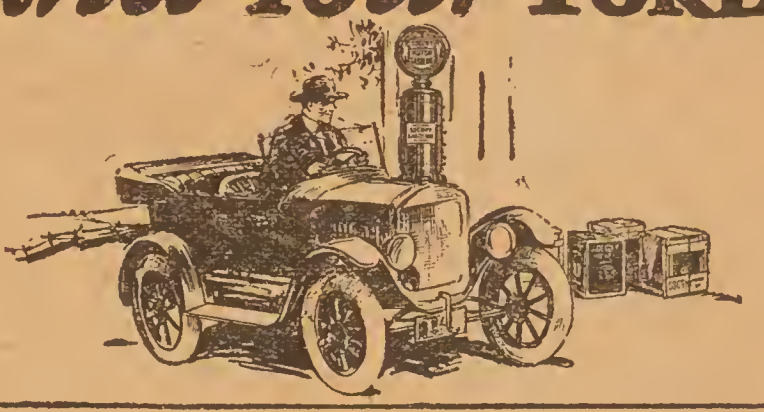

YOUR Ford car very probably plays a major part in the farm life. It gets hard usage and to give the excellent service that you require of it, the transmission bands should be pliable and the motor well lubricated.

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Keeps bands pliable	Saves your motor
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for the June Bride

GIVE a "gift of utility" if you want to bring the greatest pleasure and genuine satisfaction to the June bride in your family or among your relatives. The only difficult thing about buying a gift at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store is to pick out just one or two of the hundreds of ideal presents that are there. Sets of aluminumware, fine cutlery, silverware and helpful kitchen novelties are suggestions. If you can make a more pretentious gift, or can get the rest of your family to pool their money to buy a larger gift, why not give a washing machine, fine kitchen range or a convenient, quick-acting oil or gasoline stove?

The gifts you buy at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store will last for many years, and their practical nature makes them more appreciated and longer remembered than ordinary gifts. Why not go into your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store and ask to see suitable wedding gifts? The selection and variety will surprise and please you. You are always welcome to look.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Children's Day

Nothing interests Grown-Ups More Than a Little Folks' Program

THE day of flowers and song and sunshine, the day when little folks are both seen and heard, as in fact, they usually are! The Children's Day committee has a pleasant task, for usually flowers for decoration can be procured in abundance, and as for the program, the small folks are, as a rule, eager to take part.

The Decorations

In planning decorations, it must be remembered that these are simply for the purpose of a lovely frame for the little ones, in their "Sunday best", and flowers should in no way screen the small speakers and singers from the audience. A very pretty plan used by a suburban Sunday School utilized a number of cans of uniform size, painted a dark green. These, filled with water, and weighted with pebbles, were placed along the front of the platform, like footlights. As a lively march was played, the little beginners marched upon the platform, flowers in their small hands, and placed the flowers in the green holders. It made a very charming opening for the program.

A Flower Welcome

Mesh wire, such as is used for poultry runs, makes an ideal foundation for the decorations. Stretch it tightly upon the wall at the back of the platform, and fasten firmly. Twine the meshes with greenery. It would be a pretty plan to outline the word "Welcome" with white cord, to serve as a guide. Give the primary class white daisies, and let them march upon the platform, and thrust their flowers into the wire mesh, following the cord, so that "Welcome" is formed of daisies. It might be advisable to have the children give their flowers to an older girl, who, dressed in white and wearing a wreath of daisies, stands ready to receive them, and put them in place. A greeting song may be sung, during this exercise.

Pink, Purple or Yellow

A very pretty exercise calls for a basket or flower holder, a number of roses, preferably pink, and a group of children. Each child is given a rose, and is prepared to recite a Scripture verse on Love. They march upon the platform in turn, placing a rose in the basket and repeat the verse. When complete, the basket is placed with the platform decorations. The exercise may appear on the program as "Roses from His Garden". A "Happiness Wreath", is a pretty program number for the little folks. Make a wreath of greenery, and give a group of little folks each a handful of buttercups. They should have each memorized a Bible verse concerning Joy. The teacher seats herself on the platform, wreath in hand, and as the children bring their flowers and recite the verses, she twines them in the wreath. This may conclude with a Children's Day carol, sung by the children, grouped about the teacher. In a similar manner violets, or purple pansies may be used to represent God's promise the exercise being called "Violets (or Pansies) from His Garden". The children, as they arrange their flowers, repeat promises which they have memorized.

Dramatized Bible Stories

It is by no means hard to pantomime a Bible story, while the Scripture text is read, as this calls for no memorizing. The story of Moses and Pharaoh's daughter is one which is effective. The basket may be covered with ferns or twigs, and a large doll used to represent the baby Moses. Straight slips with a head drape will serve as costumes, and may be of white or colors. The head drape is a square of material drawn across the forehead and pinned in the back, the ends falling loosely. The princess should of course wear a great deal of jewelry. Good suggestions for costumes are found in a Bible dictionary or illustrated Bible. Many of the parables may be pantomimed effectively.

Pageants

Pageants are still high in favor, for they are colorful, vivid, and can be used for the teaching of important truths. One feature of the pageant which commends itself to the Children's Day committee, is that it is composed of a series of scenes which can be rehearsed separately so that as a rule two complete rehearsals will be enough.

Complete services of songs, recitations and exercises may be purchased inexpensively, and most publishers will send either free samples, or material on approval to superintendent or committee chairman. One of the new services includes some special exercises for the entire school.

So begin in time to get ready for this red-letter day, with bright cheerful music, dialogues, drills, a pageant, or whatever you may select so that this day of flowers, sunshine, and happy children, may long be remembered.—Elsie Duncan Yale.

First New York Community Dramatics Contest

THE first state-wide community dramatics contest in New York will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Farmers' Week in February, 1928. Community groups from all parts of the State will compete.

Two prizes are offered. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prize of $50 will be paid by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for a community improvement to be designated by the winning cast. The Samuel French prize of $35 will be paid by the Samuel French Company for any community improvement designated by the group winning that prize.

Entries for the contest closed April 25, 1927. The following counties have entered the contest. Chautauqua, Chemung, Steuben, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Tompkins, Ulster. These have been grouped into the following districts:

Western—Erie, Chautauqua and Genesee.

Central—Steuben, Chemung, Schuyler and Tompkins.

Northern—St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oneida and Oswego.

Eastern—Ulster, Sullivan and Saratoga.

Each of these counties should conduct a county elimination contest before October 1, 1927, in which all organizations or groups in the county wishing to compete will have opportunity to try for the county championship. (It is suggested that the Little Country Theatres of the various county fairs offer splendid means for this contest.)

The winners of the county contests should compete in the inter-county contest before December first though it is recommended that the inter-county contests be held before November first particularly in those sections of the State where road conditions are uncertain after that date.

Final announcement of the contest rules will be issued by the State Contest Committee before June 1, 1927.

Plays Approved for the N. Y. Community Dramatics Contest

The following plays are approved for competition in the State Contest:

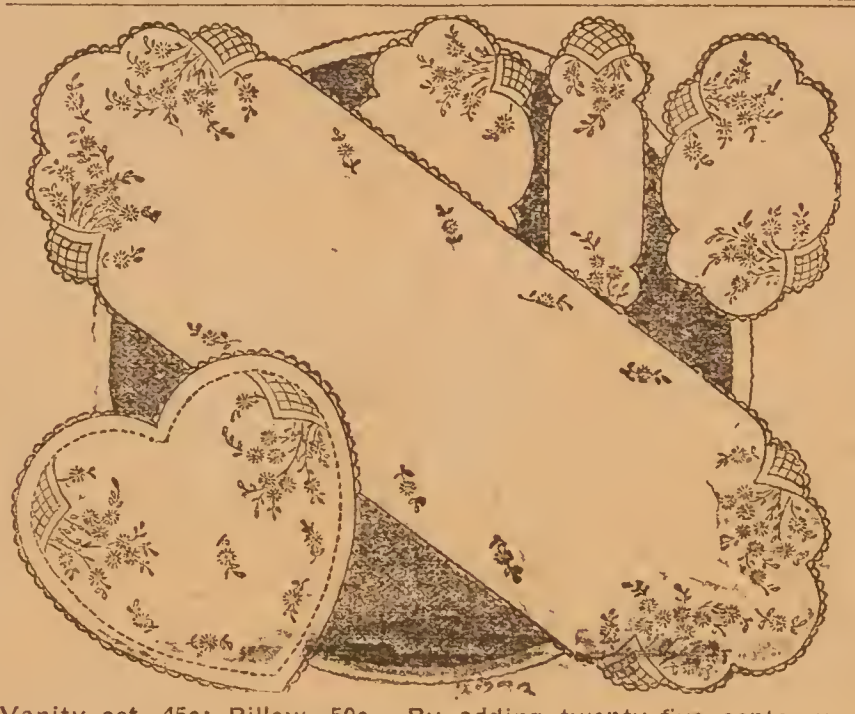
Acid Drops, Balanced Diet, Barbara, Betsy Anne, Between the Soup and the Savory, The Bishop's Candlesticks, Bird in the Hand, The Boor, The Bracelet, The Burglar, A Christmas Carol, The Choir Rehearsal, Come Michaelmas, Day By Day, Dancing Dolls, The Dear Departed, Early Ohios & Rhode Island Reds, Enter Dora—Exit Dad, The Exile, Feed the Brute, Getting Off, The Ghost of Jerry Bundler, The Ghost Story, The Girls, The Gray Overcoat, Hanrahan's Oath, Hearts to Mend, A Hint to Brides, Hyacinth Halvey, Indian Summer, The Jackdaw, Joan the Maid, Joint Owners in Spain, Just Women, King Rene's Daughter, The Kleptomaniac, The Loving Cup, A Lunch in the Suburbs, The Maker of Dreams, The Managers, A Marriage Proposal, Martha's Mourning, Miss Civilization, Miss Maria, The Mouse Trap, Mrs. Oakley's Telephone, The Neighbors, The Obstinate Family, The old Timers' Bureau, Op-O-Me-Thumb, Our Aunt from California, Our Minister's Bride, Out of the Night, Owin' to Maggie, The Piper's Pay, The Rag Carpet Bee, The Rector, Robbing the Soil, Rosalie, The Rostof Pearls, Sauce for the Goslings, Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil, Spreading the News, Snowed up with a Dutchess, Station Y Y Y Y, Sunset, Sweet Will The Teeth of the Gift Horse, That Upper Forty, Thursday Evening, Too Busy, The Trysting Place, Uncle Jimmy, Wedding Clothes, The Wedding Present, When the Wheels Run Down, The Woodpile, The Workhouse Ward, The Twilight Saint, The Zone Police.

The following volumes of plays may be Borrowed for Selection purposes from the Rural Social Organization Loan Library at Cornell are also approved:

The Atlantic Book of Modern Plays, Carolina Folk Plays, Contemporary One-Act Plays—Lewis; Fifty Contemporary One-Act Plays—Shay and Loving; One-Act Plays by Modern Authors—Cohen; One-Act Plays By Webster and Webster; Plays of the 47 Workshop (Harvard Plays); Ten One-Act Plays—Gerstenberg; A Treasury of Plays for Women.

There are many other plays that are suitable for production in the contest. Any community desiring to compete with a play not on this list may submit their play to the State Contest Committee for approval.

The selection of plays is one item to be judged in the contest. The plays approved do not rank equally in quality.



Dainty Bedroom Set

A beautiful, dainty touch may be given a bedroom by the use of this rayon set in the delightfully feminine colors, nile green, peach, and deep blue. The set No. 3223 consists of scarf, pillow, and vanity (one narrow scarf and two wider short ones). Rayon is washable and gives a great effect for the money. A working chart telling how to embroider the very effective design comes with the order. The set may be ordered as a whole or any part may be ordered from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City. Large scarf; 70c; Vanity set, 45c; Pillow, 50c. By adding twenty-five cents you may obtain our fully illustrated Embroidery Book which is fine to keep on hand for information as to how the various embroidery stitches are made.

The Bride Makes Plans

If The Attic Has Old Treasures, Then She Is Very Lucky

FOR weeks and perhaps months now all over the country girls have been busy at labors of love—making their trousseaux and supplying "hope chests." There is no time in a girl's life so fraught with sweet dreams and high hopes as when she is planning the details of her wedding and her new home. Yet even these dreams must have a foundation of the practical, or many of their efforts will tend to destroy their fabric of dreams.

Take the matter of the bride's dress, for instance. It should spell daintiness and becomingness in every respect. But with the stores, full of lovely silks, crepes, or even sheer cotton fabrics, it should not be beyond the means of any girl to achieve the right effect if she plans carefully. And if the lady is clever with her needle she can save herself considerable wherewithal to be pu towards the more lasting linens or furnishings.

A Service For the Bride-to-Be

Last year in response to an article on these pages we had dozens of letters from prospective brides asking for fuller details about how to plan their weddings, the refreshments and the linens foi the new homes. Perhaps other girls will be seeking just such information this year and we shall be glad to answer such questions when a definite letter is written asking for it. Enough details should be stated so that the information may be fitted to circumstanees, whether formal or informal, whether chureh or home, whether a large or small attendance is expected at the wedding. The amount of linen necessary depends upon the number of bedrooms to be equipped and the amount of entertaining done (this always requires extra linen over what the family needs).

In farm families where help must be served at meals or must have towels provided, "linen" is often oilcloth and towels are not linen, but cotton. Circumstances must determine the needs and the wise planner takes them into aecount.

Generally speaking, for a young coup'e just starting out alone would need one-half dozen of each artiele of bed-linen (sheets, pillow-cases, etc.) one dozen towels (each of hand or bath), one dozen "best" napkins, others for everyday use, three tablelcoths, a dozen dish towels, stand eovers, comfortables and blankets aceording to the furniture installed.

Some Hints on Refinishing Old Furniture

In furniture as with clothing, the clever women has a chance to use her ingenuity. In most old houses in this section of the country is to be found stored away furniture. Some of this is very good and some is deeidly bad. Much of it, however, can be adapted to present day styles and needs either by doing over the old or by effective use of the paint brush.

An antique dealer gave me this method of refinishing walnut which I have used and found very good. It produces a hard finish whieh will even withstand hot dishes and can, if necessary, be washed with warm water. Remove all old varnish and paint—a eommercial remover is good for this purpose. Sandpaper until the surface is clean and smooth. Rub over with a paste filler in which a bit of burnt umber has been mixed (omit umber for other woods). Allow this to stand until like cream and rub off all that will come off. Apply a coat of the best spar varnish and allow to dry. This may then be rubbed down with powdered pumice or rottenstone and rubbing oil. A second coat of varnish and perhaps a third should be applied, with the rubbing down afterwards if a dull finish is desired. Otherwise the furniture will be very shiny.

Many people prefer the waxed finish rather than the varnish. After putting in the filler, coat after coat of paste wax is thoroughly rubbed into the wood. This makes a beautiful finish but it mars more easly than the varnished finish does.

If the furniture is not of sufficiently good wood to be beautiful when finished the above treatments would be labor wasted. In such a ease, it would be better to paint the furniture with an enamel paint after first removing old paint or varnish. A stenciled design sometimes adds beauty to painted furniture. For those who dare not make their own stencil, it is welcome news to know that such stencil patterns may be bought at a reasonable price. They are made for chair backs, for dresser drawers, for head and foot boards of beds, in fact for almost any spot permitting of sueh decoration.

Be Sure It Is Worth the Effort

Before refinishing anyold furniture, however, it is wise to look it over carefully to see if it is worth the work—for it *is* real work to do it. Sometimes a disfiguring bit of ornamentation can be removed as many are only glued on. On the other hand effeetive work can be done towards making some of these old pieces useful again by using glue. Carpenter's glue can be bought in bulk at most drug stores, heated to liquid form (add perhaps a drop or two of water) and used to tighten old chair rounds or pieces whose glue has loosened.

By doing over pieces of furniture, and by the use of bright cretonnes, percales or chintz for hangings or covers, the bride can with her husband's help do much of her own interior decorating.

As for kitchen tools which the bride would find useful, we shall not take space to enumerate them. A suggestive list of those absolutely necessary and those desirable was given in the (October issue which will be furnished to the brides upon request as long as th. supply lasts.)

For any of the information mentioned above, address the Household Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 4th Avenue, New York City. Enclose stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Dress Patterns for Girls and the Slender Figure

Pattern 2335 *is for a cunning hang-from-the-shoulder dress for the little lady of 2, 4, and 6 years. Pongee, cotton broadcloth or gingham lend themselves nicely to this pattern. For the four-year size 2⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting are required.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 3040 *is ideal for the young girl's sports dress which is used nowadays for so many purposes. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 32-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 3026 *is charming when made up in a rose flannel or jersey blouse and white washable silk skirt. The skirt is attached to a camisole body to insure hanging straight. The blouse may be made with or without sleeves. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 3030 *if made up in the figured, sheer materials is charming for afternoon wear. A touch of plain material or lace for trim is all it needs to set it off. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 4⅛ yards of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard of 36-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Summer Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Feed the Peonies

PEONIES have heavy foliage, bear large flowers and form compact clumps. The amount of plant food they demand from the soil their roots reaeh is enormous. If they do not get it they will fail to show buds or those starting will blast. Bone meal is a good fertilizer or any of the more balanced plant foods. Rotted manure is exeellent. Do not make the mistake of applying too much poultry or other very strong manure at one time. Bone meal is good when used with rotted manure.—L. H. C.

What to Make When the Milk Has Turned

Sour Cream Cake

One cupful of sour cream, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one egg, one half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda. Add sugar to sour cream, then the beaten egg and the flour sifted with the soda, salt and baking powder. Add one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a shallow pan and sprinkle brown sugar and cinnamon over top of cake before placing in the oven.—R. C. DL.

The consistency of the cream will somewhat determine the amount. Use the amount of cream given in the recipe and if the batter is too stiff, thin it with a few drops of water. The dressing of brown sugar and cinnamon on the top of the cake is a great convenience because it is then unnecessary to put an additional frosting or filling on.

Saves wear-and-tear on you!

Good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working hand-in-hand in Fels-Naptha, give *extra* help that makes washing easier on you—and on clothes.

FELS-NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

Corn Meal Muffins

One cupful of sour milk; two thirds cupful of corn meal, one egg, one and one half cupfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of shortening, on half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Sift all the dry ingredients together, including soda, add shortening to milk and well beaten egg. Mix with the dry ingredients, beat well and turn into greased muffin pans. Bake in a moderate oven about twenty-five minutes.—R. C. DL.

As for all corn meal recipes bake long enough to be sure corn meal is thoroughly cooked.

Wellesley Fudge Cake

Two eupfuls of brown sugar, one fourth cupful of shortening, cream together, then add three squares of choeolate, whieh has been melted over teakettle, two well-beaten eggs, add one half eupful of sour milk and one half eupful of cold water, two cupfuls of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of soda and one half teaspoonful of salt. Bake in two layers, and place the following filling between. Cook two cupfuls of brown sugar, with one half cupful of milk and three squares of melted chocolate. Stir like fudge, adding one cupful of chopped walnut meats.—R. C. DL.

This rich and delicious fudge cake will qualify any occasion upon which it is used. However it is rich and the rest of the meal should be planned accordingly.

Bran Cookies

One and one half cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful of shortening, one cupful of oats, two eupfuls of bran, one half cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda, one half teaspoonful of salt, one egg, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of raisins. Cream sugar and shortening together, add sour milk and beaten egg, and flour sifted with the salt, soda and baking powder. Add the oats and bran, cinnamon and raisins. Drop on tins.—R. C. DL.

As our tester says, "these cakes disappear rapidly". They have the additional advantage of providing roughage which is not enough used in the usual diet.

Buttermilk Soup

Take half fresh buttermilk and half sweet milk, sweeten to taste with sugar or molasses, add nutmeg to taste. Put on stove and stir constantly until it thickens and serve with toasted bits of bread on top. This is a very good beginning for dinner and people who don't like buttermilk plain will relish it served in this form.—C. W. W., Pa.

For fresh buttermilk which is not too thick this soup is a decidedly good use. As we have often stated on these pages there are far more uses for sour milk and buttermilk than are commonly put in practice. This happens to be a very palatable recipe.

"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. Michael and John lay plans to stop the murder. They learn that Lajeune is planning to kill them in the mutiny and steal the jewel he believes they have. Bolidar also tells them that Lajeune knows all about the mutiny and intends to strike the night before the mutiny occurs.

WE pondered the delightful situation.

"Besides," Michael went on, "you couldn't do it. Of course you couldn't. It would be a different thing if Lejaune were raising a rifle to shoot you, as Bolidar will be doing to me, if I shoot Bolidar. You couldn't just blow Lejaune's head off, in cold blood. That is exactly what Schwartz is going to do. . . And what we object to."

And it was so, of course. I might just as well go to Schwartz and offer to be the butcher.

"Looks as though we've simply got to join Schwartz then," I said.

"Damned if I do," replied Michael. "I'm certainly going bald-headed for anyone who goes for me, but I'm not going to join any mutineers, nor commit any murders."

"Nor are you," he added, as I stared glumly out into the desert.

"What is to be done then?" I asked once again.

"Nothing, I tell you," repeated Michael. "We've got to 'jump lively when we do jump,' as Buddy says; but we can only wait on events and do what's best, as they arise. Meanwhile, let's hold polite converse with the merry Schwartz. . Come on."

And we got up and strolled through the starlit darkness to the Fort.

"I suppose we can take it that Sergeant Dupré knows all about the plot?" I said, as we passed into the stifling court-yard.

"No doubt of it," replied Michael. "I am inclined to think Lejaune would try to keep a nice compact 'loyal party' to deal with the mutineers, and hope they'd be like the Kilkenny cats, mutually destructive . . . Say, Dupré, Boldini, and five or six légionnaires. . . . Some of whom would be killed in the scrap. . . . Of course, one doesn't know what his plans really are—except that he means to get a diamond, a lot of kudos, and a nice little vengeance on his would-be murderers. . . ."

As we entered the barrack-room, we saw that a committee-meeting of the "butcher" party was in session. They stared in hostile fashion at Michael and me as we went to our cots and got out our cleaning-rags from the little bags.

I sat down on my bed and began melting wax on to my belt and pouches, preparatory to *astiquage* labours.

The conspirators' heads drew together again.

Michael went over to where they were grouped at the end of the long table.

"Have you come with your answer to a question I asked you about some *cochons*?" growled Schwartz, scowling at him.

"I have come with some news about a *cochon*, my friend," replied Michael.

Half a dozen pairs of eyes glared at him, and I strolled over. So did St. André from his cot. Just then Maris and Cordier entered, and I beckoned to them.

"He knows all about it," said Michael.

Schwartz sprang to his feet, his eyes blazing, his beard seeming to bristle, and his teeth gleaming as he bared them. He was a dangerous savage-looking ruffian.

"You have told him!" he shouted, pointing in Michael's face. "You treacherous filthy cur, you have betrayed us!" and he glanced to where a bayonet hung at the head of his bed.

"And come straight here and told you?" sneered Michael coldly. "If you were as clever as you are noisy, you might see I should hardly do that. You're a pretty leader of a gang of desperate mutineers, aren't you?"

Schwartz stared in amazement, struck dumb by the cool daring of the person who had the courage and effrontery to taunt and insult him.

Michael turned to Brandt, Haff, Delarey, Guantaio, Vogué, and the rest of Schwartz's familiars.

"A remarkable leader," he said. "Here you are, the gang of you, making your wonderful plans, and Lejaune knows every word you say, and precisely what you are going to do—almost as soon as you know it yourselves! . . . Join you? No, thanks. You have talked cleverly about 'pigs' and 'butchers'—but what about a lot of silly sheep? You make me tired," and Michael produced a most convincing and creditable yawn.

"Well, what are you going to do?" he asked as they sat open-mouthed. "Whatever it is, Lejaune will do it first," he added, "so you'd better do nothing."

"And Lejaune will do it first," I put in.

Michael's coolness, bitter contempt for them, and his obvious sincerity, had won. They knew he spoke the truth, and they knew he had not betrayed them to Lejaune.

I watched Guantaio, and decided that save perhaps for a little courage, he was another Bolidar. Certainly Boldini would hear of Michael's action, if Lejaune did not, as soon as Guantaio could get away from his dupes.

"What to do!" murmured Schwartz. "What to do! If Lejaune knows everything! . . ."

"Declare the whole thing off," said Michael, "and then the noble soul who has told Lejaune so much, can tell him that too," and Michael's eye rested on Guantaio.

It rested so long upon Guantaio, that that gentleman felt constrained to leap to his feet and bluster.

"Do you dare to suggest. . . ." he shouted and stopped.

"I did not know I had suggested anything," said Michael softly. "Why should I suggest anything, my friend?"

"If it were you—I'd hang you to the wall with bayonets through your ears, you yellow dog," growled Schwartz, glaring at Guantaio.

"He lies! He lies!" screamed Guantaio.

"How do you know?" asked Michael. "How do you know what Lejaune knows?"

"I meant that you lie if you say that I betrayed the plot," blustered Guantaio.

"I haven't said it," replied Michael. "It is only you who have said it. . . . You seem to be another of the clever ones. . . ."

Michael's coolness and superiority were establishing a kind of supremacy for him over these stupid creatures, driven and bedevilled as they were by *cafard* and by Lejaune.

They stared at each other and at us.

"What's to be done?" said Schwartz

"Nothing's to be done," replied Michael again, "because you can do nothing. You are in Lejaune's hands absolutely. Take my advice and drop this lunacy, and you may hear nothing more of it. . . . There may be a new Commandant here in a week or two. . . ."

"Yes—and his name may be Lejaune," answered Schwartz.

"Anyhow—he knows, and he's got us," put in Brandt. "I vote we all join in the plot and then all vote it abandoned. Then he can't punish one more than another. He can't put the whole blasted garrison in his cursed cells, can he?"

"You're right," said Haff. "That's it. Abandon the whole scheme, I say. And find out the traitor and give him a night that he'll remember through eternity.

But the ferocious Schwartz was of a different fibre, and in his dogged and savage brain the murder of Lejaune was an *idée fixe*.

"Abandon nothing!" he roared, springing to his feet. "I tell you I. . . ." And then Michael laid his hand on his arm.

"Silence, you noisy fool," he said quietly. "Don't you understand yet that whatever you say now will go straight to Lejaune?"

Schwartz, foaming, swung round on Guantaio.

"Get out of this," he growled menacingly, and pointed to the door.

"I swear I. . . ." began Guantaio indignantly.

"Get out, I say!" bawled Schwartz, "and when the time comes for us to strike our blow—be careful. Let me only suspect you, and I'll hang you to the flagstaff by one foot. . . . By God, I will. . . . Go!"

Guantaio slunk off.

"Now listen to me again," said Michael. "As I told you, Lejaune knows all about your plot to murder him and desert at full moon. I did not tell him. But I was going to tell him, if, after I had warned you, you refused to abandon the scheme."

Schwartz growled and rose to his feet again.

"Oh yes," Michael went on, "I was going to warn you first, to give you a chance to think better of it—which case I should have said nothing, of course. . . . But now get this clear. If I know of any new scheme, or any change of date or method, or anything that Lejaune does not already know—I shall tell him. . . . Do you understand? . . . ."

"You cursed spy! You filthy, treacherous hound! You. . . ." roared Schwartz. "Why should you. . . ."

"Oh, don't be such a noisy nuisance, Schwartz," interrupted Michael. "I and a party of my friends don't choose to give Lejaune the chance he wants, and we don't really like murder either. . . . We have as much right to live as you, haven't we?"

"Live," snarled Brandt. "D'you call this living?"

"We aren't dying of thirst, anyhow," replied Michael. "And if we are chivvied and hunted and hounded by Lejaune, it's better than being hunted to our deaths by a camel-company of *goums* or by the Touaregs, isn't it?"

"And who are your precious friends?" asked Haff.

"There are five of them here, for a start," said St. André.

"And how many more?" asked Schwartz.

"You'll find that out when you start mutinying, my friend," said Maris. "Don't fancy that all your band mean all they say."

"In fact," put in Cordier, "you aren't the only conspirators. There is also a plot not to mutiny, d'you see? . . . And some good 'friends' of yours are in it too."

"So you'd better drop it, Schwartz," I added. "None of us is a spy, and none of us will report anything to Lejaune without telling you first and inviting you to give it up. And if you refuse—Lejaune is going to know all about it. You are simply surrounded by real spies, too, mind."

"You cowardly hounds!" growled Schwartz. "There isn't a man in the place . . . . Cowards, I say."

"Oh, quite," agreed Michael. "But we've enough pluck to stick things out while Lejaune is in command, if you haven't. . . . Anyhow—you know how things stand now," and he strolled off, followed by St. André, Maris, Cordier, and myself.

"Some of us had better keep awake tonight, I think," observed Maris.

"Especially if Bolidar is not in his bed," I added.

Michael drew me aside.

"We'll have another word with that sportsman," he said. "I think he'll have the latest tip from the table, and I fancy he'll believe any promise we make him."

* * *

After completing our *astiquage* and other preparations for the morrow, Michael and I strolled in the courtyard.

"What'll Schwartz do now?" I asked.

"Probably act tonight," said Michael, "unless he swallowed our bluff that our party consists of more than us five. He may be wondering as to how many of his supposed adherents will really follow him if he starts the show. . . ."

"He may see how many will take a solemn oath to stand by him and see it through, if he gives the word for tonight," I suggested.

"Quite likely," agreed Michael. "And if neither Guantaio nor Bolidar knows nothing about it, Schwartz may pull it off all right."

"I don't somehow see Lejaune taken by surprise, when he knows what's brewing," I said.

"No," replied Michael. "But he may be relying on Bolidar giving him the tip."

"What are we going to do if we wake up and find that the show has begun?" I asked.

"Stand by Lejaune," replied Michael. "France expects that every halfpenny legionary this day will do his dooty."

"It'll be too late to save Lejaune if we're awakened by rifle-shots and 'alarms and excursions without, won't it?" I observed.

"That won't be our fault," said Michael. "If they murder Lejaune and the others, all we can do is to decline to join the mutineers."

"If we survive and they desert, I suppose the senior soldier will carry on as Commandant of the fort," I mused. "That will take some deciding if only St. André, Maris, Cordier, you, and I are left. . . ."

"St. André has been a French officer," observed Michael.

"Yes—but they'll select you, old chap," I said.

"Then I'll use my powers to appoint St. André," smiled my brother.

Someone passed and repassed us in the dark, and then waited near the lantern by the quarter-guard, to identify us by its light.

It was Schwartz.

"See here, you," he said as he recognized us. "Come with me. . . . Now. . . . What are you going to do if someone kills Lejaune without doing himself the honour of consulting your lordships?"

"Nothing," replied Michael, as we walked away from the light. "We shall continue in our duty as soldiers. We shall obey the orders of the senior person remaining true to his salt and the Flag."

"The devil burn their filthy Flag!" snarled Schwartz. "I spit on it."

"A pity you came under it, if that's what you think," said Michael.

"Then you and your gang of cowards and blacklegs will not interfere?" asked Schwartz.

"If you will desert, you will desert," replied my brother. "That is not our affair. If we know what you are going to do, we shall report it, if we can't stop it. If we can prevent mutiny and murder we shall. . . . As for deserting—I should say the Legion would be well rid of you."

"Oh, you do, do you, Mr. Preacher?" replied Schwartz, who was evidently putting great unwonted restraint upon him-

(*Continued on page* 19)

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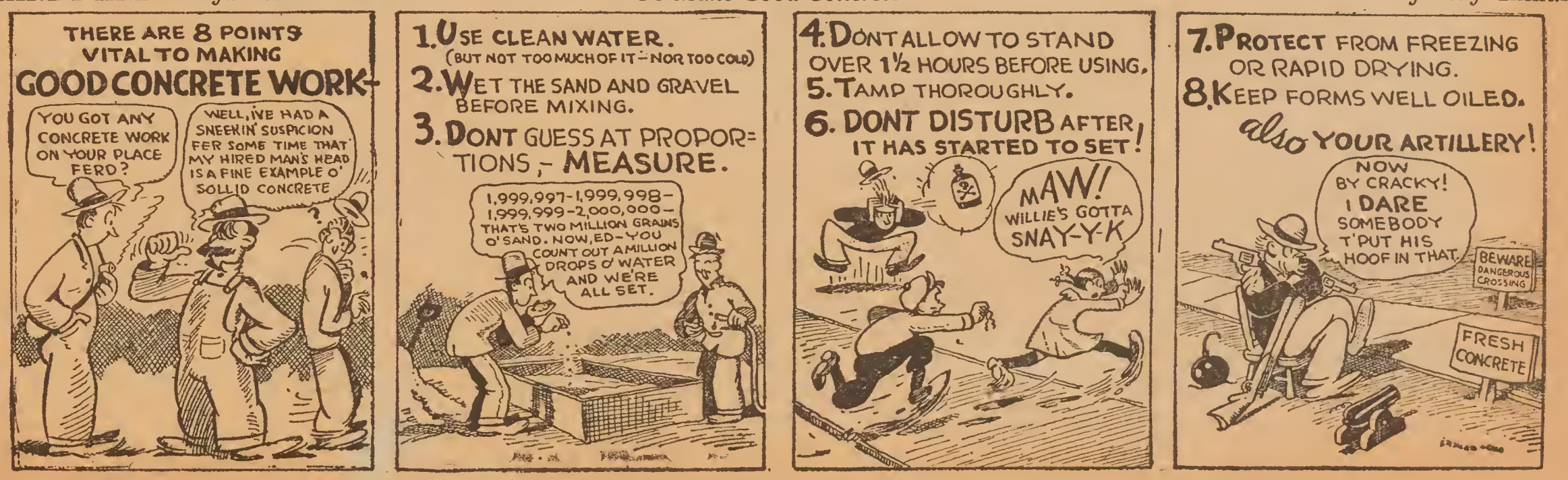
BOY, 15 years old, wants to get in touch with a good farm home where he can board several weeks during the summer earning part of his keep helping around the place. BOX SSC, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — *To Make Good Concrete* — — — — — — — — — By Ray Inman



CLASSIFIED ADS

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD BAGS. We pay 5c for feed, bran and middling bags. We pay the freight. References Lincoln Bank, Rochester. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 30 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range. easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; we furnish bank reference; lots held separate when requested. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

200 ENVELOPES, 200 LETTERHEADS, excellent quality, any name and address printed on both, postpaid, $1.50. Positively best value known. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

125 NOTEHEADS, 125 White Envelopes. Printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, N. Y.

PRINTED STATIONERY—500 Letter Heads and 500 Envelopes, all for $5.00. Copy attractively displayed on good paper. Send your order today. INDEPENDENT PRESS, Mexico, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

SEED BUCKWHEAT.—Canadian, Silver Hull, Purity 99%. Germination 93%. Change your seed and have better crops, it pays. Price $2.25 per bu. or $2.15 five bu. or more. Check with order. CAYUGA SEED GROWERS ASSN., Dept. 4, Moravia, N. Y.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary Washington, Rust Proof, $1.25 hundred, $7.50 thousand, prepaid. PLEASANT VIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

Gladiolus Bulbs

GLADIOLUS BULBS—The famous beautiful Rainbow Collection; thirty, nearly all different, blooming size, with planting directions, $1 postpaid. Plant now. 36-page Gladiolus Book free. HOWARD GILLET, Box J, New Lebanon, N. Y.

Plants

BERRY, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Hollyhock, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Foxglove, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Gaillardia, and 108 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Petunia, Zinnia and many other kinds of Annual Flower plants; Roses. Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Tomatto, Celery, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper and other vegetable plants. Send for free catalogue. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Transplanted Golden Acre Cabbage; Big Boston Lettuce; Earliana, Bonny, Best, Jewel, and John Baer Tomatoes; Ruby King, Ruby Giant, and Chinese Giant Peppers, $8.00 per 1000. Seedlings of all these plants at $3.00 per 1000. Transplanted Egg Plant, Asters and Zinnias, $10.00 per 1000. Seedlings $5.00 per 1000. Potted plants of all $30.00 per 1000; $3.50 per 100. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

PLANTS—Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet Potato. Leading varieties, name choice. Cabbage, 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.25 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$10 00; Golden Acre $2.50—1000; Tomato 500—$1 50; 1000—$2.50 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$15.00; Potato 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50 prepaid, 10,000—charges collect—$25.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Improved Baltimore Tomato, which is early large red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda Onion and leading varieties cabbage, 600—$1.00; 1000—$1.50; 5000—$6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Nice plants. Prompt shipments. Good condition delivery guaranteed. PROGRESS PLANT CO., Ashburn, Georgia.

CABBAGE, CELERY, KOHL RABI, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1000. Tomato—$2.00 per 1000. Pepper—$3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower—$3.50 per 1000. Egg Plant—$4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, 500—$1.25, 1000—$2.00, prepaid; 10,000 expressed $10.00. Sweet potato—tomato prices free. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

The Lecturer's Hour in the Grange

Some Suggestions That May Help In Planning Programs

THE lecturer of the subordinate grange has the most responsible and important position in the grange because on his or her efforts depends the interest of members in grange meetings and therefore to a large extent their attendance at meetings.

The task is made greater by the frequent hesitation on the part of members to participate in the program. Lack of time is often an excuse but "stage fright" at appearing in public is probably the principal cause. No matter how conscientious a lecturer may be, nothing worthwhile can be accomplished without the cooperation of the members.

A number of granges find that it helps to lay out the program a year in advance and to print the plans for distribution among the members. The plans can be modified later if it seems advisable.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SPECIAL—20 Million Cabbage and Tomato Plants $1.00 thousand. Pepper, $1.50. Sweet Potato $2.00. Prompt shipments, shipped safely any state. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Senator Dunlap, 80c—100; $4.50—thousand. Gibson—sample, 80c—100; $5—thousand. Cooper, Glenmary, Big Late, Jumbo, $1—100; $6—thousand. 500 of one variety at thousand rate, less at 100 rate. Champion (Everbearer) 3c each; 50—$1; 100—$1.50; 1000—$10. Plum Farmer (Raspberry) 10c each; 25—$1; 100—$2.50. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, New York.

30 MILLION "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE PLANTS—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Falt Dutch, Succession, Ballhead, 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 Prepaid; Expressed collect, 10,000, $10.00. Golden Acre, and Earliest of All, $3.00 thousand, prepaid. Expressed 10,000, $20.00. Tomato Plants, 300, $1.50. 500, $2.00; 1000, $3.00 prepaid; expressed, 10,000, $20.00. Sweet Potato, 1000, $3.50 prepaid. Expressed, 10,000, $25.00. Prompt shipments, delivered good condition guaranteed or money back. Fair isn't it? J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage,—Copenhagen, Danish, Ballhead, Flatdutch, Succession, Wakefield, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00, postpaid. 10,000—$10.00, express. Tomato plants,—Baltimore Stone, Matchless, same price. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Potato Plants, 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. We guarantee good plants and good order delivery, or money refunded. IDEAL PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE and TOMATO Plants. Cabbage,—Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Danish Ballhead, Wakefield, Succession, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00, postpaid. 5000—$5.00, express. Baltimore, Stone, Tomato Plants, same price as cabbage. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Potato plants, 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. Good plants and quick Service guaranteed. SERVICE PLANTS COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—All leading varieties, 300—75c; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00, postpaid; $1.00 thousand, charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. SCOTT, Franklin, Va.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE and Sprout Plants. Cauliflower, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20.00; 500, $2.50; 300, $2.00; 200, $1.50; 100, $1.00. Cabbage Plants, Copenhagen Market, Enkhinzen Glory, Danish Ballhead, Red Danish Stonehead, Succession, Surehead $2.25 per 1000; 5000, $10.00; 500, $1.60. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, $3.00 per 1000; 500, $2.00. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

GENUINE GARDEN BARGAIN. Fifty choice Washington Asparagus plants and six roots beautiful IRIS, each different color, labeled. All for only one dollar postpaid. Six orders for five dollars. Order now. Tell your neighbors. Circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SWITCHES—Combings made up. Booklet. Wearing apparel, wholesale prices. EVA MACK, 15 Meehanic, Canton, N. Y.

FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, Slightly Damaged Crockery, shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for $6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, Platters, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pitchers, Bakers, Mugs, Nappies, etc.—a little less of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison has published a very complete bulletin called the Rural Community Organizations Handbook. This book is sold at cost price (15c) to those who wish it and who do not live in the State of Wisconsin. Grange lecturers will find it very helpful.

Bulletins:—The New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York publishes a monthly list of available bulletins. They will send this list regularly upon request.

The United States Department of Agriculture also publishes a list of available bulletins. From these two lists lecturers will be able to secure references on all subjects pertaining to the farm and home. It is comparatively easy to index a supply of bulletins and add them to the grange library where they will be available for the use of members, both to help solve their individual problems and to help them in preparing talks for the grange program. The State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., and the State Department of Farms and Markets at Albany, N. Y., also have publications that are available.

Stereoptican Slides:—If the grange owns a stereoptican or can borrow one, variety can be given to the program by showing slides once in awhile. Series of slidges can be secured without cost other than postage from the Visual Instruction-Extension Division of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., or from the Visual Instruction Division of the State Department of Education at Albany, N. Y. Application blanks, lists of available slides and rules and regulations for borrowing them may be secured by writing to the above addresses.

Books:—The traveling library of the Library Extension division of the State Department of Education at Albany publishes a handbook of "traveling libraries" which is free and tells how granges can get the loan of 25 books for $2 and $1 for each additional 25 volumes.

The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York City, publishes a catalog of "Farm and Garden Books" that will be sent on request.

Outside speakers:—Outside speakers always lend pleasing variety to the year's program and can often be secured without expense to the grange.

The County Farm Bureau Agent and the Home Bureau Agent can well be scheduled to appear on the program at least once each year. Some granges have one meeting every year called the "Farm and Home Bureau Day".

High School Teachers of Agriculture in nearby communities may be called on and sometimes will be glad to furnish an entire program by using the boys in the classes in agriculture.

The County Farm Bureau agent is the connecting link between the State College and the farmer and can often help in securing a speaker from the State College or from some other source.

Various county organizations of Bankers, Doctors, and others may be glad to provide speakers.

Plays:—Good plays with a real rural background are scarce. The Department of Rural Social Organizations of the New York State College of Agriculture will loan suitable plays on request. The college also publishes some bulletins that are free, which will aid in putting on a play. E-82, "Play Production for the Country Theatre", gives valuable suggestions about stage properties, make-up, etc. Another valuable bulletin from the same source is "The Country Theatre", F. 153. Others are the historical pageant in the rural community, E-54 and "A pagcant of Agriculture", E-123.

Debates:—The New York State College of Agriculture publishes a bulletin (E-149) on the "Principles of Debate" that will prove helpful. They also have some debate outlines. The reference section of the New York State Library at Albany publishes a pamphlet called "Debate Service" which is free. They will furnish material in the form of clippings and bulletins. This bulletin is free of charge and gives many valuable suggestions as well as a few debate outlines.

We are always at your service to furnish whatever suggestions or material for debates that we may have available or to suggest possible topics for debates.

Talks and Discussions:—The grange that depends entirely on outside talent for programs is missing a large part of the fun and benefits. Every program can well have one or two short talks by some member followed by an open discussion. There are the questions of tuberculosis eradication, reforesting, new varieties of crops, soil fertility and countless others that are of intense interest to grange members. Farm papers can be used to advantage in selecting topics and in getting information.

b. What can be done to improve the clean wholesome opportunities for recreation among our young people?

c. What can be done to increase the prosperity of the farmer in this community? Should new crops or animals be introduced or increased? Are the right grades and amounts of lime and fertilizers being used? Is drainage needed? Can cooperative marketing or buying be used more than at present? Could more equipment be used to advantage? Are farms here the right size for the type of farming followed?

2. Sponsor community picnics, athletic field days, stock judging contests, and other community activities outside the regular grange meetings.

3. Start a band, orchestra or glee club among grange members.

4. Sponsor junior project work among the boys and girls.

5. Sponsor a community fair.

6. Study the Tax problem.

Games:—Games always interest young folks and help them to work off surplus energy. In fact it does us all good to play. Many of us who are older have forgotten how to forget our dignity and have a good time but with practice we can again learn how to play.

Some good books which give rules and directions for games are:

Brief Manual of Games for Organized Play. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 10c.

A Handbook of Games and Programs by W. R. LaPorte. The Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York. Price 90c.

Recreation for Young and Old by H. K. Ebreight. The Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price 60c.

The Department of Rural Social Organization of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca publishes some mimeographed sheets on "Recreational Leadership" that gives good suggestions and rules for games.

Some Agencies and Organizations that May be Used for Information and Assistance

The American Country Life Association, 1849 Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. This association publishes a magazine "Rural America", also a country life reading list and outlines of study courses for farmers clubs.

The American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. A list of publications is available on application.

American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. A list of publications is available on request.

American Home Economics Association, Room 617, Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Publishes the "Journal of Home Economics".

American Library Association, 86 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Publishes several free leaflets and books at nominal prices that will help lecturers who are interested in libraries or books.

American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Publishes several books and pamphlets at a small cost.

The Girl Scouts, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers Associations—Country Life Department, National Education Association Bldg., 1201 16th Street, Washington, D. C. Publishes literature on thrift, organization, programs, community work, etc.

National Grange, 970 College Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Publishes the National Grange Monthly which is a great help to lecturers.

Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A list of publications may be secured on request.

Russel Sage Foundation—Department of Recreation, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. Issues publications on recreation in rural communities.

United States Bureau of Education—Rural Education Division, Washington, D. C. A list of publications is available on request.

United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. A list of publications, exhibit material and lantern slides available on request.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Egg Dealer Reported in Financial Difficulty

REPORTS state that the Mesh-Shaff Company, Inc., dealer in eggs at 139 Reade Street, New York City has experienced financial difficulties and is understood to have suspended market operations. At the present time, it is not known exactly what the liabilities will amount to although it is voiced around that they may reach $50,000. No knowledge is had at the present time of the firm's assets.

The Mesh-Shaff Company is not licensed and bonded by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the credit guides have not given them a particularly good rating, their net worth being undetermined. It is said that one of the factors most responsible for the firm's present plight was last year's storage deal. It is also said that heavy losses were encountered through western deals. The firm did a big western business as well as less-than-carlot trade. Any local shippers who suffered cannot say that the Service Bureau has failed to warn them about not investigating before shipping.

Underground Radio Antennae Not New

Do you know anything about the Subantenna. It is a radio aerial that is buried in the ground and the manufacturers claim that it eliminates static and interference.

SUBANTENNA is a trade name of a radio aerial that is placed beneath the ground. The price charged for this contrivance is said to be greatly in excess of what it is actually worth; some say five times.

Mr. Brainard Foote, radio editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has had considerable experience with this kind of aerial. Mr. Foote was a radio expert in the Signal Corps of the American Army in France. It was found that when an army receiving station was located at the top of a hill, an underground aerial reduced static and induction from electric generators and wires to a surprising degree. "On level country however," says Mr. Foote, "our success was not sufficient to warrant using this type of aerial."

This form of underground antennae was first tried by an experimenter by the name of Rogers. He achieved interesting results but none that would make an underground antennae preferable to an overhead aerial. As a matter of fact any individual can make the same thing at a very low cost provided they use well insulated wire to prevent moisture from penetrating and causing a short circuit.

Cannot Juggle the Census

Can a census enumerator of the United States Government put in a false statement of the census of agriculture in the year of 1925 against the owner. What could be done about it?

A CENSUS enumerator who makes out a false return and knows that it is false at the time he makes it commits a statutory felony under the Federal Criminal Code which is punishable by a fine of $2000 or five years imprisonment or both. If you know of an offense of this kind and wish to have the offender punished you should take your evidence to the Federal District Attorney in your district. It will probably be a slow process but the mills of the gods work that way.

Know What You Are Signing

DURING the past week the Service Bureau has received about a dozen requests for help involving contracts. In ever case our subscriber has signed a contract that was non-cancelable and ironbound. In one instance the company admitted that they used forceful salesmen who usually made a sale once they had the ear of a prospect. Another firm in refusing to arbitrate, seemed to glorify in the fact that they had a noncancelable ironbound contract that sewed up their victim hand and foot.

The Service Bureau has exposed any number of these schemes for getting a man's signature. The best protection is not to sign a single thing until you have received sound, reliable advice. The Service Bureau stands ready at any time to give whatever help it can and the service is free for the asking.

A Pennsylvania Inheritance Law

If a man dies and leaves a wife but he doesn't have any children, but leaves one brother and one sister, which one is his legal heir? Are they all heir to some of his property?

THE statutes of Pennsylvania are quite clear as to the distribution of a person's real and personal property who dies leaving a wife and one brother and one sister. The wife gets it all if it doesn't amount to more than $5,000, but if it does, she has her choice of property up to that value and in addition, one-half of the remainder. The other half of the remainder goes to the brother and sister, that is, unless the deceased left a father or a mother, in which case they take to the exclusion of the brother and sister.

Chicken Thieves Reported Busy in South Jersey

Reports have reached the Service Bureau stating that in Salem County, New Jersey, wholesale chicken thievery has again broken out on an enormous scale. It is said that one well organized gang has been using a remote section for centering the stolen poultry, later moving it in whole cargoes.

Readers of the Service Bureau should not lose sight of the fact that American Agriculturist is offering $100 reward to any subscriber who furnishes information and prosecutes a case to the end that the thieves are sentenced to a term in jail.

You Do Not Have to Sell

Will you kindly tell me if one is obliged to sell their farm for pleasure grounds. The state throughout here is buying land for that purpose and people are selling their places. Our line also comes in this line and they say that we have to sell to them. Also they do not pay you for your place but just get you to sign a paper and you have nothing to show for it. Can they compel me to sell any of my one hundred and forty-five acres?

PEOPLE are apt to get some sort of hysteria when a state representative visits them and talks about taking over their land. You should talk to a state representative just as you would talk to a neighbor over a sale of a horse. You do not have to sell anything until you are shown an order signed by a judge to that effect and you can depend upon it that no judge is going to make any such order without giving you plenty of notice and opportunity to get in your say about it. Above all remember that you do not have to sign any paper under any circumstances and if you do sign one be sure that your lawyer takes a look at it first.

Promptness Appreciated

We have received from the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, New York, your check for $1000.00, drawn to the order of Madge M. Cary, administratrix of the estate of Theodore Carey of Newcomb, N. Y., in settlement of this claim. We thank you for your prompt attention and settlement so soon after filing the proofs. This prompt settlement enables the administratrix to settle the expenses which otherwise would have been delayed. We shall be pleased to commend your Company upon every opportunity.

Yours truly,
HERRICK & PARK,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-law,
Bethel, Maine.

The accident in which Mr. Carey lost his life was caused by an automobile collision. The driver of the car was indicted by the Franklin County Grand Jury and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

* * *

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 10th, 1927, also of a letter from the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y., of January 11th, 1927, the latter containing a draft for $1000.00, settlement in full of policy No. 4906602 issued to Nicholas Conte, Munnsville, N. Y.

I have this day deposited the draft and policy with the Oneida Valley National Bank and I assume you will receive it in due course.

On behalf of Mrs. Conte, the widow, and her three minor children I wish to thank you and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the prompt manner in which this claim has been paid.

This is one of the most prompt settlements I ever obtained in an experience of 35 years and covering a good many similar cases.

Very truly yours,
R. H. WOOLEVER,
Attorney and Counselor-at-law,
Oneida, N. Y.

Mr. Conte lost his life by being thrown from a load of corn and then run over by the wagon.

A Tree That Grows on a Line

I would like to ask you about trees along a line fence. Do the trees have to be equally divided either for wood or lumber or does each one have the trees along his part of the line fence he keeps up? In a case where a man set out trees either on his part or the other party's part of line would he or his son years after have a right to cut said trees either for wood or lumber without dividing with other party? Does it make any difference whether trees were set or come up as wild or natural?

IN New York, if the whole or a part of the trunk of a tree is on the boundary line between two adjoining pieces of land, the tree is the common property of both landowners and when the tree is cut down it must be divided equally between them, or the profit from it equally shared. It doesn't make any difference, as you have suggested, whether the tree was placed there or grew there naturally. Another thing; one party can't cut it down when the other party doesn't want it cut down unless he has some very sound reasons for wanting to do so.

Title After Twenty Years

A man has worked and planted a plot of ground and kept the weeds out for about fifteen years and paid no rent. This plot of ground is a narrow strip beside a bank of a former R. R. tack. The R. R. has been junked and the road bed has been rented to a power line for some years. The piece of land is about worthless to the company. Can he ever claim that little strip of land without buying it?

THE man who pulls up weeds and plants cabbages in their place deserves a great deal of credit and if you keep up this good work for five years more you will be able to claim a good title to the land. You would then have the twenty years of open, notorious and continuous possession necessary to a title by prescription. There is a statute in New York that prevents a man from claiming any title to real estate when neither he nor his predecessor in title has assumed possession of the property for twenty years. If the power line that bought out the railroad doesn't oust you within the next five years you will receive your reward.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page 16*)

self. "What I want to know is whether you are going to fight us or not?"

"Certainly—if ordered to," replied Michael.

"And if there is no one to order you?" sneered Schwartz.

"Then obviously we shall not be ordered to, my good ass," was the unsoothing reply. "And we certainly shan't hinder your departure....Far from it,"

"They'll do it tonight," he added, as we watched Schwartz disappear. "We must secure our rifles and we must keep awake."

I wondered how much longer we should be able to stand this intolerable strain, in addition to the terrific heat and monotony of hardship.

"Go and look for Bolidar," said my brother after a brief silence. "I'll hunt round too. Bring him here if you find him. We'll ask him what's likely to happen if they mutiny tonight. Then we can fix up a plan of action with St. André and the others."

(*To be continued.*)

Your Chance to Have a Craine Silo

at about half the cost of a new, ordinary silo.

That tilting, weakened, dilapidated silo of yours—
Have it rebuilt the Craine Way and turn loss into profit!
Every year more dairy owners order us to rebuild for them. They see an *opportunity*—just like *yours*. They get a real *Craine*—the silo that laughs at smashing storms—resists frost—keeps silage better—stands firm and straight—needs no tinkering—earns profits for *years*.
You know what a good silo means to you. Now's your chance to *have* it—and *save hundreds of dollars* at the same time!
Write to us. Tell us about your present silo. Ask for information about Craine rebuilts—how they stand up and serve others—how we rebuild—what you *get*.
Address

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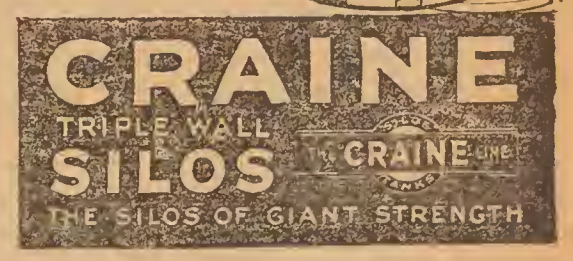
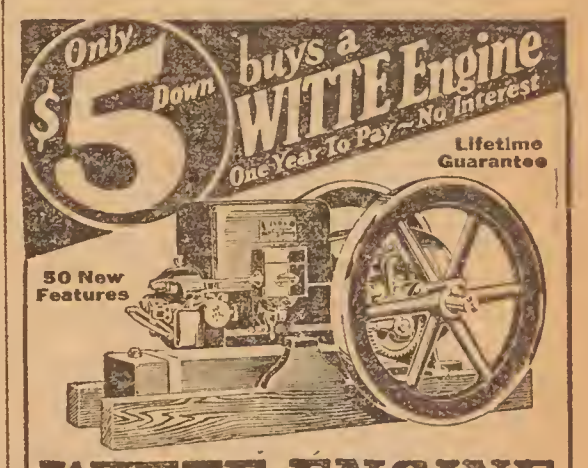
Box 180-B-1
Norwich, N. Y.





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Why These Farmers Are Successful

(*Continued from page 3*)

emphasize the necessity for hard work if a man wants to get ahead.

The third outstanding feature which I think I have observed is the fact that these men use the county farm bureaus and their agents to a far greater degree than does the average farmer. I feel safe in saying that there are few farmers in any county who could not secure suggestions from the county agents that would make them real money if they would make use of the help that is available. I have also felt on many occasions that the county agents refrain from making suggestions for improvement even though they see the need for it, unless the advice is requested by the owner. I feel that they have learned by experience that their suggestions and advice is not always welcome. Where they do find a man who is looking for improvements they are right there and willing to do anything to help him. For example, County Agent Korb of Tioga County, Pa., was largely instrumental in getting Mr. Escott started with pure bred cattle and in influencing him to do some testing work on his cattle which resulted in better records than Mr. Escott himself expected and thereby increased the sale value of his salable stock. Mr. Gruschow of Livingston County has made use of the farm bureau in starting alfalfa on his farm. His is an outstanding example of a farm not absolutely suited to alfalfa and which at the present time is growing alfalfa exclusively as its hay crop. Mr. Toivenen of Erie County, Pennsylvania has depended to a considerable extent upon the advice of the county farm bureau agent particularly in his early days as a poultry breeder when he came from the city and lacked somewhat in practical experience.

They Use the Farm Bureau

Practically all of the men I have visited have evidenced their interest and appreciation in the help they have secured from farm bureau work. Mr. Southwick, of Hartford County, Conn., made an interesting comment when he said that he did not know what he should do should all the farmers in the county call upon him for as much assistance as certain farmers have. My reply to this was that he was in a very similar position to that of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau, but that there was probably very little possibility in either case that either the farmers of his county or our subscribers making the full use of the help which was available to them and that if they did evidently some additional ways would be worked out to supply them with the help and information.

I have found most of these men farming on naturally fertile soil. I doubt very much whether it pays a man to build up a poor soil into productive condition. This does not mean, of course, that a man can not take a naturally fertile soil which has been abused and bring it back to its original productive condition for this has been done on many occasions. It is also possible to build up a naturally poor soil. However, the cost of doing this is usually greater than the price that is required for good land in the first place. Not all of the farms I have visited have been valley farms by any means. Many of them have been back on the hills. Under these conditions where soil is good, but perhaps not of the best I have been interested to observe the ways in which these successful men have changed or arranged their business to the best advantage to meet the situation as it is. In some instances, this has resulted in the obtaining a large farm as far as acreage is concerned and then carry on a rather extensive type of farming on a large area. In other instances it has resulted in the growing of crops which are particularly suited to the soil conditions there. The man who has made a success seems to be the man who has put the most study on his own individual conditions and has evolved a system to meet them. Nothing would be more foolish than to advise that everyone follow the practices that these men have followed. In fact the farm practices among the men I visited have been very different on some farms than on others.

The outstanding fact has been that each of these men has studied conditions as they have found them and has built up a profitable type of farming. Everyone of the men I have listed has faith in the future of the farm business. He has looked ahead and planned for the future, has taken advantage of every opportunity to learn more about his business, has worked hard to improve the farm and make it profitable. And lastly not one of the men I have visited with has mentioned any desire or plan to retire from the farm to the village or city.

Big Prizes for Horse Shoe Pitchers

(*Continued from page 5*)

NATIONAL AND STATE TOURNAMENTS—Rule 16.—In all championship tournaments the Rotation Group method shall prevail. In each group each pitcher will pitch each other one game. Same procedure shall prevail in the finals. All tie games shall be pitched off. No championship shall be won or lost, only in a legal tournament.

DISPUTES AND FINAL JURISDICTION—Rule 17.—In case of any dispute, or where the rules do not specifically cover a disputed point, the referee or committee in charge shall have full power and final jurisdiction.

SCORING RULES—Rule 18.—Any shoe that does not remain within six (6) inches of the stake shall not be scored or counted. The closest shoe to the stake (within six inches) shall score one (1) point. If both shoes are closer than the opponent's they shall score two (2) points.

A ringer shall score three (3) points. A ringer and a closest shoe shall score four (4) points. A double ringer shall score six (6) points and is the highest score a contestant can make.

In case of each contestant having a ringer, the next closest shoe shall score and all such ringers shall be credited as ringers pitched but not counted as a score. If each contestant has a double ringer, both double ringers are cancelled and no points scored. If a contestant shall have two ringers and his opponent one, the pitcher having two ringers shall score three (3) points.

In case of a tie of all four shoes such as four ringers or all four shoes an equal distance from the stake, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched last will be awarded the lead.

Where ringers are pitched and cancelled, they shall be credited to the contestant who pitched such ringers and no score shall be credited as point scored. All equals shall be counted as ties and no points scored. Any shoe leaning against the stake shall have no advantage over a shoe lying on the ground and against the stake; all such shoes are ties. If a contestant has a shoe leaning against the stake it shall count only as a closest shoe.

Where Three Are in a Game

THREE-HANDED GAMES — Rule 19.—In three-handed games where two contestants each have a double ringer and the third contestant no ringers, the two contestants having double ringers shall score their closest shoe. If all three contestants each have a ringer they shall score the closest shoe. If two contestants each have a ringer and the third contestant no ringer, the two contestants having ringers shall score their closest shoes.

In all three-handed games the contestants having ringers shall at all times score their closest shoes over their opponents who have no ringers, whether it be two contestants with double or single ringers each. Iny any and all games the contestant scoring shall have the lead or pitch.

Sunflowers may be considered as a smothering crop suitable for use in subduing four areas which are overrun with weeds and quack grass.

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There are in the Missouri Pacific Lines organization experts who are helping to bring together the producers and consumers of raw materials and this staff includes such experts as a geologist.

We are proud of the fact that Chambers of Commerce, civic organizations of all kinds and state-wide and nation-wide organizations call on us for assistance and co-operation. This includes such vitally necessary work as taking to the people who need it most demonstrations and information regarding such things as malaria and typhoid control, etc.

We are proud of the fact that agricultural organizations of all kinds call on us for assistance of every conceivable nature and most of all we are proud of the fact that somewhere in our organization there is some expert or someone who can be of assistance to any firm, individual, community, industry or organization in need of help.

That is why I say that the American railroads are super-service institutions. And I want to add that we are glad that we are able to be of service to so many in so many ways.

It has been said that "the measure of a man's bigness may be counted by the little things he is willing to do." Our ambition is to be the biggest railroad in the world, judged by that standard. We seek the opportunity to be of service in any way we can in addition to providing adequate and dependable transportation for all the traffic that is offered.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JUNE 4, 1927

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The Iroquois Confederacy

A Brave, Dignified People Who Conquered, Reigned and Passed Away

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

IF Henry Hudson and the crew of the Half Moon who more than three centuries ago discovered New York Bay and then explored the Hudson River as far as the site of Troy, had then been permitted to leave their little vessel and taken an aeroplane and float and coast to and fro over our state, they might have looked down upon a beautiful and awe inspiring scene. They would have seen our state from Montauk Point to the Saint Lawrence and to Lake Erie clothed with that glorious primeval forest of which only an insignificant and pitiful remnant now remains. They might in some regions have noted broad belts extending for miles almost black with the solid, unbroken ranks of the conifers-hemlock and pine and spruce and yet other areas made lovely with the carrying tints of elm and oak and maple and the other noble species which once made a robe for all our hills and valleys. It was an old, old forest whose history was to be told not in terms of generations or centuries but which stretched back across uncounted tens of thousands of years to that far off day when the Glacial Age passed and the ice cap again drew back into the north. It was a forest that was immutable, immortal. Seeds dropped into the rich mould of the forest floor and sprang up and grew into great forest monarchs whose age was expressed in terms of centuries rather than years and then at last in the hour of sudden summer thunder storm or howling winter tempest they crashed down in ruins and in time moldered back into the soil from whence they came and were rebuilt into other trees and thus the long cycle went on while the forest waited—waited for the white man's ax and for destruction.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

But the Dutchmen of the Half Moon might have noted other things than an interminable stretch of forest covering. They might have observed the broad, placid ribbon of the Hudson going to meet the sea and a thousand other lesser streams all bright and sparkling lacing the woodlands and over west-central New York they might well have been entranced by the broad reaches of the Finger Lakes framed in their forest greenery while out of its gorge at Niagara rose forever the white smoking mist and the solemn thunder of the great cataract.

But if the observers had looked very closely they might have noted that in the midst of all this wild wilderness there were now and again signs of human habitation. Here and there scattered over our state by some gushing spring or around the head of a lake or snuggled in the elbow of some fertile alluvial valley were clearings, sometimes bigger than good sized farms and here were corn fields and plots of tobacco and patches of beans and squash and pumpkins and in the midst of it a little village of long bark houses with women working in the fields and dark skinned children playing at their games.

And so it was that in the sunlight of their little clearings and beneath the shadows of their eternal forests, moved by the same impulses and passions that are within our breasts, the people whom we call the American Indians wrought out their lives. There like us they sowed and reapt and fought and made love and children were born unto them and finally they went the way of all the earth and were buried with their personal possessions around them, it would appear in the firm hope of the Resurrection of the Dead.

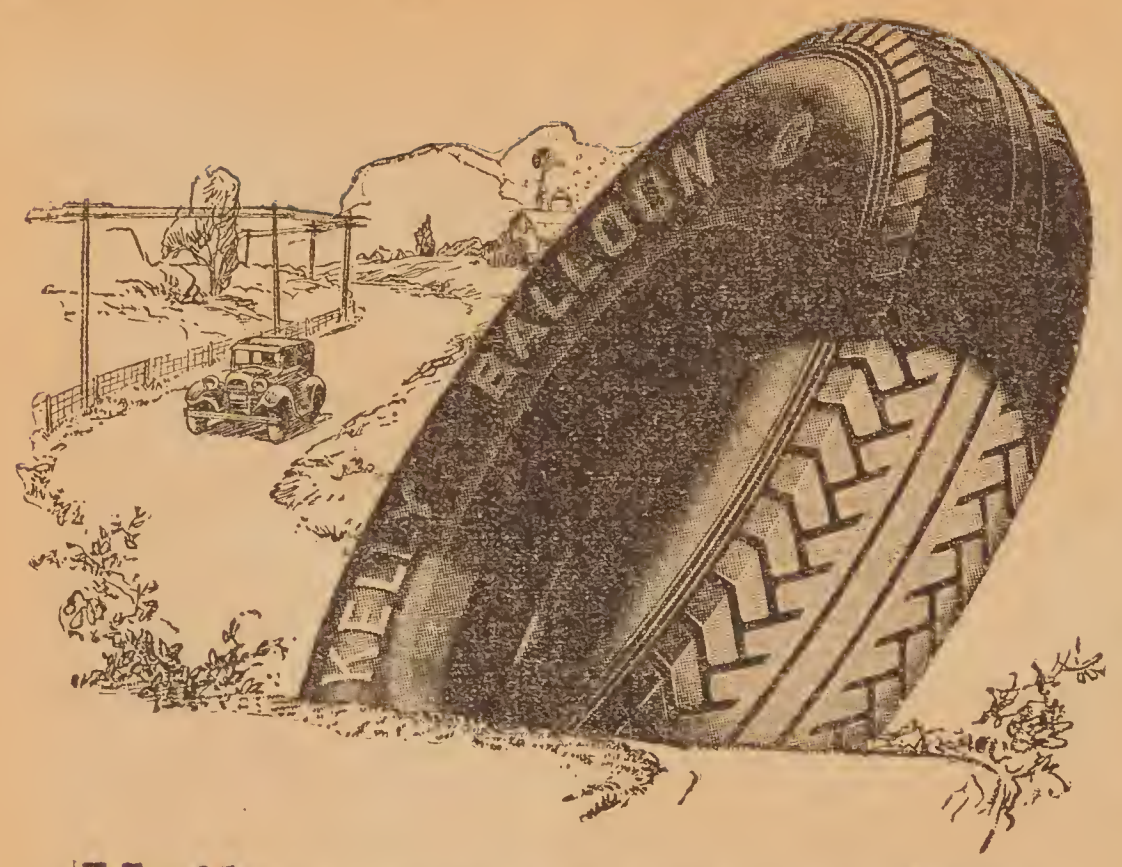
Many wise and patient men have tried with exact detail to write the history of our New York State Indians. It seems to me but a hopeless task to try to assign definite dates and an historical chronolgy to a people who had no written word and whose race story was kept only by oral tradition handed down from generation to generation.

There is no clear knowledge concerning the racial kinship of the Indian and the most varied and sometimes most fantastic explanations have been offered as to their origin. But at any rate we know at least this—that at the coming of the first Europeans this continent throughout its habitable extent was sparsely peopled by a race which evidently had a common origin but which was divided into a great number of petty tribes having many diverse customs and speaking many different dialects.

Concerning the total Indian population it is possible to make only the vaguest guesses. In any case their number was relatively small—smaller probably than we commonly suppose. It has been asserted that within the entire limits of the United States there were not more than three hundred thousand aborigines and the very highest estimates are less than three millions. Probably the first number is more

Continued on page 14

Cornell Indian Boards, composed of farmers and homemakers of all the Six Nations visit the New York State College of Agriculture during Farmers Week.



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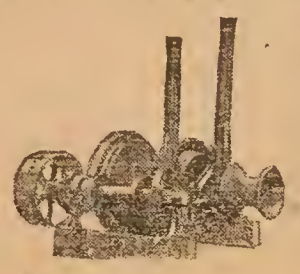

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"We Boys" Play Ball

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

TWO weeks of cold rainy weather have not promoted growth nor warmed up the ground as much as we would like. Grain and grass are making splendid progress however, because they like just that kind of weather. But those of us who have corn ground ready, hesitate to plant it in such cold soil. Not a great deal of water has fallen. We have been able to work on the land most days. Frequent showers and many lowry days have been the rule.

M. C. BURRITT.

The week ending May 21st might have been called apple blossom week up here in Western New York for the trees have been in full bloom all the week. The petals are now falling from early varieties while late ones are just about fully open. Blooming has been slow this year because of the weather. It has not been first class weather for pollination but there has probably been enough bright days for bees to work and enough wind so that sufficient fruit will set. Just in this locality the apple bloom is very heavy. I never saw Twenty Ounce and Spy any fuller and Baldwin is blooming well.

Western Apple Crop will be Small

There are those who believe that this may be a good apple year for Western New York. The crop in the Northwest is apparently sufficiently injured so that it will probably not be as large as last year or perhaps as the average. All reports agree that the Virginias will produce a small crop. A friend who has been driving through that country stopped in to see me the other day and said that their crop would be very light and that they were hard hit and pretty discouraged. As this section is our chief competitor both in Eastern and in Export markets, her misfortune may be our advantage. We must not forget, however, that only clean well grown, well packed fruit can capture any market. Now is the time to prepare good fruit by thorough spraying.

Cabbage seed beds have been sown this week. Early seed is already up. Considerable cauliflower will be grown just around here this year, on contract for pickling. All information indicates that the acreage of cabbage will be very large in Western New York this year. Sales of seeds have been unusually heavy. Most reliable seedsmen have been sold out of seed for some time. There are several reasons why our farmers are planting more cabbage this year. The crop has paid as well or better than most crops for the past two years. The almost total failure of the bean crop for two successive seasons have discouraged us with this crop. The acreage of winter wheat is below normal. Canning factories are not contracting the usual amount of canning crops because of a glut in the canned goods market. The spring has been favorable for early plowing and a large amount of prepared land is available.

Danger of Cabbage Overproduction

Fortunately, as has been shown by Wisner of Cornell, there is not as strong a correlation between acreage and final crop as between rainfall and crop. That is, a large acreage does not necessarily mean a large crop, although with very favorable weather especially rainfall it may mean a very large one. It will be a year when the danger of overproduction will be great. We should depend on economical production through careful methods and good yields and upon efficient marketing arrangements for profits this year, rather than upon the expectation of a big price. Of course, there remains also the factor of what other states will do. New York is the heaviest producing northern cabbage state but it alone does not determine the crop. Personally we are dividing our interest by planting early as well as late varieties and by substituting cauliflower for a part of the acreage.

The baseball season is at its height in the district school just now and nearly every night we practice on the big lawn. I find that it is an excellent way to keep young, but feel old after a day's work spraying or drawing manure. The boys don't feel this limitation, however, and they want to bat 'em out as long as daylight lasts. And keeping the boys' interest and companionship is at least as important as raising the crops to buy them shoes and pants.

A. A. Information Contest

BECAUSE of the growing interest that people have in acquiring valuable and interesting information, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has decided to conduct regularly for cash prizes a weekly question and answer contest. Each week we will ask ten questions, the answers of which have appeared in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. For the most accurate answers to these questions, we will award each week prizes of $3, $2, and $1. The conditions are very simple.

1—You must state the page and the issue of American Agriculturist in which you found the answer.
2—Answers must be brief.
3—Answers will be judged in order of the time they are received at this office. They should be addressed to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.
4—If two sets of answers worthy of prizes and of equal merit are received at the same time, the same prize will be awarded to each.
5—Each contest will close just one week following the date of issue in which the questions are found. The names of the prize winners and the answers will be printed in the third issue following the date in which the questions appeared. For example, the answers to the questions appearing in this issue of June 4 must be in the American Agriculturist office on or before June 11, and the prize winners and answers will be printed in the issue of June 25.
6—The same prize will never be awarded to the same person a second time. For example, a first prize winner can never win a first prize again, but he might be awarded second or third prize.

Here are the fourth set of questions. Remember that the answers can be found in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and you must state the answer briefly together with the date of issue and page where you found the answers.

1—What percentage of the answers to the Milk Producers Program Committee questionnaire favored marketing milk through one organization?
2—What are five objects of the campaign recently announced by the National Swine Growers Association?
3—How does the rate of deaths from alcohol during 1925 compare with the normal rate of such deaths from 1910-1917?
4—By what procedure can a farmer force a neighbor to maintain his share of the line fence?
5—What is a fair price to pay for wood ashes for fertilizer?
6—What three disinfectants are recommended for sterilizing infected clothing?
7—Give four ways by which radio tubes are often damaged.
8—Give the formula for spray material for codling moth.
9—How does the number of horses on farms today compare with the number on farms January 1, 1920?
10—What is the first county in the United States to hire a county extension forester and what is his name?

* * *

The Prize Winners

THE winners of the prizes in the first set of questions were:

Mrs. Marion Curtis, Copenhagen, N.

(Continued on page 7)

Pennsylvania's Farms and Farmers

Impressions I Gathered on A Trip Through Seventeen of Its Counties

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

ALTHOUGH I travel thousands of miles in our Eastern farm country every year, most of my trips in Pennsylvania have been on trains or in automobiles through the state over the more mountainous sections and I therefore must confess that until the other day I did not have a full appreciation from first hand knowledge of what a great agricultural state Pennsylvania is. I am just back from a trip across twenty Pennsylvania counties, in company with friend Curry Weatherby of the A.A. staff, and on this trip we saw some of the finest farm country on which the sun shines. It was our privilege also to spend some hours on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and in a later issue I want to tell something of my impressions in roaming over the quiet country fields where on those hot July days of long ago there raged the battle that determined the fate of the American nation.

No one can travel in an automobile in Pennsylvania for any great distance without being impressed with the courtesy of the Pennsylvania police, in both city and country. Pennsylvania evidently is near enough to the Mason and Dixon line to be tinged with some of that old-fashioned courtesy for which the South is noted. The police are never too busy to give an intelligent and pleasant answer to all questions. I remember how we drove up to the side of one busy man directing traffic and when there was a pause in his work he turned and asked what he could do for us, and as he did so, he laid his hand in friendly fashion on Curry's arm on the door.

Another thing that impresses the traveler in Pennsylvania is their good roads. For more than one hundred miles we traveled along the famous Lincoln Highway, which stretches on and on—across counties and states, an appropriate tribute to the great leader who held the states in one Union. Not only is Pennsylvania well supplied with improved roads, but they are kept in excellent repair. One practice that every driver in Pennsylvania appreciates is the Pennsylvania method of retarring and resurfacing. In New York not enough gravel is put on the new tar to prevent it ruining the appearance of every automobile which has to cross over it, but in Penn state enough gravel is used not only to save the cars but to hold the tar in better shape until it hardens, and thus it makes a better repair job.

Lancaster County and the vicinity make up one of the most famous agricultural regions in the world, and I do not think that it is a bit overrated. It certainly is an inspiration for anyone interested in agriculture to ride through this land of agricultural prosperity which gives every appearance of "flowing with milk and honey". It is a rolling country much like that of Western New York, but it has an "edge" on New York because of a milder climate. The season is much earlier in southern Pennsylvania, the pasture and meadows are further along, and the frosts come later in the fall except in the higher altitudes of the hills and mountains. Therefore, much of Pennsylvania is a good corn country. For example, in 1925 New York farmers grew only about 6,000,000 bushels of corn while Pennsylvania farmers grew something like 37,000,000 bushels.

Lancaster County and vicinity also differ from Western New York because it is much more of a cattle country. Beef cattle growing is more of an industry in Pennsylvania than it is in New York. New York farmers owned about 48,000 head of beef cattle in 1925, while Pennsylvania farmers owned approximately 191,000. A good many cows in Pennsylvania also are of the dual purpose type. One is impressed in riding through certain of the counties with the large number of red cows, although of course the black and whites are in evidence, too, in large numbers. A stranger notices also the red soil, so different in appearance from most of the soils of other Eastern

(*Continued on page 6*)

"I am quite sure that Pennsylvania Farmers have the edge on others in American Agriculturist Territory with their fine gardens."

The Wool Market Outlook

No Time To Increase Production, Though Prices Should Stay Fairly Good

By GILBERT GUSLER

Standard Farm Paper Market Analyst

FOR over two years, the main trend of wool prices has been downward. Average prices paid to growers have gone from 43 cents a pound down to 31 cents, or a loss of nearly 30 per cent. What were the causes of this decline? Has it come to an end, or are still lower prices in store?

The principal bearish factors in the wool situation have been the rising trend of world production in the last four years; the change in styles of women's clothes; increased competition from other textiles; elimination of the apparent shortage of wool which existed two years ago; the fact that wool has been and still is higher in price than most other farm products, or than other textiles; and the narrow margins between prices of goods and of raw wool, resulting in operating losses for the mills. Besides these more permanent influences, there is some seasonal weakness at present, due to the fact that the new clip is coming on the market. The financial crisis in Japan is another unsettling factor.

The situation is not one-sided, however. There is also an array of bullish influences, although these have been able to do no more than slow down the decline instead of forcing prices to take the opposite direction. They include the absence of any excess in world production; moderate world stocks of wool; the slight increase in consumption of wool by domestic mills in recent months; the activity of the woolen industry in some foreign countries; the fact that prices in the United States are not equal to the world level plus the tariff, resulting in small imports and some re-exports of foreign wools held in bond; the moderate stocks in the hands of mills which will necessitate additional buying; the fact that dealers will try to push up prices as soon as the bulk of the new clip has passed from the control of the growers into their hands; increased confidence because of the relative stability of wool values in the last six or eight months and the fact that the preceding decline in prices has already discounted the bearish conditions to some extent. It is obvious that some of these factors are temporary and local, while others are of more basic character.

World production of wool in 1926 was estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at 3,061,000,000 pounds compared with 2,667,000,000 pounds at the low point in 1922 and a pre-war average of 3,248,000,000 pounds. Advance indications for 1927 in Australia, New Zealand, United States, United Kingdom, South Africa, and Argentina, suggest that world production will increase again as it has in each of the past four years. In fact, some estimates have already been made that the world clip in 1927 will be 100,000,000 pounds greater than in 1926.

Production of fleece wool in the United States rose to 269,000,000 pounds in 1926 against 223,000,000 pounds back in 1922 and a pre-war average of 272,000,000 pounds. Production of pulled wool, mostly from slaughtered sheep, was about 50 million pounds in 1926 against pre-war production of 41,000,000 pounds.

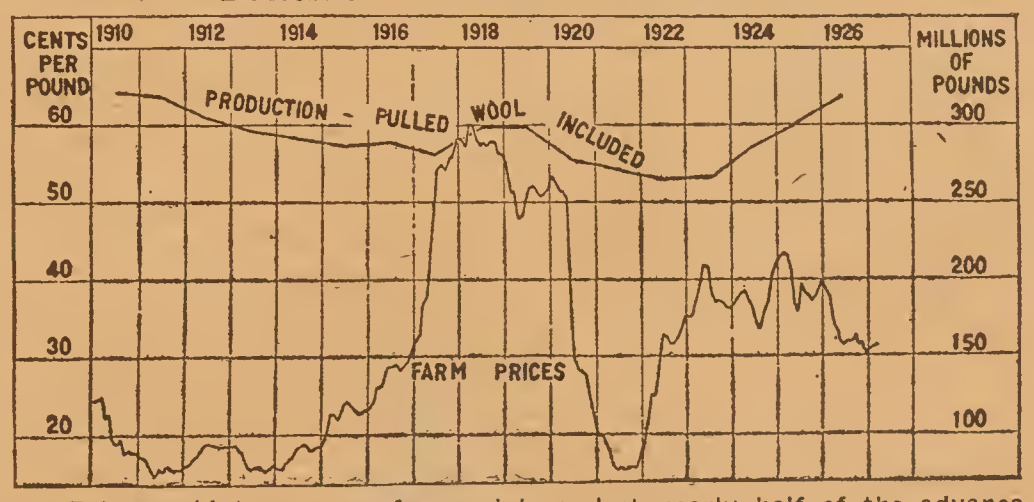
The effect of changing styles on the quantity of wool consumed per capita cannot be stated in such definite terms as the increase in production, but few would deny that it has been a potent factor in the situation. Shortening of women's skirts by a dozen inches, the use of fur in place of woolen goods for ladies coats, two-pants suits for men, the general lightening of clothing because of wider use of artificial heat in homes, offices, trains, street cars, and in autos, so that millions of people live virtually in summer temperatures the year round, have reduced the demand for wool.

The substitution of silk and rayon for woolen goods has assumed importance. Improved methods of heating, the long period of urban prosperity, style influences, and, more recently, relative cost, have played a part in this shift. World production of rayon is estimated at about 200,000,000 pounds a year compared with practically nothing ten or fifteen years ago.

In March, 1927, wholesale prices of woolen and worsted goods in the United States averaged 90 per cent higher than

(*Continued on page 7*)

Domestic Wool Production and Prices



Prices paid to growers for wool have lost nearly half of the advance from 1921 to early in 1925 but are still about 80 per cent over pre-war. Domestic production of wool in 1926 was the largest since 1910.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. - - - - - - - Publisher
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VOL. 119 June 4, 1927 No. 23

A Thought For the Week

March ain't never nothin' new!—
Aprile's altogether too
Brash fer me! and May—I jes'
'Bominate its promises,—
Little hints o' sunshine and
Green around the timber-land—
A few promises, and a few
Chip-birds, and a sprout er two,—
Drap asleep, and it turns in
'Fore daylight and snows ag'in!—

But when June comes—Clear my throat
With wild honey!—Rence my hair
In the dew! and hold my coat!
Whoop out loud! and throw my hat!—
June wants me, and I'm to spare!
Spread them shadders anywhere,
I'll git down and waller there,
and obleeged to you at that!

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, "Knee-Deep in June"

* * *

EX-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of New York State, Seymour Lowman, has been appointed by Secretary Mellon as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, customs and the coast guard, effective August first. Mr. Lowman will succeed Brigadier-General Lincoln C. Andrews now in charge of prohibition enforcement.

We wish to offer our congratulations to Mr. Lowman. His record in favor of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is good and we believe that his appointment is a victory for those who want to see the law enforced.

* * *

IN a recent trip of several hundred miles across many counties of Pennsylvania, we were much impressed with the fine conditions of the pastures and the meadows. The cold, disagreeable and wet spring has made it difficult to get farm work done, but at the same time, it certainly has been good for grass. Winter wheat, too, so far as our personal observation goes, is looking exceptionally good.

* * *

THE authorities state that more than 80 per cent of the children of the United States are afflicted with rickets to a greater or less extent. Of course, in the majority of these the disease does not develop to an extent of being very noticeable but the health of the child is more or less affected and his later health and efficiency are impaired.

Most of us have had this disease in a mild form and never knew it. The cause is insufficient and wrong food. Plenty of sunlight, cod liver oil and food like eggs, milk and plenty of vegetables are the great preventatives and cures for rickets.

* * *

IN a certain English town two pork butchers were keen business rivals. In the window of one there appeared the sign: "Fresh sausages, as supplied to His Majesty the King."

The next day the rival merchant had pasted this sign: "GOD SAVE THE KING."

* * *

WHAT a strange twist of Fate it is that has twice driven thousands of people from their land and their homes. Do you remember Longfellow's "Evangeline" and the story of the Acadians who were taken from their home lands and scattered over all America? Thousands of them settled in the lower river country around New Orleans. Again the malignant hand of Fate turns the wheel and the great flood waters of the Mississippi, rushing over the levees during the middle of May, flooded whole parishes of Louisiana, driving out between ten and fifteen thousand people most of them Acadian farmers, the descendants of the original Acadians, who sought their new homes after their forced exile from Acadia.

* * *

TEN thousand more dairy cows were shipped into New York State in 1926 than were shipped out. New York usually raises more dairy cattle than she can use, but the bovine tuberculosis campaign together with improved milk marketing conditions have greatly increased the demand for good cows.

* * *

MANUFACTURERS made and sold 175,000 farm tractors last year; 50,000 of them were sold abroad; and 20 per cent of them went into industry, road building, logging, hauling, excavating, etc. The Canadian west took 4,000 for speeding up her farming operations. Those 175,000 tractors added 2 100,000 horse power to the working world, and American farmers got about 1,080,000 of those horse power added to their power equipment. A tractor and other efficient farm machinery are the answer to the scarcity of hired labor problem on the farm.

The Spirit of Charles Lindbergh

NOT in several years has there been so much interest and excitement in any event as prevailed when Charles Lindbergh of St. Louis climbed into his aeroplane on Roosevelt Field, Long Island, in the early morning of May 20th and started alone for his long trip to Paris. People on both sides of the ocean watched eagerly for every scrap of news from the daring navigator and all breathed a great sigh of relief and happiness when they heard that he had arrived at his destination, after covering approximately 3800 miles in 33½ hours. On the evening of May 20th a great prize fight, witnessed by 50,000 people, was about to start in the Yankee Stadium, New York City. An announcement was made that Lindbergh had left the land of Nova Scotia and was probably at least three hundred miles out at sea. Someone proposed a prayer for his safety and the great crowd, noisy and boisterous, jumped to their feet and for a moment silence prevailed while with bared and bowed heads they prayed for the "Flying Fool's" safety.

Why all of this interest and excitement? Because the event is somewhat comparable to Columbus and his determination to conquer the "sea of darkness". Men have flown over the Atlantic before, but this was the first nonstop flight from New York to Paris. Lindbergh is nothing but a boy, only twenty-five years of age, and he went alone, so the prayers of all the world followed the intrepid boy to his destination.

Tioga Fair Solves Some Difficulties

THE Tioga County, New York, Agricultural Society has found at least a partial solution of the problem of keeping the county fair going. In a recent issue we pointed out that if these fairs are to be saved they must emphasize more than they have in recent years those things of particular interest to farm people, both educational and in the way of amusement.

The Tioga County Agricultural Society has entered into a cooperative arrangement with the Tioga County Home Bureau. The Home Bureau has taken over the sale of the membership tickets and will put on a vigorous campaign to arouse the interest of the people of the county so that they will attend. At the suggestion of the Home Bureau and to save a lot of payment of premiums on the part of fair authorities for exhibits, no premiums will be offered for exhibits in the Domestic Hall except for group exhibits and for flowers. The Home Bureau will take over the management of this Hall and expects to make it one of the most interesting places on the fair grounds with the exhibits showing the fine work of the farm women in the homes of the county and with the flower show. It has also been suggested that the poultry exhibit be limited only to county birds. This will cut out the professional exhibitors and give the local poultrymen a chance to show what the county is doing in the matter of poultry.

We believe that these are steps in the right direction and that other fairs must come to practices of this kind if they are to last.

Ten Weeks for the Tax Collector

STATISTICS show that each person, including minors, is interested in direct taxation to the extent of $90 per year, or $450 for the average family of five. Approximately one-eighth of every income dollar in this country goes for taxes. But the farmer is much worse off, for one-fifth of his income must be paid out for government support.

Someone has rightly stated that ten weeks of each year the average farmer works for the tax collector. There probably is not very much hope of bringing about general reduction of taxes, but there is hope, and absolute necessity, that an adjustment of the tax situation be made so that the farmer is not continually forced to carry so much more than his share of the tax burden.

Eastman's Chestnuts

HERE is a good one that a friend in Pennsylvania sends with a nice little letter expressing the hope that the blight will not destroy the chestnut crop.

A small town editor visited a city and saw, for the first time, a bulletin-board in front of a large newspaper office. A noted bishop was sick in the city and statements about his condition were written hourly on the board. The visiting editor went home and erected a bulletin-board in front of his print-shop.

Soon the deacon of the church was taken ill. The progressive editor wrote on the board: "Ten o'clock: Deacon Jones very ill."

At eleven, he wrote: "Eleven o'clock: Deacon Jones cannot live."

Before leaving at noon the editor heard of the deacon's death, and wrote: "Twelve o'clock: Deacon Jones has gone to heaven."

During the noon hour a wag happened along, and picking up the chalk he added:

"ONE O'CLOCK: GREAT EXCITEMENT IN HEAVEN. DEACON JONES HAS NOT ARRIVED!"

With the Publisher in Spain

This is the publisher's second letter from Spain. In the issue of May 21st, Mr. Morgenthau told of seeing his first and last bull fight, the national pastime of the Spaniards. In this letter Mr. Morgenthau tells of his experience on his way southward to the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

RONDA was our next stop after Seville. This town is situated most picturesquely on the edge of a cliff and is completely surrounded by mountains. A chasm about five hundred feet deep, formed by the river Guadalevin, cuts the town in half. On the south side of the chasm is the "old town" built by the Moors on the site once occupied by an ancient Roman city. The north side is known as the "new town" and was founded in 1485 by the "Catholic Kings".

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

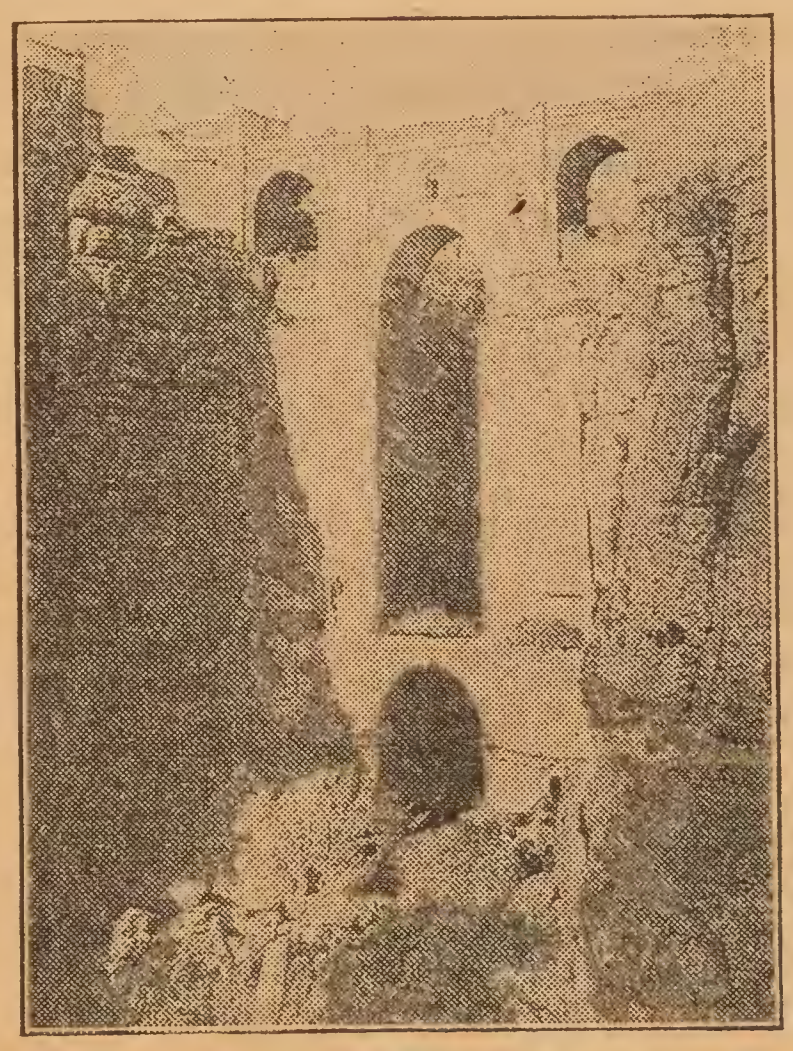
The walk along the edge of the cliff gives you a wonderful idea of the surrounding country. Small stone houses with their white-washed walls dot the hillsides. The farm lands are beautifully cared for. Olive orchards and wheat fields predominate. On each side of the river bank, small patches of irrigated vegetables add their particular shade of green to the landscape. This part of Spain gets very little rainfall from April on through to October, and all the cultivated crops must be irrigated.

Another walk inside the old fortification walls took us half way down the gorge. Looking up towards the town we got a wonderful view of the famous bridge that spans the gorge. From where we sat we also could see the four or five flour mills that make use of the water rushing out of the chasm.

We would have liked to have spent several days in quaint old Ronda, but we had to move on as the hotel could not accommodate us for more than one night.

From Ronda we headed south for Malaga. This proved to be one of the most beautiful rides we had taken so far. We soon left the lovely valley of Ronda behind us and began to climb up into the mountains. Never have I seen such rugged, desolate looking country. The rocks and soil vary in color from drab grey to blood red, and with the Mediterranean blue sky above us, it was a picture I will not soon forget.

There being no good hotel enroute, we stopped half way and took out a picnic lunch and ate it by the road side. Soon a shepherd boy came along with a flock of goats and sat himself down a few feet away and stared at us, as though we were very queer. Some of our lunch offered to the goat herder made him realize that we were not so strange after all. Every once in a while his goats would wander off and he would jump up, take a stone, place it in a sling, give it a twirl, and the stone would land with a deadly accuracy just beyond the goats. Two or three of these well placed shots would bring the goats scampering back to us. This was the first time I had ever seen anyone use a sling, and with half-closed eyes, I could almost imagine that this boy was David and these hills, the Holy Land.



The famous bridge which spans the gorge at Ronda. The gorge which runs through the center of the town is about five hundred feet deep.

Having crossed the last mountain range, we quickly descended to another fertile valley. Although it was only the middle of April, we found the orange trees in blossom, the wheat headed out and early potatoes being dug. Fig, lemon, almond, olive and orange trees and sugar cane were on all sides of us. The method of raising the water for irrigation is very interesting. The water is close to the surface so they only have to dig shallow wells. A blindfolded mule or horse is fastened to a water wheel and round and round he goes turning the wheel which lifts the water, which in turn, usually runs into a small reservoir. This ancient method of raising water is in use all through Southern Spain.

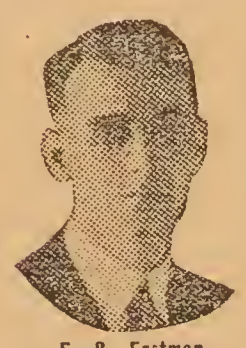
Just as the sun was setting, we reached Malaga, which is one of the oldest and most important seaports on the Mediterranean. The history of this seaport town is very interesting and dates back to the time of Phoenicians. It was also an important city under the Romans. Malaga next came under the influence of the Visigoths in 571 A. D. when King Leovigild captured the town from the Byzantines. For little over a hundred years, the Visigoths seemed to have ruled supreme until the Arabs sailed across the Mediterranean and took possession of the Malaga in 711 A. D. From this date down to the fifteenth century, the Arabs and Moors dwelt in Malaga and the country surrounding it. Finally, the fighting King and Queen Ferdinand and Isabella captured Malaga in 1487.

Today, Malaga is a busy seaport. Ships sail daily from here for the coast of Africa. Imagine my surprise and pleasure on walking along the wharf to see "Old Glory" waving from the stern of two of our destroyers that were making a visit in this harbor.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Visits With the Editor

I THINK most of us have a soft place in our hearts for those who make us laugh. Life is a pretty grim business most of the time and there is little enough cause for laughter. That is the reason why I like such typical American writers as Mark Twain, Josh Billings and Bill Nye. That is the reason also that I like to read about Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley and Bill Nye going about the country together lecturing on the same platform. It is said that when the three of them really "cut loose" the crowd who came to hear them became so hysterical with laughter that it was impossible for a time to go on with the program. These entertainments were well balanced too for mixed with the fun were the readings of such pieces as "Little Boy Blue", "Jest 'Fore Christmas" and "Knee Deep in June", by Riley and Field, who wrote them. Field did not travel with the others very long, but Riley and Nye were associated on the lecture platform off and on for years and they were always the very closest of friends.



E. R. Eastman

In my last "Visit" I wrote something of the early life of Nye giving his own humorous accounts of his boyhood experiences. When a young man he left his home in Wisconsin and landed in what was then the western frontier at Laramie, Wyoming. Here he soon became engaged in newspaper work and from that time until his death his fame constantly grew as a humorous writer. One of his early adventures was the publication of a little newspaper at Laramie called the "Boomerang". This was printed over an old livery stable and Nye used to say that when anyone wanted to come to his place of business he should "come into the stable, pull the gray mule's tail, and immediately take the elevator".

It was this time that Nye saw General Sherman on his trip to the West. Here is the way Bill tells the story:

"It was on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, at one of its eating-houses. The colored waiter had cut off a strip of the omelette with a pair of shears, the scorched oatmeal had been passed around, the little rubber door mats, fried in butter and called pancakes, had been dealt around the table.***

"General Sherman sat at one end of the table, throwing a life-preserver to a fly in the milk pitcher.

"We had never met before.*** I remember as well as though it were yesterday, how the conversation began. General Sherman looked sternly at me and said:

"'*I wish you would overpower that butter and send it up this way.*'

"'*All right,*' *said I, 'if you will please pass those molasses.*'

"That was all that was said, but I shall never forget it, and probably he never will. The conversation was brief, but yet how full of food for thought! How true, how earnest, how natural! Nothing stilted or false about it. It was the natural expression of two minds that were too great to be verbose or to monkey with social, conversational flap-doodle."

One of Nye's most successful lectures was about his dog.

"Some dogs are prized for their faithfulness, others for their sagacity, and still others for their beauty. My dog was not noticeable for his faithfulness, because he only clung to me when I did not want him, and when I felt lonely and needed sympathy, he was never at home.

"He was not very sagacious, either. He was always doing things which, in the light of calmer afterthought, he bitterly regretted. Thus his life was a wide waste of shattered ambitions and the ghastly ruin of what he might have been. Neither did I prize him for his beauty; for he was brindle where there was any hair on him and red where there was none. He had, at one time, dropped his tail into a camp-kettle of boiling water. When he took it out and looked at it sadly, he was surprised to see that it resembled a new sausage.***

"When I first went to the mining camp I did not have a dog. I was not poor enough. After a while, however, by judicious inactivity and my aesthetic love for physical calm, I got poor enough. I knew I ought to procure a dog and thus herald my poverty to the world.***

"I secured a dog, which I named Entomologist. Do you know what an entomologist is? He is one who makes large collections of peculiar insects and studies their characteristics. Entomologist seemed to be entirely wrapped up in his collection of insects, and they were very much attached to him. He had a good many more insects in stock than he really needed, especially fleas. Entomologist introduced into the gulch a large, early, purple-top, Swedish flea that had an immense run in camp. Most everybody got some of them.***

For a time Bill Nye acted as postmaster of the small town of Laramie and when he resigned he sent a long letter of resignation to President Arthur. Among other things, he said in his letter:

"To the President of the United States:

"Sir: I beg leave at this time officially to tender my resignation as postmaster at this place, and in due form to deliver the great seal and the key to the front door

(*Continued on page* 11)

BABY CHICKS

Kerr's Quality Chicks from stock now leading in national laying competitions

Prices greatly reduced!

KERR pens are taking highest honors for their respective breeds, at the Connecticut, New York and Maryland laying competitions. Our White Leghorns, at Storrs, have a record of more than a 70% lay during the coldest months, when egg prices were at the peak. Our contest pens represent the identical blood lines we now offer to our customers.

	Utility Prices			Special Matings' Prices		
	25	50	100	25	50	100
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	*$10.00*	$3.75	$7.00	*$13.00*
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	*$12.00*	4.25	8.00	*$15.00*
R. I. Reds*	4.00	7.50	*$14.00*	4.75	9.00	*$17.00*
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	*$14.00*	4.75	9.00	*$17.00*
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	*$14.00*	4.75	9.00	*$17.00*

**Blood tested and New Jersey State Certified*

½c less per chick than 100 price for 500 chicks; 1c less per chick than 100 price for 1000 chicks.

Large hatches on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday every week

Safe delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this advertisement *now*. Remit by money order, check or cash in registered letter.

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Address Department 10

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I HAVE REDUCED PRICES Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money. Keep in mind this is a price change only. The chicks live up to what I've built up—the Hillpot reputation for only the highest quality. **Order yours direct from this advertisement. Prompt Delivery.**

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Brown Leghorns or Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Minorcas, White Rocks or Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

BOX 29

W. F. HILLPOT — Frenchtown, N.J

ATHENEON QUALITY

HAS MADE THE TRADE WE NOW ENJOY

The wise do consider
Cheaper chicks can be bought
But quality ever price must be bigger
Atheneon's are always sought.

DISTINCTIVE QUALITY AND VITALITY
Atheneon Quality Always Pleasing—Atheneon Service Never Failing

SUMMER PRICES

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White & Silver Wyandots, Bl. & White Minorcas	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Buff Minorcas, Campines	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00

PURE TANCREDS, $16 hundred. HOLLYWOODS, $14 hundred. ENGLISH, $12 hundred

OUR CUSTOMERS COME BACK YEAR AFTER YEAR. THERE IS A REASON. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD or write for our FREE CATALOG in colors. Ref.—Athens National Bank. Members I.B.C.A. and Ohio B.C.A.

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WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our high class Heavy Laying Flocks to Thousands of pleased customers and rendering Full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU IN 1927. Flocks AMERICAN-CERT-O-CULD.

We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds. Blk. Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pc-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings 20c each.. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

OHIO RIVER CHICKS — PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

HIGH QUALITY

BIG VALUE AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

EFFECTIVE MAY 9TH. Do not confuse OHIO RIVER QUALITY with cheaper chicks. High grade chicks cannot be produced for less. STRICTLY GUARANTEED as represented and from Parent Flocks high in Standard Qualities and Egg Production.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff, Brown Leghorns Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$85.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
White and Silver Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00

Order direct from this ad. Fine Illustrated Catalog Free. Reference: Peoples Banking & Trust Co. Member of the I. B. C. A. and Ohio Baby Chick Association.

THE OHIO RIVER CHICKERIES — BOX 60 — MARIETTA, OHIO

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **10c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 204 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

Pennsylvania's Farms and Farmers

(*Continued from page 3*)

states, although Delaware County, New York, has red soil also. Red soil has the reputation among farmers for almost always being fertile. A good soil makes good people.

Lancaster and many other Pennsylvania farm counties were settled by the Dutch. They are splendid farmers handing on their farms from generation to generation, and their farms have improved with the years. They are a thrifty people, good citizens, and intensely loyal to one another. In some communities it is said that the farmers do not carry insurance on their buildings. They do not believe in it. But when disaster overtakes them, their helpful neighbors raise subscriptions and try to put the unfortunate family back on its feet again.

Burned Lime Used

For some reason which I do not understand, burned lime is still used in great quantities in Pennsylvania. In fact, in many counties it is very much in evidence in great piles on the fields. Of course, burned lime is a splendid product. It will do everything that ground limestone will do, and do it quicker, but farmers in New York and other states have mostly ceased using it because it is so disagreeable to handle and because in many places now as good results can be obtained from other forms of lime, often at lower costs. It is probable that the burned lime where we noticed it in the Pennsylvania counties is used because the other is not yet available at reasonable prices. At any rate, the great fields of clover and the fine meadows testify to the results which the Pennsylvania farmers get from the lime. We did not see, however, very much alfalfa, and I am under the impression that New York is still far in the lead in its alfalfa acreage.

On the other hand, I am quite sure that the Pennsylvania farmers have the edge on others in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory with their fine gardens. It seemed to be almost impossible for us to find a single farm in the trip covering hundreds of miles that did not have a large garden well cared for. The buildings and the general appearance of the farmsteads in Pennsylvania, so far as my observations go, are kept in good condition. The "over-shot" barn with the upper part extending out over the basement yard is almost universal in some sections and one notices too the general custom of putting green shutters on the barns instead of windows. This gives good ventilation, but it also shuts out the light, and for myself, I prefer a well lighted barn in which to work.

They Grow Wheat

Pennsylvania is one of the largest Eastern growers of wheat, and the rains have certainly given this year's crop a fine start. New York grows about 314,000 acres of wheat as compared with 1,113,000 acres in Pennsylvania. In 1925 also, Pennsylvania led New York in oats, having about 953,000 acres while New York had 883,000. Pennsylvania is a good second to New York in the dairy business having 861,000 cows in 1925 while New York had 1,373,000.

Pennsylvania farmers are fortunate in their markets and many of their products are marketed locally. In addition to many smaller cities, there are the great urban center of Pittsburgh, in the western part of the state, Philadelphia in the southeastern part, and of course they are only a short distance from New York, the greatest market in the world. Also, there are three great milk markets for Pennsylvania's dairy farms. The northern and eastern dairymen, many of whom belong to the Dairymen's League, send their product into New York City. Thousands market their product through a splendid dairy organization called the Interstate Milk Producers' Association in Philadelphia, and another large group sell through

(*Continued on opposite page*)

LOW SUMMER PRICES

Late May and June Delivery

	100	500	1000
White Leghorn	$9.75	$45.00	$90.00
Black Minorca	12.00	55.00	110.00
White Rock	14.00	68.00	136.00
White Wyandotte	14.00	68.00	136.00
S. C. R. I. Red	13.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Broiler	8.50	40.00	

Will ship C. O. D. Just send postal card stating how many. Order direct from this advertisement and get real high-grade Chicks that you will be proud to own, at the low summer price.

Guarantee 100% live delivery. Full information free. Big discount offered on Genuine QUALITY Chicks. Free poultry book with orders.

FARM SERVICE CO., Route A2, TYRONE, PA.

Prices Are Slashed On

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS —C. O. D.—Send No Money.

	100	500
Fancy Mixed	$9.00	$44.00
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred—Holly Legs.	12.25	60.00
Barred Rocks—Anc.	12.25	60.00
Parks Rocks-Reds-Wh. Rox.	13.00	63.50
Bl. Minorcas-Wh. Wyan.-Buff Orpingtons	15.00	73.00
Hamburgs Blue And.	20.00	99.00

We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Min.—Bu. Orpingtons and most all breeds. Write for prices—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Box 214, Grampian, Pa.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

ONE MILLION-AMERICAN-INSPECTED QUALITY, Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows, 100% Live Delivery—Postpaid Summer Prices:

	100
White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns	$ 9.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Anconas	11.00
Blk. Minorcas & Langshans, R. I. Whites	13.00
Wh. & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	13.00
Gol. & Col. Wyandottes, White Minorcas	16.00
Lt. Brahmas, Andalusians, R. C. Anconas	16.00

Heavy Assorted Chicks, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season if you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank Reference.

NABOB HATCHERIES, BOX F-5, GAMBIER, O.

BABY CHICKS

100% LIVE DELIVERY — POSTAGE PREPAID

	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$4.75	$8.50	$40.00
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	4.75	8.50	40.00
Anconas	4.75	8.50	40.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	50.00
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	5.75	11.00	50.00
Buff & Wh. Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
Wh. & Sl. Wyandottes	6.00	12.00	55.00

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

JAMES F. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black	$12 per 100
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas	14 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandotts	16 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs	10 per 100

Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS

hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $11.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas $13.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes,, Buff Orpingtons $14.50 per 100; Jersey Giants $17.00 per 100; Heavy Broilers $10.00 per 100; Light Broilers $8.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H, NUNDA, N. Y. Member of the International Baby Chick Association.

Best Quality Baby Chicks

S. C. White Leghorns 8c - Mixed 7c
100% live delivery. P. O. paid. All free range stock. Special prices on large lots.

HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM

T. J. Ehrenzeller McAlisterville, Pa.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

TWO Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 26 years. *Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.*

The Wool Market Outlook

(*Continued from page 3*)

in 1913, while cotton goods were only 47 per cent higher and silk 43 per cent higher. Goods made from wool are still relatively high-priced compared with other textiles, as the latter also have declined. For several years, mills tried to spur demand for wool goods in the face of high prices by special styling and by frequent changes, until these stimulants finally ceased to have much effect. Of course, steep manufacturing and distributing costs, due to expensive labor, rents, and the like, bear more of the responsibility for high prices for wool clothing than the price of raw wool but they are charges which are extremely hard to reduce.

Mills Have Had Troubles

Without wishing to plead the cause of the mills, their position has been a trying one and many of them have been losing money in the last few years when wool growing was relatively profitable. The effect of this situation has been to enforce a very close, careful buying attitude on the part of the mills, and a tendency to limit operations in order to strengthen the goods markets and bring about wider manufacturing margins. If wool prices are to be advanced, the market needs, instead, larger consumption by mills and more vigorous buying.

Now for some of the more favorable parts of the picture. These are primarily on the side of supply, just as the weak factors are chiefly on the side of demand.

In spite of the gain in world production, there has been no noticeable accumulation of stocks. The selling period which started last September has resulted in a fairly complete cleanup in the wool exporting countries of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and South Africa, but it is said that stocks have accumulated to some extent in importing countries.

This last statement does not apply to the United States, however. The latest figures on total holdings were for the end of 1926, when combined holdings in reporting dealers' and manufacturers' hands were 325,000,000 pounds. Stocks on the corresponding date in the four preceding years, starting with 1926, were 347,000,000, 359,000,000, 415,000,000, and 515,000,000 pounds respectively. To some extent, these small stocks reflect the growing tendency of mills to work from hand to mouth and to avoid owning any more wool than necessary.

In the last eight months, domestic mills have been using wool a little more rapidly than a year previous, although the rate is much lower than it was a few years ago. In 1926, for example, the mills reporting to the United States Department of Commerce used 319,000,000 pounds of combing and clothing wools against 318,000,000 pounds in 1925, 337,000,000 pounds in 1924 and 401,000,000 pounds in 1923. The comparison is even worse than these figures indicate, since the number of mills reporting increased from only 586 in 1923 to 663 in 1926. The non-reporting mills probably used an additional 20 to 25 per cent.

Less Wool Imported

The decline in domestic consumption indicated by these figures, together with the gain in home production, means that such large imports are not required as formerly. This does not apply to carpet wools, of course, as it is necessary to import practically all such wools.

What conclusion as to the future course of wool prices should be drawn from these comments? So far as the nearby future is concerned, pressure from the new clip probably is the paramount factor. Even dealers are not prone to push up prices then, as they wish to fill their lofts as cheaply as possible. Other factors of supply and demand are fairly well equalized for the time being. By early summer, enough of the pressure from the new clip probably will have been removed to make the market more buoyant, and a moderate rise may occur as in 1926 and 1925.

So far as the longer outlook is concerned, the most important question is whether prevailing prices are such as to stimulate further expansion in world production at a more rapid rate than the normal growth of demand. An affirmative answer must be made to that question. It follows that the downward trend will continue through the next two or three years, or until prices reach a level that will check production. This broad downward tendency may be interrupted by special factors, such as unfavorable weather conditions in Australia that would seriously reduce the clip. There is likewise a chance that the decline will be quickened by a period of business reaction and industrial inactivity.

Sheep producers in this country are so well protected by a tariff that they can expect a continuation of fairly high prices for wool compared with pre-war levels. They have more to fear from overdoing their market for lamb. At worst, the sheep business should continue to be one of the favorable spots in the agricultural situation for some time yet, but manifestly, this is no time to think of launching into wool and lamb production, or to increase flocks materially.

Pennsylvania's Farms and Farmers

(*Continued from opposite page*)

the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company at Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania is noted for its fruit, and much of this fruit is marketed locally. One authority said that if all these local products were taken into consideration, Pennsylvania would have almost as great a record for fruit products as New York.

We ended our trip at Pennsylvania's fine agricultural college at State College, which is located almost in the exact center of the state. Here we spent several hours as the guests of Dean Watts of the College and the splendid staff who are working with him to advance the agriculture of Pennsylvania. As we talked with these enthusiastic, sincere and hard working scientists at State College, we wondered how many farmers there are who appreciate what these men are doing in spending their lives to solve the increasing and complicated problems that are constantly afflicting the man who is trying to make his living from the land. Without the scientists and the teachers of agriculture we would soon be overwhelmed with disease and insect pests that attack plant and animal life in increasing numbers and with the problems of farm management and marketing which the farmer himself cannot handle as an individual.

The Prize Winners

(*Continued from page 2*)

Y., and Mrs. M. H. Madigan, Towanda, Pa., tied for first place, so each received a first prize.

Mrs. Harold Studer, Lyons, N. Y., second prize.

Mrs. A. E. Butler, Otego, N. Y., third prize.

The answers to the questions in the May 7th issue are as follows:

1—Any three of the following: City, company, commodity and territory pool. April 16, Page 12.

2—2.7 hours of rest for women, which is .1 longer than that for men. May 7, Page 4.

3—That the national government pay the school district treasurer 10 cents per day for each scholar attending and 50 cents for each teacher. April 16, Page 4 or May 7, Page 4.

4—From 75 to 100 pounds. April 23, Page 17.

5—C. H. Baldwin, on April 22, 1927. May 7, Page 13.

6—12 per cent. April 16, Page 4 or May 14, Page 3.

7—Any ten books named on Page 14 of the April 30th issue.

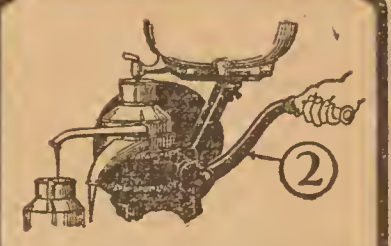
8—Any three of the following:
Necktie Tyler, May 7, Page 23.
Blind Brodie, April 30, Page 19.
Elmira Tie Co., Feb. 19, Page 35.
Paunee Bill, Feb. 19, Page 35.

9—Any five of the following: Deep red comb; short, well-curved back; full bright eye; wide back and well-spread tail; vent large and moist; full abdomen with skin soft and pliable; room for at least two fingers between pubic bones; short claws; good appetite; strong and vigorous appearance. May 7, Page 21 or March 5, Page 28.

10—$500 per mile per year on hard surface roads and $25 to $50 on dirt roads. April 23, Page 2.

New 1927 SERIES DeLaval Separators

"Easier Turning"



These new De Lavals are the easiest starting and turning separators ever made. Try one and you will agree they are.

Try one of these new De Lavals side-by-side with your old separator or any other machine. You will agree the De Laval is superior in every way. Trade allowances made on old separators. Sold on such easy terms they pay for themselves.

The De Laval Separator Co.
NEW YORK 165 Broadway
CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO, 61 Beale Street

Cream separator users who have seen and tried these new De Lavals pronounce them the "best yet." They are without doubt the cleanest skimming, easiest running and most convenient separators ever made.

Other new features are:

1. Turnable Supply Can: The supply can may be turned so that tinware and bowl may be put in place or removed without lifting the supply can from its position on the separator. Every user will like this feature.

3. Oil Window: The new oil window enables you to see at all times the level and condition of the oil. It shows at a glance whether or not the separator is being properly oiled.

4. Floating Bowl: All new De Lavals have the wonderful "floating bowl" now used in De Laval Separators with such splendid results. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power and wear, skims cleaner and delivers a richer, smoother cream.

See and try the new De Laval

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.

The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY AERMOTOR CO. DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

- LIVESTOCK BREEDERS -

WALDORF FARMS
NORTH CHATHAM, N. Y.

Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.

* * *

ACCREDITED HERD

* * *

Oscar F. Kinney, Owner — Clifford E. Greene, Sup't.

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

Brabant Farm Guernsey Sale

With twenty-seven head averaging a little over three hundred dollars, and a sale total of $10,985 for the forty-five head offered, the Brabant Farm Consignment Sale of pure-bred Guernseys held on Judge VanEtten's farm at Kingston on May 10 was regarded by the sellers as a complete success. Participating as consignors with Brabant Farm were Beechford Farm, Harry Bailey owner; High Point Springs Farm, owned by Jules Breuchaud, and Saugerties Farms, owned by J. O. Winston. With all the cattle in excellent condition and the sale arrangements complete in every detail the fully accredited herds grouped for this event evidently made a favorable impression that will augur well for the success of future sales should Judge Van Etten decide to continue the series. A fair sized crowd was in attendance with buyers present from Pennsylvania and New Jersey in addition to those from New York. The high cow was Betsy's Gem of Bellview 70041, consigned by Harry Bailey and purchased by J. A. Cairns of South Kortright, N. Y., at $500.00.
W. G. Crandall, Homer, N. Y., served as auctioneer, and the sale was managed under the personal direction of E. M. Hastings, Pulaski, N. Y.

BLUE BARNS FARM Guernseys 10 heads for sale. Cows, Heifers, Bulls. Ready for service and calves. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY heifer calves practically pure, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Reviewing the Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the May prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80
2	Fluid Cream		2.15
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.56	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.30	2.10
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The Class 1 League price for May, 1926, was $2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The April surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER LOWER, FIRMER

CREAMERY SALTED	May 24	May 17	May 25, 1926
Higher than extra	.43 -43½	44½-45	42 -42½
Extra (92 sc)	42½-	44 -	-41½
84-91 score	.37 -42	37 -43½	37 -40
Lower G'ds	.35 -36½	35 -36½	35½-36½

The butter market has worked to a lower level but in spite of the situation the market is holding very firm. In fact on the 24th indications were that we might see a fractional increase. However, buyers objected to paying any more money in view of the general reports that further increased receipts are expected. At the present time the make has taken a tremendous jump. There is still some complaint of part grass and part hay. One main complaint now is that the color is too full. However, this will quickly disappear.

Some butter is going into the freezers. It is generally felt that we are down to a pretty safe level although there are still some speculators who are inclined to hold back believing that the heavier shipments of butter to come will depress prices a little more.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

STATE FLATS	May 24	May 17	May 25, 1926
Fresh Fancy	...22 -23	22-23	20 -21
Fresh Av'ge	....21½-	—.—	19½-
Held Fancy	....27 -28	27-28	26 -28
Held Av'ge	.....25 -26½	25-26½	25 -26

The cheese market continues in its characteristic quiet tone. The outlets here in New York for strictly fresh cheese are very limited and the few state flats that are being offered are turning very slowly. The make of cheese is now increasing in New York State, some of the large milk companies reporting a surplus are opening up factories.

NEARBY EGGS A SHADE HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	May 24	May 17	May 25, 1926
Selec'd Exts	32 -34	31 -33	37 -38
Extra Firsts	30 -31	29 -30	35 -36
Av'ge Extras	27½-29	27½-28½	33½-34½
Firsts	.....26 -27	26 -27	32 -33
Gathered	....25 -28½	25 -28	30 -34
Pullets	.....23 -25	23 -25	30 -
BROWNS			
Fancy	.....27½-32	28 -32	36 -39

In last week's report it was stated that indications were for an increase in prices. Our surmise was borne out for on the 20th the market moved up from ½ to a full cent depending on the descriptions. At the current writing, May 25th, the market is still well sustained, although supplies are fairly liberal and buyers are quite critical.

WEATHER AGAINST POULTRY MARKET

FOWLS	May 24	May 17	May 25, 1926
Colored	..... -27	-25	34-35
Leghorn	20-23	-26	32-33
BROILERS			
Colored	35-45	42-48	45-55
Leghorn	20-35	22-37	30-45
DUCKS, Nearby	22-25	-25	-25

The weather was responsible for a very unsettled poultry market on the 25th and many expressed considerable apprehension over the outlook, some going so far as to state that in their belief it would be a better poultry market following the holiday. On the 23rd it was actually hot in New York. However the humidity was worse. As a result the fowl market went down and the broiler outlook improved. On the 24th the temperature turned cooler and the market reversed itself, fowls taking the favored position with broilers easing off.

On the 25th, as this is being written, the weather has again turned mild and now the trade doesn't know where it is.

POTATO MARKET STRONG

MAINE	May 24	May 17	May 25, 1926
150 lb. sack	$5.35-5.60	5.25-5.75	5.00-6.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.85	7.00-7.50

The potato market holds strong although Maine potatoes are alone enjoying this situation. Long Islands are definitely through and no State potatoes are in the market. The old deal is abont over. The Florida deal is also done, only a limited quantity coming forward. Hastings, Fla., reports that they are practically through shipping. What Florida stock is coming through is bringing $8.50. The bulk of the arrivals are coming from Carolina and the best marks are bringing $8 with a few small lots bringing $2 more.

In spite of early predictions the potato market is holding up comparatively strong and if adverse conditions prevailing for the rest of the season as they have been so far there is no telling what will happen. It is the old gamble that farmers must face, a gamble that practically no other business man has to contend with.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

The grain markets have shown a consistently upward trend, undoubtedly because of the adverse weather conditions that prevail throughout the middle west and wheat regions. Canada is also complaining of unfavorable weather. Corn has shared in the advance and some expressions of apprehension have been heard. Already the season is extremely late and planting is way behind time.

FUTURES (At Chicago)	May 24	May 17	May 25, 1926
Wheat (May)	.....1.51¾	1.40⅞	1.64⅞
Corn (May)	..... .91⅜	.84¾	.68⅞
Oats (May)	..... .49⅛	.48¾	.39¼

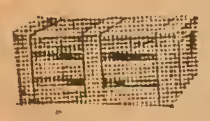
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	..1.61	1.54⅜	1.91⅞
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	....1.09⅜	1.04⅝	.86⅜
Oats, No. 2	..... .61½	.61	.50½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	May 21	May 14	May 22, 1926
Gr'd Oats	.....36.00	35.00	30.00
Sp'g Bran	.....32.50	32.00	26.00
H'd Bran	.....34.50	34.50	29.50
Stand'd Mids	.....33.00	32.00	25.50
Soft W. Mids	.....38.50	38.50	33.50
Flour Mids	.....38.50	35.50	30.50
Red Dog	.....40.50	40.00	34.00
Wh. Hominy	.....37.50	34.50	28.00
Yel. Hominy	.....37.50	34.50	28.25
Corn Meal	..... ——	37.00	30.00
Gluten Feed	.....38.50	35.00	37.25
Gluten Meal	.....46.00	46.00	47.25
36% C. S. Meal	....37.00	37.00	35.50
41% C. S. Meal	....40.00	40.25	38.00
43% C. S. Meal	....41.50	41.75	39.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	.....47.50	47.50	47.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

Farmers Supplied with
STEEL WIRE BALE TIES
For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.
Quality Guaranteed
H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.
537 Greenwich St., New York

Peach—CARRIERS—Tomato



Once used—complete with 6 4-qt. tills and divider. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. Egg Cases—30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. New and Second- hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.
EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
Dept. A. 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGGS WANTED
Well-packed, evenly graded, Whites and Browns bring highest prices
LEWIS & SANDBANK
Licensed and Bonded
152 Reade St., New York
REFS. GREENWICH BANK: COM. AGENCIES

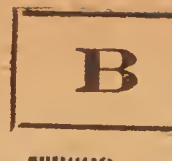
SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL VALLEY-VIEW FARM—HORSES, 6 COWS, 60 ACRES CROPS
Hay, potatoes, corn, buckwheat, oats, big family garden, flock hens, nice dog, implements, tools, furniture complete from cellar to attic including silverware & radio; excellent 9-room house, 72 ft. barn, etc., 60 acres good farm land, 40 in woodland & pasture with springs & trout brook; all advantages easy to reach. Unsurpassed value at $3500 for all, only $1500 cash. Pictures & descriptions other bargains free. J. H. TOBIN, STROUT AGENCY, 19 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS



BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS
BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK
40,000 Weekly, Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery

	50	100	400	600	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$5.00	$ 9.00	$35.00	$52.00	$ 85.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	72.00	115.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	10.00	18.00	72.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	95.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	4.50	8.00	32.00	48.00	75.00

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 58 BUCYRUS, OHIO

National Chicks for June & July—Smith Hatched

	50	100	500
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	52.00
Heavy Breed Broilers	4.25	8.00	38.00
Light Breed Mixed	3.75	7.00	33.00

Prepaid 100% live delivery. Bank reference. Circular free.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 408 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

200,000 CHICKS 1927
SPECIAL SUMMER PRICE REDUCTION
June and July Deliveries—The best Popular Breeds, on free range.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns			
Young and Barron strains	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks			
Thompson	11.00	52.50	100.00
Owen's Reds	12.00	60.00	
Broilers Heavy Breed	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers Light Breed	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

SEND NO MONEY. SHIP CHICKS C.O.D.
Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns. Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00 Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.
Keiser's White Acres Box 314, Grampian, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	10.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	7.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90.00
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100.00
Odds & Ends	4.00	7.00	60.00

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each; $90.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 12c. Heavy Breeds mixed for Broilers 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. Light Breeds mixed 7c each; $60.00 per 1000. Hatches due June 1, 7, 14, 21 and 28. 100% live delivery guaranteed by prepaid Parcel Post. Our 17th year. Member I. B. C. A. $1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
(The Old Reliable Plant) RICHFIELD, PA.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds
Send for low price list and booklet describing farm, stock, etc. When ordering Brookside chicks you get the advantage of seventeen years' hatching experience. If you want good chicks at moderate prices write us before ordering.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J
Member International Baby Chick Association.

Chicks That Please AT PROFIT MAKING PRICES

Order from ad.	less than 100	100	500 up
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$.09	$8.00	$7.75
White & Barred Rocks	.12	11.00	10.50
Rhode Island Reds	.12	11.00	10.50
Heavy Mixed	.11	10.00	9.50
Light Mixed	.08	7.00	6.50

Circular sent on request
ULSH Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Trevorton, Pa.

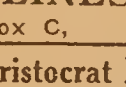
BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Reds & Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special Prices on Larger Lots. Free Range
100% *Delivery. Circular.*
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12, - - - Millerstown, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS
White & Brown Leghorns 10c
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas 12c
White Wyandottes ..13c. Assorted ..8c
100% Live Delivery Prepaid.
Order direct or send for circular.
Box 12 CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH



S. C. White Leghorns .....$8.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds .....10.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks ....10.00 per 100
Heavy Mxd. $8.00; Lt. Mxd 7.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival & Sat. Guar.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA., R. 3

Chicks

JUNE PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.

BABY CHICKS JUNE PRICES

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Reduction on large lots. 100% live delivery. Free range. Order from adv. or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Cut Prices on Baby Chicks Now
Leghorns-Anconas 10c
Rocks-Reds 12c
Other Breeds in proportion. Order from this advertisement. PULLETS all ages PRICED RIGHT.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box C, LINESVILLE, PA.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks June & July Delivery
Free range Wyckoff & Tancred White Leghorns $ 8 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Leghorns $10 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds ... $11 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons ..... $12 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.
For a safe place to buy from write—
SEIDELTON FARMS, - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

DAY OLD CHICKS

	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted	7.50	35.00	65.00

100% *Live Delivery*
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks! Reduced Prices! 7c. Up!
From Michigan Accredited Class A flocks. Special Eng. White, S. C. Eng. White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds and Assorted chicks, also low-priced pullets. No money down. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalogue free.
THE BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich. R.2-A

CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES
From good healthy Free Range Stock, Reds, Rocks and White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed. Send for circular and price list, 100% live delivery guaranteed.
BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM, McCLURE, PA.

CHICKS FROM HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS. POSTPAID.

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed, most Light	7.00	32.50	60.00

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

FARQUHAR GRAIN THRESHERS

do nice, clean threshing of any kind of cereal grain. Easily operated, light running and very strong and durable. Have all modern improvements to save time and labor—Perfect running balance, Quiver shaking shoe, hand or self-feeder, plain straw carrier or wind stacker. Send for our beautifully illustrated Cat. 527.

We also build Engines, Boilers, Sawmills, Hay Balers, Cider Presses, Farm Implements.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 566 York, Pa.

BINDER TWINE

In five or eight pound balls and as low as 11¼ cents per pound in quantities. Best quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted.

Write for sample and circular.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, Melrose, O.

FEEDING PIGS

PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT

Selected Spring Pigs

From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $7 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, $8 each.

CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs for Sale

CHESTER & YORKSHIRE, also CHESTER & BERKSHIRE, all good blocky, large type stock

7 weeks old ..... $5.50 each
8 to 10 weeks old ..... $5.75 each

Will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on your approval, no charge for shipping crates.

P. S.—Also a few PURE BRED CHESTERS 7 to 8 weeks old $7.50 each.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval and you can keep them a week or 10 days. If you are not satisfied, you can return the pigs and your money will be returned.

No charge for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone 0086.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each, 8 to 10 weeks old,, $6.25 each, pure bred Chesters $7.00. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.

Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

:BABY CHICKS:

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

SEND NO MONEY. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed all varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

Chicks

Mixed Chicks	7c
S. C. W. Leghorns	9c
Barred Rocks	11c
R. I. Reds	11c

Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

ALLEN'S QUALITY CHICKS

Reduced for May 13th hatch and succeeding weeks to 10c. 50c extra for postage. Catalogue.

C. C. ALLEN Dept. A, SEAFORD, DEL.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at 10c each.

We guarantee pure bred chicks and 100% live delivery.

SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM,
Milford, Del.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.

MINORCA FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

The Farm News

News Notes From Northern New York

"RAIN, rain, go away, come again another day." As we rode by a school house the other day this well known song of childhood was being rendered with great vigor and pathos if not harmony by the assembly of eager young people. Naturally we felt as though we might well join in. At any rate we all feel glad that we live up here instead of down in the Mississippi valley with it's tragedy and sadness.

Oats and mixed grain are coming along nicely, and there is every beginning for a good hay crop. In the higher meadows the clovers are showing, and alfalfa seeding seems to be coming through in good shape in most cases. There has been a great increase in alfalfa acreage again this year, most all dealers reporting that they have sold considerably larger quantities of seed than ever before. There has been a big run on the Ontario and Canadian Variegated seed, as the certified seed of this vicinity is certainly standing our Northern winters in fine shape.

* * *

WITH this increase of alfalfa and the sowing of suitable varieties from the standpoint of latitude, together with many times the use of lime and acid phosphate, the quality of the dairy hay will be considerably bettered on many farms. Next fall and the succeeding falls are going to be the vital point in final success with this crop. It is mighty hard along toward the last of August and the first of September, when the third crop begins to crawl up toward ten inches high, to make up one's mind to let it alone to freeze down. Even in a section not as far north as this, one of the most important things is to have a good growth to make a winter covering, in order to keep the plants over winter.

* * *

MANY farmers still have to use some grain as the grass is very wet and flashy, and the constant rains seem to take hold of the cattle. Prices wholesale have climbed so high that dealers are holding their breath, for stocks are getting pretty low all through the North County, and any replacements now mean considerably higher prices for the feeder.

With the indications for somewhat better prices for milk, there is more talking toward doing summer feeding this year than we have heard in a long time. Then too there are a lot more calves being started this spring, which is a natural aftermath of the high prices for cows, and also from indications on the milk prices. One dealer reports that already—in three months time—he has sold as much calf meal as he did in twelve months preceding.—W. I. ROE.

Chemung County Holstein Breeders Have Sale

SIXTY-NINE head of tuberculin tested Holsteins were sold at auction on May 19 by the Chemung County Holstein Breeders Association. The average price received was slightly over $210, while forty cows in milk averaged $274.

Belle Farm Rue consigned by Olcott Farm sold for $500, the top price of the sale. She was purchased by Mr. B. F. Webster of East Aurora.

Willawanna Pearl Segis Korndyke was consigned by Oscar Kahler & Son and brought the top price among bulls offered in the sale. Mr. B. F. Webster also purchased this animal for $200.

In spite of unfavorable weather the sale was well attended by buyers outside of the county. Mr. Webster bought about a car load and several animals were sold to Pennsylvania buyers.

Bad Storm Visits Western New York

ASSOCIATED Press Reports tell of the bad rain and windstorm which visited Western and Southern New York on May 23. Hornell and vicinity barely escaped a serious flood but flood preventive measures taken two years ago kept the water within bounds.

Wash-outs occurred on the Erie railroad near Canisteo. Erie trains were rerouted over other lines but in spite of this fact, trains were from eight to ten hours late in arriving in New York.

At Randolf three persons were severely injured and $25,000 dollars damage was done by wind which came at early evening. On the Schuppenheuer Farm, twenty-five cows and two horses were killed while the barn was entirely demolished. The storm did thousands of dollars of damage to property in Allegheny County. It was estimated that three inches of water fell in an hour. It is reported that many cattle and other animals were drowned.

The Twenty-Ninth Week at Farmingdale

DURING the 29th week of the Fifth Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 pullets laid 4,680 eggs or at the rate of 66.8%. This is a decrease of just one egg under last week's production. The pullets have laid a total of 96,670 eggs since November 1, 1926, making the present Contest 4,066 eggs ahead of last year's competition at the end of the 29th week.

High Pens for the Week

Howard A. Wells, Bar. P. Rocks	60
R. W. Davis & Son, Bar. P. Rocks	58
The Grove Poultry Farm, S. C. W. L.	58
W. R. Dewsnap, S. C. W. L.	58
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, S. C. W. L.	58
Pinecrest Orchards, S. C. R. I. R.	57

High Pens to Date

The highest pens to date in each variety are:

White Leghorns

W. R. Dewsnap	1330
Sunnyside Farm	1289
Dr. L. E. Heasley	1283
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm	1258
Kilbourn Poultry Farm	1256
Five Point Leghorn Farm	1231

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	1304
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm	1214
Spring Brook Poultry Farm	1202
Fristegarth Farm	1182

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	992
Lewis Farms	932

White Plymouth Rocks

Ellen Day Rankin	927

Farmers' Meetings

June 16—Annual meeting, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association at Binghamton, N. Y.

June 20-July 16—Third summer session, American Institute of Cooperation, Chicago, Illinois.

July 27-Aug. 4—Third World's Poultry Congress, Atlanta, Canada.

Aug. 23-25—Annual Convention, Vegetable-growers Association of America, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 15-22—National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

County Notes

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—At this writing, May 15, we are having a wet spell and sowing grain is at a standstill. Very litle grain has been sown the past week. Rain nearly every day but farmers are using the catchy weather to finish plowing, fixing fences, etc. The campaign to exterminate the corn borer has been on here for the past month. Most fields have been cleaned up. Farmers mostly enter into the work cheerfully, realizing that it is better to control the pest before the situation becomes worse.

Cows are out on pasture and the feed is unusually good for this season of the year. At this time the hay crop promises good. Conditions are much better than last year, when it continued dry and cold mostly through the month. This year it has been cold but not actually freezing. The thermometer stands around 40 to 50 with an occasional real warm day and considerable more moisture.—A. J. N.

Preferred by America's Leading Dairymen —

SUCH famous dairy herds as these are milked by Universal Natural Milkers:

The herd which produced the Grand Champion Holstein Cow at the National Dairy Show, Detroit, 1926—

The largest pure-bred Guernsey herd in the world—

The foremost pure-bred Guernsey show herd of 1926—

And hundreds of other nationally known pure-bred herds of all breeds—producers of Certified, Inspected, and Grade "A" Milk. The owners of these herds (America's leading dairymen) know the value and importance of low vacuum, alternating action (like milking with hands), the perfect teat cup, a life-time guarantee, and service after the sale. You get all of these features, and more, when you install a Universal Natural Milker.

THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. AA, Syracuse, N. Y.
Waukesha, Wis.

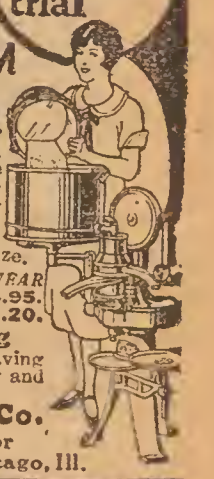
Universal natural milker

Our new 24-page catalog has the whole story and will be mailed free on request.

Two Types: Double and Single Units.

1 year to pay — after 30-day trial

American CREAM SEPARATOR



Brand new models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 850 lb. to one-cow size.

PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM POINT NEAR YOU. Factory prices as low as **$24.95.** **Easy Monthly Payments** low as **$2.20.**

Write for FREE Catalog

Tells about our sensational money saving offer; our low prices, free servicing and new models. Write for it TODAY.

American Separator Co.
Box 20-J, Bainbridge, N. Y., or
Box 20-J, 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

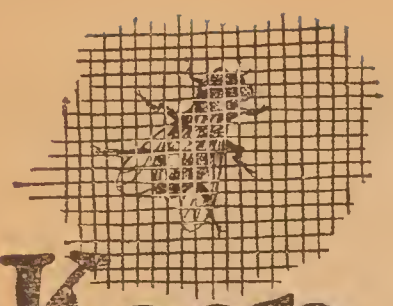
The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

Have a Mock Trial in Your Grange

Send to us for an outline of the trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil or for an outline of the trial of the tramp stump.

Either outline will help you put on an entertaining, instructive program.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
461-4th Ave., New York City



Keep the Flies Out!

HEALTH and comfort both say keep the flies out, and it is really a simple matter if you take the proper precautions. Just think how much nicer your kitchen and dining room will be if there are no bothersome, disease spreading flies to worry you when you are at work over the stove or at the table.

Are Your Screens "Fly-Tight"?

If your last year's screens are not entirely "fly tight," or if you did not have them on every window, go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and get a few lengths or a roll of wire screen. Good wire screening, properly cared for, will last many years. Paint up the old screens that you can use and see that your screen doors are tight and have good springs or automatic door closers to keep them shut. This will keep the flies out.

Fly Sprays

Then to get rid of the flies already in the house, use a fly spray. Your "tag" store has several kinds, with sprayers, that will quickly and surely rid your house of bothersome insects, bringing you comfort and health.

Do Your Doors Stay Closed?

If the youngsters sometimes forget to close the screen doors or are constantly slamming them, you can put on automatic door closers for a small cost that will shut them securely every time without banging.

Get your screen paint here, too.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Meat Helps

Flavor of Meat Appeals to Many Just as Much as Meat Itself

SINCE meat is often the most expensive item on the food budget, it is a wise woman who knows how to make it go as far as possible. The following recipes have "extenders" in them and answer the purpose nicely.

Chicken Chop Suey

Two cups cold chicken, 1 cup cooked celery, 2 cups cooked rice, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups chicken stock, 2 tablespoons flour, pepper.

Cut chicken and celery into strips before measuring. Mix with other ingredients. Melt one tablespoonful fresh butter and add flour and mix well. Add chicken stock slowly and bring to a boil. Add the chicken and celery mixture and heat through. One cup of cooked mushrooms can be added if desired.—Mrs. C. D. W.

To avoid the condition of cooked rice which Irving Cobb describes as library paste rice should be left undisturbed in the double boiler while the cooking process goes on. This treatment helps to produce whole perfect grains which add greatly to this dish.

Spanish Rice

One pound hamburg steak, two heaping cups boiled rice, one onion minced. Moisten with canned or stewed ripe tomatoes. Season with pepper and salt and mix together thoroughly. Bake in a moderate oven until the steak is done. Some steak is more tender, thus a shorter time is required. Bake in covered dish. Pork sausage is fine, prepared the same as the hamburg.—Clarice Raymond.

As a meat extender this recipe is useful. As a matter of fact most American families eat too much meat and it is well to use regularly some dish in which the meat is supplemented by other food materials.

Sausage a La Dressing

One pound of finely cut pork sausage, 2 heaping coffee cups of ground dried bread crumbs. Put a large paper sack over the end of the food chopper or grinder when grinding bread thus preventing all muss and saving the crumbs. Moisten thoroughly with water (warmed), season with the salt and pepper and a little sage, then mix thoroughly with the sausage and bake until done. Better baked in casserole or covered roaster.

Minced ham, raw or cooked, or odds and ends of any cooked meats are splendid prepared in either of the above methods. —Clarice Raymond, N. Y.

Freshly dried, ground crumbs give this dish a very pleasing texture. Again it is true that meat with an extender should occasionally form the main dish of a meal.

Meat Loaf

One cup ground ham, 1 cup other left-over-meats. Add cup of bread or cracker crumbs, ½ cup finely chopped onion, 1 teaspoon of sage, and a chopped green pepper if one is handy. Add salt and pepper to taste. Mix together and roll in wax paper. Bake in a moderate oven. You can also add one egg well beaten if desired.—V. M. M., New York.

The method of cooking this meat loaf brings it forth from the oven moist and delicious instead of harsh and dry.

Suet Toast

When trying out suet, scraps of fat bound together by connecting tissue will remain in the bottom of the kettle. Carefully drain all fat from these, drop in a hot pan and brown, seasoning liberally with salt and pepper. Butter slices of brown toast, spread with the crisp suet garnish with pepper grass or parsley and serve. The suet may be kept in a glass jar after it is browned and reheated in the oven just before serving.—L. M. T.

This recipe is a variation—with embellishments—of cracklin bread. Our forefathers knew how to utilize every scrap.

Cheese Loaf

Chop one cupful of left over meat, grate cheese to make a half cupful and drain juice from a half cupful of cooked tomato. Season with salt and pepper. Add enough bread crumbs to make a firm mass, form in loaf shape and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve with either a tomato sauce or a white sauce to which a tablespoonful of grated cheese has been added.—L. M. T.

This recipe is a good meat substitute especially for the warmer days.

Quilted Things Are Charming

MOST attractive sofa and chair pillows may be made from calicoes, sateens, woolen materials or silks and satins, the chief trim being a quilted design. Sometimes the quilting is done on the sewing machine, but the finest results are obtained by hand-quilting. Transfer designs for fancy patterns may be bought of department stores or fancy work magazines, but the patterns made by criss-crossing lines to form squares, rectangles, or shells, do not need patterns. One can make her own and trace it on the material with a bit of tailor's chalk. Even the upholstering for porch and bedroom furniture sold in the smart shops has the quilted tops.

For movable pillows, tops and backs are the same, corners are square in effect, a straight side piece of the quilting joining top and bottom. A cord or piping gives a neat finish to the seams where the side-pieces are joined on.

Some of the very finest comforters are made of silk, filled with wool or cotton batting, and hand-quilted in fancy patterns. In fact an industry in hand-quilting has been developed in a southern state where orders are taken for quilting comforters, pillows, coat trimmings and the like.

The passion for old-fashioned effects extends to patchwork too. Bright ginghams and prints are cut and sewed to form all the old favorite patterns used in quilts. The idea is extended to chair or sofa pillows, to table mats or even to wall decorations. These are padded and quilted, usually by hand, in a design suitable to the patchwork pattern.

Now Grandma can feel that the handicrafts of her girlhood are being appreciated once more. Furthermore, right in the minds and at the finger tips of those dear old ladies can be found some of the loveliest and best of the old designs. It remains for Granddaughter to adapt that fine knowledge to modern ideas of decoration.

How A Tramp Worked Me

A FEW weeks ago a man well dressed in work clothes came to my house and asked if he could get his dinner that day and engage room and board for himself and three others for about three weeks. He said they were going to work on a telephone line in that section and that they had been used to paying fifteen dollars a week in advance for board. Four times fifteen, times three, made one hundred and eighty dollars. That looked like easy money to me at the end of a rather poor harvest so I readily agreed.

After dinner he asked if he could pay for that meal at the same time he paid for next week's board when he came with his truck and equipment. Of course I said that would be all right and he said good bye until Monday.

On Monday, I rose early, got my washing on the line and had a good dinner ready at twelve for my prospective boarders, but no one came. It was a rather cold day, so I thought doubtless it was too cold to work. But along in the afternoon when I was telephoning to a near neighbor, I learned that she also had prepared dinner for four men who had not come and she said Mrs. Smith had also. We then called Mrs. Thomas and when we found out that she was likewise planning for boarders, we figured that all four of us women had each trustingly entertained a high class hobo the Saturday noon before. The quartet were doubtless far on their way by Monday still fixing telephone lines.

Our husbands had believed the tale as much as we women had, but of course they have had a lot of amusement joking us about our boarders and what we did with all that money.—Laura Bristol Chapman.

Save Eye Strain

When I thread the sewing machine needle, I hold a small mirror to one side of it. In this way the needle is easily located without eye strain.—I. M., New York.

Simple and Smart Summer Dresses

Pattern 3055 *when made of the lovely printed goods so much in vogue and trimmed with plain would be a dress to be proud of. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 36-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 3057 *if made up in the pretty figured dimities, voiles or silks and trimmed with touches of velvet ribbon would delight Little Sister beyond bounds. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8 year size requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch material with 3¼ yards of 1¼ inch ribbon and 7 yards of piping for trimming.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2708 *is so easily made and yet has so much style that one can afford several such dresses. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2⅞ yards of 32 or 36-inch material with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for the Summer Fashion Book and send to American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

New Beauty In Dyed Goods

A Bit of Freshening Up Is Often All That Is Needed

HAVE we not all at some time or other had some experiment with the dye-pot? Perhaps not a very successful one, but why not try again? There are so many things about every house which can be renewed by means of dyeing. Draperies, curtains and cushion covers may be freshened up, not to mention faded garments being given a new lease of life by dyeing and remodeling.

There are many good dyes on the market that do the work quickly and well, or you can make your vegetable dyes as did our great grandmothers. The following recipes were used over a hundred years ago, and have stood the test of time.

Red—Dissolve alum in water allowing five ounces for every pound of goods. Add to the solution one-half pound of madder-red. Put in material and boil for half an hour. Take it out, allow it to air, then boil half an hour longer.

Yellow—Boil the material in water to which has been added one quart of onion skins and one ounce of alum. Continue boiling until desired color is obtained.

Green—Boil the goods in water containing equal parts of the bark of hickory and yellow oak.

Brown—Boil two quarts of rock moss and one-half ounce of alum in three quarts of water. Peach leaves used in the same way will color brown, or bark peeled from a butternut tree may be used as a dye.

Black—Boil logwood chips for an hour. To two quarts of the dye add one handful of copperas. Put in the material to be dyed while wet and boil until it is black. Bark peeled from alders may be used in the same way.

Very attractive and new designs may be produced by re-dyeing cretonnes, figured lawns, and checks, and plaids, using the commercial dyes. Try dyeing a black and white check red, dark green or dark blue, thus securing red and black, green and black or blue and black. These colors being lighter than the black but darker than the white will color the white, but not affect the black.

Faded cretonnes or similar materials can be dyed in one of the light colors which have faded in the article, thus giving an entirely new effect. For instance, take a faded chintz, the light blue background of which is faded, while the red, black and orange is still bright. After dyeing the faded background will be light blue, while the effect of the blue on the blue on the red gives purple and gives the orange a soft grayish tint. New and interesting designs may be made in this way.

It is often possible to soften and harmonize crude color schemes by dyeing the whole material in a weak dye of gray or sand color. It is always best to try a sample first, in order to determine the effect secured, and the depth of color desired.—Mrs. C. L. P., Canada.

Door Step Porch Mats

NO woman need go without a good supply now. Our two best ones that will outlive a person and any hard usage were picked out of an old buggy that was stored in a shed. They can be turned up side down and cleaned easily. Rugs from old, nice automobiles are excellent and are easily obtained.—J. J., New York.

Garden Glory

ROBERTA SYMMES

My garden is so fair a place
With beauties of so rare a grace—
It needs must be—it seems to me—
A sacred bit of sod—
And every sunbeam lingering there
Each dew drop and each blossom fair
Is but a sweetly answered prayer—
Fresh from the hands of God!

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page* 5)

of the office. The safe combination is set on the numbers 33, 66 and 99, though I do not remember at this moment which comes first, or how many times you revolve the knob, or in which direction you should turn it first to make it operate.***

"You will find the key under the doormat, and you had better turn the cat out at night when you close the office. If she does not go readily, you can make it clearer to her mind by throwing the cancelling stamp at her.***

"If Deacon Hayford does not pay up his box-rent, you might as well put his mail in the general delivery, and when Bob Head gets drunk, and insists on a letter from one of his wives every day in the week, you can salute him through the box delivery with an old Queen Anne tomahawk, which you will find near the Etruscan water-pail."

Experience With a Cyclone

Some years later Nye returned to live during the winter at Hudson, Wisconsin. On September 9, 1884, he was badly injured in a great cyclone which struck northern Wisconsin and killed and injured many people. As soon as he was able, he wrote the following about the cyclone:

"I desire to state that my position as United States Cyclonist for this Judicial District is now vacant. I resigned on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1884.

"I have not the necessary personal magnetism to look a cyclone in the eye and make it quail. I am stern and even haughty in my intercourse with men, but when a Manitoba simoon takes me by the brow of my pantaloons and throws me across Township 28, Range 18, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, I lose my mental reserve and become anxious and even taciturn."

One of the things that like about Nye is that he never lost his love of things of the farm. During most of his life he managed to maintain a cow. Everyone who has had any experience in handling cows will appreciate Nye's advertisement offering a cow for sale:

"Owing to ill health I will sell at my residence in this township, one crushed raspberry colored cow aged 6 years. She is a good milkster, and is not afraid of cars—or anything else. She is a cow of

These very attractive infants' dresses come made up in fine quality batiste and stamped ready for the simple but very attractive embroidery. Nos. 3401 and 3402 are hemstitched and stamped on extra fine batiste. Price $1.05 each. Nos. 3441 and 3442 are plain stamped, 75c each. Order by number. Add 25c for our very complete Embroidery Book with full illustrations and descriptions of all embroidery stitches and how to use them. Address all orders to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Lovely Afternoon Dress

Pattern 3056 *is charming when made up in georgette crepe or chiffon in the beautiful new solid colors. Trimmed with lace collar and cuffs the right touch of daintiness is given. The hip line is kept snug by means of the wide girdle. The straight flounces may be either gathered or pleated. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure.* Price 13c.

between spells of writing he and Riley traveled up and down the country lecturing. During this period Nye became very popular and his presence was in constant demand at dinners.

A prominent man in New York gave a dinner for Nye in which the leading dish was a large pompano, brought by rail from New Orleans. Through some mistake the ice gave out on the journey and the fish arrived in New York in very poor condition. The cook was a stranger to the Southern delicacy and imagining it was a game fish in both senses cooked and served it. Each guest took one bite and became horribly silent.

Then the host, who had not tasted it, asked:

"*'How do you think that was brought on here?'* intending to explain the refrigerator service between the gulf and the metropolis.

"Nye looked up very solemnly and answered: *'I think you brought it in a hearse!'*"

Riley's Tribute

Well, space decrees that we draw this little review of Bill Nye and his fun to an end. Unfortunately, he died in 1896, a comparatively young man, only forty-six years old. He was unfortunate in meeting with several accidents in his life and his health was none too good. After he was gone, Riley, his closest friend, wrote:

The saddest silence falls when Laughter lays
Finger on lip, and falteringly breaks
The glad voice into dying minor shakes
And quavers, lorn as airs the wind-harp plays
At wane of dredarest winter's bleakest days.
A troubled hush, in which all hope forsakes
Us, and the yearning upstrained vision aches
With tears that drown ev'n heaven from our gaze.
Such silence—after such glad merriment!
O prince of halest humor, wit and cheer!
Could you speak yet again, I doubt not we
Should catch your voice, still blithely eloquent
Above all murmurings of sorrow here.

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on clothes and on you!
Fels-Naptha combines good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha. *Extra* help that makes clothes safely clean more quickly, and saves your strength!
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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

I WENT back to the barrack-room. Bolidar was deep in conclave with Schwartz, Brandt, Haff, Vogué, Delarey, and one or two others, round Schwartz's bed.

I pretended to go to my *paquetage* for something, and then retired and reported to Michael.

"That's all right then," he said. "Whatever the fools fix up for tonight will be reported to Lejaune tonight, and he will know what to do.

"We'll have a word with Bolidar though, by and by," he added. "Nothing like knowing what's going to happen."

Half an hour later, we returned to the reeking, stifling room. Most of the men were lying on their cots. Bolidar was sitting on a bench, polishing his bayonet.

"Will you polish mine too?" I said going over to him. "Follow me out," I whispered, as I gave him my bayonet.

Ten minutes or so later, Bolidar came out.

"Well?" I asked.

"Lejaune does not believe a word about the diamond not being here," he said, "and the mutineers are going to shoot him and all the non-coms. on morning parade tomorrow instead of at night. They think he will be expecting it at night, as some informer must have told him that is the plan....He'll be off his guard....They are going to kill Dupré and Boldini simultaneously with Lejaune....If your party is a big one they are going to leave you alone, if you leave them alone. They will load themselves up with water, wine, food, and ammunition, and march out at sunset.

"Blanc, who has been a sailor, is going to lead them straight over the desert to Morocco, by Lejaune's compass....Schwartz is to be Captain; Brandt and Haff, Lieutenants; Delarey and Vogué, Sergeants; and Glock and Hartz, Corporals ....There will be twenty privates....

"They are going to court martial Guantaio, and if he is found guilty they are going to hang him....I know enough to get him hung, the dirty traitor...."

"And you?" I asked.

"I am to shoot Lejaune," he replied, "to prove my sincerity and good faith. If I don't, I am to be shot myself.... Guantaio has been maligning me to Schwartz."

"Have you told Lejaune this?" I asked this astonishing creature.

"I am just going to do so now," he replied, and I gasped.

"And I suppose he'll arrest them tonight?" I asked.

"Probably. If he believes me," was the interesting answer.

"What if he doesn't?" I enquired, and, at that, the wretch had another "nerve-storm" or hysterical fit of trembling, with demented gesticulations and mutterings.

"What shall I do? What shall I do?" he kept on. "What will become of me? God help me! Help me! Help me!"

"Look here," said I. "You tell me and my brother everything—the absolute truth, mind—and we'll save you all right, provided you do nothing against us. No covering with your rifle, mind!"

He clutched my hand in his hot shaking fists.

"You stand in honestly with our party, and you'll be safe," I went on. "We'll prevent the mutiny, and nobody will be killed. Neither you nor anybody else."

I hoped I spoke the truth. Perhaps if I now told Schwartz that I knew about the new morning scheme, and assured him that Lejaune knew it too, he'd own himself defeated and give it all up. On the other hand, he might run amuck, yelling to his gang to follow him....Lejaune's perarranged plans would probably settle their business promptly. Would Lejaune then go and shoot whomsoever else he thought might be better dead?

Bolidar slunk off, and I went back to the barrack-room.

Taking my Arabic copy of the Q'ran from the shelf above my bed, I winked at Michael, and opening the book, seated myself beside him, and began to read in same monotone, as though still reading, and said in Arabic:

"Tomorrow. Morning. They will kill. One now goes to give information," and then went on with the next verse. I then gave the book to Michael, who followed the same plan. Soon I heard between actual verses:

"We have warned them. Say nothing. He will strike tonight. Do not sleep. I will tell our friends," and then another verse of wisdom of the Prophet, before closing the book.

Soon after this, Bolidar entered the room and began to undress.

"What about my bayonet, you, Bolidar?" I called across to him.

"Oh—half a minute, Smith," he replied, and began polishing it.

A little later he brought it over, and as he bent over my bed to hang the weapon on its hook, whispered:

"I have not told him....Tomorrow," and went back to his place.

Under cover of the "Lights out" bugle, I repeated this to Michael.

"That's all right then," he said. "We shall have a quiet night."

And then perfect silence descended on the room as usual.

* * *

It was an unpleasant night for me, nevertheless, for I by no means shared Michael's faith in its quiet.

What more likely, I thought, than that Lejaune should choose tonight for his anticipatory counter-stroke? He must have an iron nerve or very great faith in his spies, otherwise he could hardly continue thus to sit on the powder-barrel when the fuse was alight.

Or had he other and surer sources of information, than the tales of Bolidar, and Guantaio's reports to Boldini? Was one of Schwartz's most trusted lieutenants merely Lejaune's *agent provocateur*?

Could Schwartz himself be Lejaune's jackal? No, that was nonsense, and this horrible atmosphere of treachery and suspicion was poisoning my mind. Whereas Lejaune himself was wholly evil and was probably after Michael's fabulous jewel—patiently and remorselessly creeping towards it along a path that led through quagmires of treachery and rivers of blood—Schwartz was a comparatively honest and honourable brute, madly thirsting for vengeance upon a savage beast-tamer who had driven him to utter desperation by injustice and savage cruelty. And, save for Bolidar and Guantaio, his followers were like him, brave men of average character, he-humanised by an inhuman system and the more inhuman monster who applied it.

And why did not the monster strike? For what was he waiting, when every hour increased his danger? Surely it could not be merely the love of the fearless man for prolonging a terribly menacing and precarious situation?

Could it be that, before taking action, he really wished to know absolutely for certain what Michael and I were going to do when the mutineers rose?

Or was he waiting to be surer of Bolploying the thieves? He could—but what then? The thieves would murder him and escape with the jewel—probably releasing the mutineers and organising them as the "diamond's" unsuspecting escort to Morocco. And each man of the thief-party (Boldini, Guantaio, Colonna, Gotto, and quite probably Vogué and Dupré) would hope that by good luck—or more likely by good management—he would be sole survivor of the thief-party.

I tried to put myself in Lejaune's place.

What should I do if I were he, in such circumstances? If I wished first to save my life, and secondly to secure a gem of great price which I believed to be reposing in the pouch of one of the two or three men upon whom I could depend in time of trouble?

And I found it easier to ask the question than to answer it, since one party wanted my life and the other party wanted the jewel.

Having tried to put myself in Lejaune's place, I began to understand his delay in acting. He did nothing because he could do nothing.

I almost began to pity the man as I realised his position. He had not a soul to turn to in his loneliness and danger. Well—he was now reaping the reward of his consistent brutality to all who were his subordinates, as well as of his beastly avarice.

I tossed and turned in my hot and uncomfortable bed as the problem tossed and turned in my hot uncomfortable brain; and my attempt to decide what I should do in Lejaune's place ended in my deciding that I simply did not know what I could do.

It almost seemed best for Lejaune to put himself at the head of the "honest" mutineers, arrest the thief-party, and then appeal to the others with promises of amendment in his conduct and reform of their condition....But arrest the thieves for what?....And suppose the mutineers laughed at the promised amelioration of their lot?

It was a hopeless *impasse*. I gave it up and turned once more on to my other side. This brought my face toward the door and there, in the doorway, stood—There stood Lejaune—looking from bed to bed. He was quite alone and he held a revolver in his hand....Whom was he going to shoot?

Was this the beginning of the end?

Without thinking, I raised myself on my elbow.

He saw me at once, and, first placing a finger to his lips, beckoned to me.

I stared in amazement.

Frowning savagely, he beckoned again, with a swift and imperious movement of his arm.

What was the idea? Was he going to murder me outside? Or was he going to tell me to fetch Michael out? In that case, had I better refuse or just spring on him, get the revolver, and....and what? Neither murder nor mutiny was going to improve our precarious position.

As these thoughts flashed through my mind, I seized my trousers and tunic, struggled into them, and tiptoed to the door.

"Follow me," said Lejaune, and led the way to his quarters.

Closing the door of his bare, comfortless little room, and seating himself at the table, Lejaune stared at me in silence, his hot arrogant eyes glaring beneath heavy eyebrows contracted in a fierce evil-tempered frown.

"Do you and your miserable brother want to live?" he suddenly growled. "Answer me, you dog."

"On the whole, I think so, *mon Adjudant,*" I replied, trying to strike a note between defiant imprudence and cringing servility.

"Oh,—on the whole, you do, do you?" sneered Lejaune, and again stared in silence. "Well—if you do, you'd better listen carefully to what I say, for only I can save you. D'you understand? Answer me, you swine."

"Yes, *mon Adjudant,*" I replied.

"See here then, you infection," he went on, "there's talk among those dogs, of a jewel. A diamond your gang of jewel-thieves got away with, in London. Also there is a plot among them to murder you both and steal it, and desert with it."

"Is that so, *mon Adjudant?*" said I, as he stopped.

"Don't you answer me! God smite you, you unspeakable corruption!" he roared. "Yes, it is so," he went on, mimicking me savagely, "and I know all about it, as I know everything else that is done, and said, and thought too—thought, I say—in this place....Now I don't care a curse what you stole, and I don't care a curse what becomes of you and that anointed thief, your brother; but I won't have plots and plans of murder in any force under my command. Understand that! D'you hear me, scared animal? Answer me."

"I hear you, *mon Adjudant,*" I admitted.

"Very well, then," he growled. "I am going to teach these scared curs to attend to their duty and leave diamonds and plots alone. By God, I am! To that end, I am going to detail you and your brother and a few more—say, Légionnaires St. André, Cordier, and Maris, as a Corporal's guard to arrest the ringleaders among those impudent swine. And I myself am going to attend to the business. You'll act at my personal orders, under my personal command, and you'll shoot down any man whom I tell you to shoot—as mutineering mad dogs should be shot. D'you hear me, you fish-faced, cod-eyed, bug-eating, dumb fool! Answer me!"

"I hear you, *mon Adjudant,*" I replied.

"Very well. Tomorrow morning, you and your brother and the others will have duties assigned you. You'll be given ammunition. You or your brother or both, will be put over the magazine, and will shoot anyone, except myself, who approaches it. Anyone, you understand, whether non-commissioned officer or *légionnaire*....I'll teach the swine—by God, I'll teach them!....Now then....it was your brother I wanted, but you happened to be awake and I saw no point in entering that cage of treacherous hyenas—go and tell your brother what I have said, and as soon as I have that diamond

(Continued on page 15)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is mjssing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. Michael and John lay plans to stop the murder. They learn that Lajeune is planning to kill them in the mutiny and steal the jewel he believes they have. Bolidar also tells them that Lajeune knows all about the mutiny and intends to strike the night before the mutiny occurs.

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BISHOPS ENGLISH WHITE Leghorn Chicks 9c, for immediate shipment. We import direct from England. Catalogue free. BISHOPS POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio.

FERRIS STRAIN White Leghorn chicks. Leaders in egg production and show winners. May Prices: 100—$11.00; 500—$52.50; 1000—$100.00. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS, S. C. W. Leghorns $8.00; Mixed $7.00. From our free range flock. 100% guaranteed. Special prices on large lots. MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUPER QUALITY CHICKS for June. Pure Tancred White Leghorns from stock with three generations of 250-330 records, $10.00 per 100; 12 weeks old pullets $1.25. Winter laying, barred to the skin, Ringlet Rocks $13.00. Reds $13.00. White Wyandottes $14.00. Catalogue. Breeders since 1896. SHADYLAWN POULTRY FARM, Hughesville, Penna.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns $11—100; White Leghorns $8—100; Barred Rock & Reds $10—100; White Rocks $13—100; Light mixed $7—100; Heavy mixed $9—100. Culled for heavy egg producers of No. 1 Pairends stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the shipping. Special price on larger order. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—POULTRY

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds Dark Color; certified; high production; accredited; vigorous; low prices on chicks June 1: 25—$4.00; 50—$7.75; 100 up 15c; 500 up 14c; 1000 up 13c; circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, $12 per 100; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, $14 per 100; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, $16 per 100. Left-overs, $10 per 100. Lower prices in larger quantities. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily with plenty on hand for sale. Custom hatching. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

JUNE PRICES of Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks & Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns & heavy mixed, $8.00 per hundred. Light mixed $7.00 per hundred. Special prices on large lots. 50 chicks are 1c more, 25 are 2c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

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TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, Long Island.

DUCKLINGS, White Pekin twenty or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. This is my 23rd year. EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

PUREBRED BOURBON RED Turkeys with white tails, Eggs $5—13. MRS. VOYLE MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

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TEN BOURBON Red Turkey Eggs $5.00; Fifteen Black Giant hen eggs $1.75. GEO. LEHMAN, Amaranth, Penna.

EGGS 75c, 10—$6. (Infertiles replaced) From exceptionally fine Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Hardy, vigorous, free range stock with massive frames and finest markings. MAPLE DRIVE FARM, Dansville, New York.

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25 ACRE POULTRY-DAIRY farm. Liberty Highway. Write for particulars. Bargain. Ad will appear once. M. J. TAYLOR, Friendship, N. Y.

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CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

OLD BAGS. We pay 5c for feed, bran and middling bags. We pay the freight. References Lincoln Bank, Rochester. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

CYANOGAS, Calcium Cyanide, 5 lb.—$2; 25 lbs.—$6. Kills woodchucks, etc. CLIFFORD JOHNSON, Dover, New Jersey.

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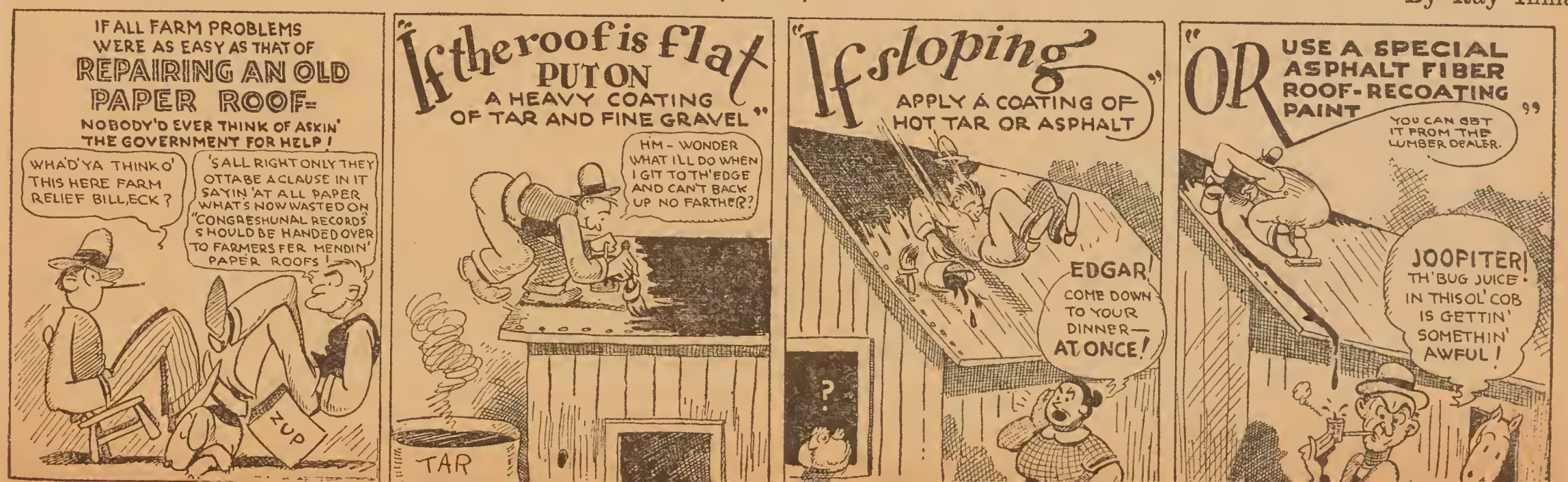
HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — *To Repair Paper Roof* — — — — — — — — — By Ray Inman



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WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; we furnish bank reference; lots held separate when requested. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER. Lebanon. New Jersey.

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BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. FARMERS' CLUB, 160, Hazel, Kentucky.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

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GENUINE GARDEN BARGAIN. Fifty, choice Washington Asparagus plants and six roots beautiful IRIS, each different color, labeled. All for only one dollar postpaid. Six orders for five dollars. Order now. Tell your neighbors. Circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

BEAUTIFY HOME & GARDEN—10 Beautiful Dahlias, $1.00 8 Lovely Delphinium plants $1.00. 3 Beautiful Hybrid Tea Rose Bushes $1.00. 7 Hardy Phlox $1.00. 3 Mixed Peonies $1.00. 8 Mixed Iris $$1.00. 30 Assorted Gladiolus Bulbs $1.00. 8 Lovely Geraniums (started plants) $1.00. 8 Hardy Chrysanthemums $1.00. KEENEY'S BLUE SPRUCE NURSERIES, Monongahela. Pa.

SEED BEANS, Wells Red Kidney, certified by New York Seed Improvement Assn. MONTEZUMA FARMS, Savannah, N. Y.

Plants

CABBAGE PLANTS—All leading varieties, 300—75c; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00, postpaid; $1.00 thousand, charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. SCOTT. Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, CELERY, KOHL RABI, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1000. Tomato—$2.00 per 1000. Pepper—$3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower—$3.50 per 1000. Egg Plant—$4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, 500—$1.25, 1000—$2.00, prepaid; 10,000 expressed $10.00. Sweet potato—tomato prices free. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants—Copenhagen, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, Succession, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00; Postpaid. 10,000—$12.50, Express. Tomato plants—Stone. Baltimore, Matchless, same price. Sweet Potato Plants—Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, 50—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. IDEAL PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Transplanted Golden Acre Cabbage; Big Boston Lettuce; Earliana, Bonny, Best, Jewel, and John Baer Tomatoes; Ruby King, Ruby Giant, and Chinese Giant Peppers, $8.00 per 1000. Seedlings of all these plants at $3.00 per 1000. Transplanted Egg Plant, Asters and Zinnias, $10.00 per 1000. Seedlings $5.00 per 1000. Potted plants of all $30.00 per 1000; $3.50 per 100. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

BERRY, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Hollyhock, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Foxglove; Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Gaillardia, and 108 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Petunia, Zinnia and many other kinds of Annual Flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Tomatto, Celery, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper and other vegetable plants. Send for free catalogue. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT Dutch Cabbage, also Collard. March planted. Large plants, 500—75c; 1000—$1.25. PROGRESS PLANT CO., Ashburn, Georgia.

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO Plants, Varieties, Yellow Jersey, Big Leaf Up River, $1.75 per 1000 cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

50 ACRES CABBAGE and Tomato plants—Special—$1.00 thousand. Pepper and Sweet potato plants, $2.00. Prompt shipments, shipped safely anywhere. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Early Copenhagen Market, Glory of Ekheuzen, Red Danish, Short Stemmed Danish Ballhead, Ready from June 1st to August 1st. Write for prices. BYRON T. JOHNSON, R. F. D. No. 3, Cortland, New York.

The Iroquois Confederacy

(*Continued from page* 1)

nearly correct. The life of the Indian did not conduce to multiplication of numbers. Their birth rate is said to have been low and as among all primitive people the death rate in infancy was very high and constant inter-tribal wars seem in many cases to have been the regular order of existence. So while they had roamed our country for unnumbered centuries, they remained a scattered and feeble race.

But be that as it may, when the first white men came to our state they found that the region stretching from Schenectady to the Genesee river, south to the vicinity of Owego almost on the Pennsylvania line and north to the Saint Lawrence and into Canada—the very heart of our state—was occupied by five powerful associated tribes who in language and culture were distinct from and far superior to their neighbors. These were the people to whom the French gave the name of Iroquois. The Dutch and English called them the Five Nations while they in their own tongue called themselves the Ho-de-no-sau-nee-ga literally The People of the Long House.

Among students of Indian life it seems to be acknowledged that this group, the Iroquois Confederacy which held Central New York represented the highest development of Indian civilization ever attained on this continent, Mexico and Peru alone excepted.

The League of the Iroquois

The classic volume dealing with this people is Morgan's "League of the Iroquois". Lewis H. Morgan was born at Aurora in Cayuga County in 1818—a date when a considerable number of Indians still lingered in our state and when it was yet possible to gather first hand information as to their language and customs. Morgan was a graduate of Union College and a well trained man. He became greatly interested in the fast-vanishing Indian civilization and formed a warm friendship with a young educated Seneca Indian who had taken the name of Ely Parker. Morgan says he found Parker simply invaluable and with his aid he gathered and put into permanent form a large part of the vocabulary and grammar of the Senecas. So enthusiastic were the Indians in behalf of their white friend that in 1847 they conferred upon him the great honor of adoption into their tribe. His "League of the Iroquois" first published in 1851 is the great source-book concerning the Iroquois and contains a great deal that except for Morgan's keen brain and loving enthusiasm would have been forever lost.

His friend Parker too won for himself a permanent place in history. He served on Grant's staff during the Civil War and performed his duties so efficiently that Grant used him as his private secretary. So it came to pass that when Grant drew up the famous articles of capitulation which Lee signed at Appomatox, it was this full-blood Indian who made the final copy of the document to which Lee set his signature.

Most Cultured Indians

Morgan's book like Cooper's novels have given us an Indian more or less idealized—which after all may be as true as the cynical declaration that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." Between the civilization of the European and the Red Man there seems to have been almost nothing in common and as Morgan says, while the Iroquois held and ruled our state for centuries, they left, outside of the beautiful geographic names which have clung to our lakes and rivers, no more permanent impression on the life of the state than the passing of a summer cloud.

As has been said, the Iroquois possessed a culture superior to any of the surrounding tribes. For one thing they were a "sedentary" that is a settled or abiding people as distinguished from wandering Nomads as were so many tribes. They built permanent villages and set apple and peach orchards and tilled the soils on a considerable scale with no small degree of industry and skill. Of course neither the apple nor the peach were native to America but the first colonists brought them and the Indians were quick to see their advantages and carried their seeds far back into the wilderness a hundred years ahead of the White Man's coming. At the time of the Revolution, western New York had old apple orchards of Indian planting and a few years ago (and I hope still) there were standing near the the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva very ancient apple trees which were relics of these first horticulturists. Sullivan's Army during the famous raid of 1779 found corn fields so extensive that on one occasion they halted for three days while they destroyed corn fields and girdled apple trees. Indeed he estimates that during this expedition they destroyed not less than two hundred thousand bushels of corn. It was a march that in its methods and its savagery was equal to any thing of which the Indian was capable and it dealt a blow which shattered both the material resources and the spirit of the Confederacy.

They Grew Tobacco

As is well known the Indian was the great original boosters for tobacco. Morgan says that the type which they grew was very mild and that in preparation it was mixed with sumac leaves—he says to increase its mildness. On the other hand I have a friend who is an able bodied and thoroughly well seasoned smoker. He had an Indian friend who once presented him with a quantity of the Indian ceremonial tobacco and one day in a moment of extreme rashness he ventured to smoke an experimental pipe of it. He confided to me that he found the stuff so incredibly high-powered that he didn't want to smoke again for three days. Apparently there must have been developed a more potent strain since Morgan wrote!

The original Five Nations were in the order of their location from East to West, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas and the Senecas—this last tribe proudly styling themselves the "Keepers of the Western Doorway". Later on about 1714, the Tuscaroras, a tribe of the same racial stock from North Carolina came north and it is said were given protection and lands but never full tribal equality. After this they were sometimes referred to as the Six Nations.

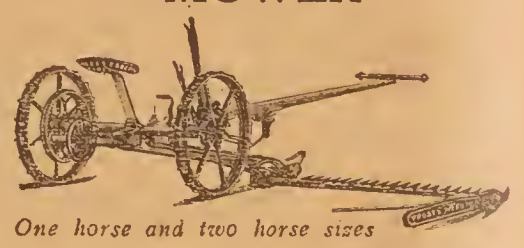
Came From Canada

According to their traditions the original home of the Iroquois was far to the north around Montreal. Either as fugitives or voluntary migrants they came to central New York and there settled down and throve and prospered. For a time the tribes lived not as brothers but at war with each other. Then some great statesman arose who called a tribal council on the shores of Onondaga Lake and there with wonderful wisdom they established a peaceful Confederacy for mutual protection and defense and offense. Morgan says that the boundaries between the lands of the various tribes was fixed as definitely and exactly as are the boundary lines between our counties today and in his map he professes to fix the possessions of each tribe with perfect accuracy.

Probably it is useless to attempt any exact estimate of the total population of the Confederacy and such estimates as are in existence vary through wide limits. They themselves counted their villages and the number of warriors that each could put into the field but it is probable that the Indian mind could hardly deal with thousands. Presumably they reached the summit of their power about the time of the coming of the white man or at any rate began to decline soon after coming in contact with him. Certain it is that for them the coming of the European was

(*Continued on page* 16)

Frost & Wood MOWER



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SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

PREMIUM LATE FLAT Dutch Cabbage; Also Collard, March planted. Large Plants, 500—75c; 1000—$1.25. PROGRESS PLANT CO., Ashburn, Georgia.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER and TOMATO Plants—Field Grown Cabbage (Ready June 1st)—Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Eukhuizen Glory, Succession, Early Summer; Savoy, Danish Ballhead, Red Danish and Red Dutch $2.00 per 1000; 5000—$9.00. Rerooted Cabbage Plants $2.25 per 1000. Cauliflower, all rerooted, (Ready June 1st)—H. S. Snowball and Erfurt $4.50 per 1000; 5000—$20.00. Tomato Plants (Field Grown Ready June 10th) Matchless and Stone $3.00 per 1000; 5000—$13.00. Brussels Sprouts—Danish Prize and Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

30 MILLION FINE FIELD Grown frostproof Cabbage Plants—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.50, prepaid. Expressed, 10,000—$15.00. Tomato Plants same price. Sweet Potato $3.00 thousand prepaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20.00. Pepper Plants, 500—$3.00; 1000—$4.00, prepaid. Expressed, 10,000—$30 00. Prompt shipments, good plants, satisfaction, absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 15 years satisfactory service. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—(Ready Now)—Transplanted Tomatoes—Earliana, Bonny Best, Jewel, John Baer, Stone, Dwarf Stone and Matchless $8.00 per 1000. Transplanted Peppers—Ruby King, Ruby Giant and Chinese Giant, $8.00 per 1000. Transplanted Big Boston Lettuce $8 00 per 1000. Transplanted Egg Plant—Black Beauty and New York Improved, $12.00 per 1000. Transplanted Asters and Zinnias all colors mixed, $10.00 per 1000. Potted Plants (2 inch Paper Pots) of all these plants also Salvia $30.00 per 1000; $3.50 per 100. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

WOMEN'S WANTS

FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, Slightly Damaged Crockery, shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for $6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, Platters, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pitchers, Bakers, Mugs, Nappies, etc.—a little less of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

More Protested Checks from Egg Dealers

THE Service Bureau has been the recipient of another batch of protested checks. It seems these things come like bananas for a while everything will be quiet and then all of a sudden, there will be a bunch of them. Here is a typical letter:

"I am writing to you about Klipstein & Klipstein, 346 Greenwich Street, New York City. For two weeks I did not hear from them and then I wrote them. In a few days I received a check which I cashed and now I have the check back with a protest fee of $1.40 attached."

The firm of Klipstein & Klipstein is now out of business. They closed their doors very recently and efforts to reach them by phone failed. The firm was never licensed and bonded and furthermore, did not enjoy a very good reputation according to the accepted credit guides of the trade. One of the members of the firm has become associated with another egg dealer and he, we are glad to say, redeemed the above-mentioned check when we called upon him personally.

Another typical letter we received comes from Sherman, N. Y. We have several others like it. It reads as follows:

"I enclosed a check issued by Herman Bomze, 190 Duane Street, New York City, for $7.60, for one case of eggs. This check was returned due to insufficient funds. One of my neighbors also received a check from Bomze dated May 18. so apparently he is still accepting eggs".

We called upon Mr. Bomze, who occupies a portion of a cellar at 190 Duane Street. We showed him this letter and several others which we have received, complaining about Mr. Bomze's delay in making returns. This receiver also is not licensed and bonded and also is not well rated by the trade guides. Mr. Bomze assured us that all complaints would be satisfactorily adjusted. Nevertheless, the shippers cannot be blamed for feeling apprehensive about their checks. Mr. Bomze explained the situation as being due to a "rubber check" which he received from a large egg buyer. He deposited this check and drew his checks against it with the consequences described by our subscriber. This indicates that Bomze's credit is evidently rather limited.

Once again we urge the readers of the Service Bureau to use the utmost caution in shipping eggs to dealers in New York or other cities. If you are unacquainted with the man you are doing business with, write us. We will endeavor to give you the most reliable of credit reports available to the trade and send a list of dealers licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Nursing Requires Practical Experience

INCLUDED in the great many inquiries we have had about correspondence schools, have been several relative to schools of nursing. Reports from the most reliable medical authorities indicate that it is practically impossible for any school to give adequate instruction by mail or to satisfactorily prepare the student for the work. The Service Bureau has always maintained that the student, especially the raw recruit, invariably finds the course too difficult to comprehend. Correspondence courses may be good to fortify those who already have had some previous practical experience. However to the previously uninstructed, these courses usually rival the well-known Chinese puzzles.

Frequently, of late the inquiries we have had come from those who have not already signed a contract. Most of the appeals for assistance has previously come after an iron-bound contract had been signed. It is always well, before signing one of these contracts for the prospective student to thoroughly comprehend all of the details involved, thereby avoiding later regrets.

Candy for Bait

ANOTHER homework scheme has come to our attention during the past few weeks which is being employed by a firm in New York City, this time using homemade candy as the lure. The company writes a very friendly letter praising the ability of the receiver of the letter as a maker of homemade candies. The company also claims to have a special outlet or trade for homemade candy, promising prices at "up to a dollar". Of course, the reader of the letter is supposed to jump hurriedly over the words "up to". Toward the end however the real purport of the letter comes forth when it is suggested that a dollar be sent for a book of recipes for making candy. It is said that this book of recipes is worth far less than a dollar.

Once again we warn the readers of this page to use the utmost caution in responding to the appeals of these "homework specialists".

Chicken Thief Found Guilty in South Jersey

Imprisonment Delayed Pending Review by Supreme Court

Alex Barazosky, an alleged leader of a gang of chicken thieves, has been sentenced to three years in State Prison by Judge Henry Bert Ware in the Salem County Court. Barazosky's counsel immediately made an appeal which delayed the prisoner being taken to Trenton thereby shattering the belief that the case, one of the most sensational chicken thief cases ever held in the County Court had come to an end. Sheriff Robinson was prepared to take Barazosky to state prison but the action of the attorney delayed this.

Barazosky was convicted of the alleged stealing of over 100 chickens from the farm of Walter Hewitt of Pilesgrove township. His arrest and conviction was affected through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrison, Walter Hewitt and members of the South Jersey Poultrymen's Association. When the Supreme Court has completed a review of this case, further details will be announced in the columns of American Agriculturist. If Barazosky eventually goes to jail the winners of the A. A. award will be announced.

Promptness Appreciated

Waterloo, N. Y., May 9, 1927

I thank you very much for the check for forty dollars and for the trouble you have taken concerning this clain. I also thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for their promptness in paying claims.

I have not as yet fully recovered from my misfortune; but I can and will gladly recommend the insurance to all subscribers and friends.

ANTON RUHNAU.

* * *

Unadilla, N. Y., April 26, 1927

Received the check for $100 *yesterday and was very much pleased. Many thanks to you. Will say I will always speak in praise of the North American Accident Insurance Company. It is a big help to me.*

My arm and shoulder are far from being well, but are getting better all the while.

STANLEY W. MILLER.

* * *

Rome, N. Y., May 9, 1927

I wish to thank you for the check for $50.00 which I received today. It will go a long way toward helping pay expenses. My arm has been gaining rapidly for the past week and I am now able to attend to most of my duties.

IDA J. WARD.

* * *

Towanda, Pa., April 22, 1927.

I appreciate very much the check I received today of $130 *from the North American Accident Insurance Company. I think it a wonderful protection for* $1.00.

AUSTIN R. MILLER.

* * *

Yorktown Heights, N. Y.
April 29, 1927

Received check tonight for $54.28, insurance for my accident. I am well satisfied with the amount, and the prompt settlement. My foot is a little sore and swells a little nights, but I am at work again.

I think the accidental insurance is all right and thank you for prompt settlement.

LEWIS W. MEAD.

Do Not Buy Real Estate on Paper

Last winter I purchased a lot in a subdivision at Muscle Shoals from the Associated City Builders of Albany. Could you give me some information about the concern and their property? Their present name is the Southern Development.

THE Associated City Builders is also said to be operating under the name of the National City Builders. It is reported that a Mr. A. H. Helmuth and Helen M. Schermerhorn have been operating this company and have been in the real estate business in Albany for several years. It is said that the Attorney General's office has frequently investigated the concern. Recently it is said that Mrs. Schermerhorn is operating the Southern Development Company alone, having severed connections with Mr. Helmuth.

It is particularly risky to buy real estate without first seeing it and thoroughly investigating it. The Service Bureau has always urged its readers who contemplate a real estate purchase, to thoroughly investigate all of the details of the property, to see it personally, to delve into all the details before entering into a contract.

Childs' Restaurants Not Sold

We have been informed that the Standard Oil Co. has bought stock in the Childs Restaurants, to the extent of having a controlling interest in the company. The Rockdale Co. here at Rockdale, N. Y., sells their milk to the Childs Restaurant, and the farmers in that community are very much interested.

THERE is no foundation for such a rumor, according to C. J. Wimple, treasurer of the Childs Co. The story has been revived many times during the past twenty or more years and at no time was there any truth in such a report," writes Mr. Wimple. "While we do not exactly understand why the farmers in the vicinity of Rockdale are concerned at the suggestion, we are pleased to advise them through you that there has been no change whatever in the management or control of the company."

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 12)

locked for safety in the Company treasure-chest, I'll give you a chance to save your worthless lives....

"Listen carefully now. Creep back and wake your brother, St. André, Maris and Cordier, and tell them to get up and steal silently from the room with their rifles ....I shall be at the door with that revolver and I'll shoot anybody—on the first movement that I don't like....Go!...."

I saluted and turned about.

So the hour had come! And Lejaune was about to act! Moreover he was going to act on Bolidar's information that Michael, Maris, St. André, Cordier, and I had refused to join the mutineers, and so belonged to neither party. He was going to make us five loyal soldiers the executioners of the rebels.

He had a perfect right to order us to seize any mutineer and to shoot the man if he resisted arrest. Also it was our plain duty to obey him....

"Make a sound—or a false move, and you'll be the first that dies—the first of many, I hope," growled Lejaune, as I crept down the passage between thick mud walls, and I felt the muzzle of his revolver jabbed into the small of my back.

The blood surged to my head, and I all but sprang round. One second's space of time for a drive at the point of his jaw—and I asked no more time.

(To Be Continued)

UNADILLA

the most convenient silo made

Instead of laboriously *pitching* tons of silage out over your head twice a day for seven or eight months every year, *push* it out the *Unadilla* way!

Air tight, water tight, frost repellent doors that just *can't* freeze or stick—give a continuous opening at the level of the silage.

The money you put in a Unadilla is insurance of good silage, well kept and the greatest degree of convenience found in any silo made.

Write for prices and big illustrated catalog. Worth-while discounts allowed on early shipment, cash orders.

Makers of sturdy storage tanks, vats and water tubs—ask for literature regarding this Unadilla line.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

The Iroquois Confederacy

(*Continued from page 14*)

an unmitigated misfortune. A Freneh writer who lived among them estimated their number at 70,000—doubtless very much too high. It is eertain that the Senecas were by far the most powerful tribe. There is the interesting story of how this tribe once took a census by having each member drop one kernel of white corn into a corn husk basket and it was filled. Unfortunately we know neither the size of the basket nor the kernels. Surely no man knew the Iroquois better than Sir William Johnson and in his day when doubtless the Confederacy had passed its zenith he estimated their total number at hardly more than ten thousand—a most insignificant people to occupy the whole heart of the Empire State.

Genius for Law and Order

The Iroquois have well been called the "Romans of the Western World". They seem in a wonderful way to have possessed the Roman genius both for law and order and for war. Their Legislatures—the tribal or Confederacy councils—were held with all the ceremony and dignity of any modern parliament. When a Great Council Fire was called at the Long House at Onondaga, the Capitol, swift runners carried the call to every village of the League and the Sachems—of the Confederaey eaeh bearing a bundle of fagots for the Council Fire. If it was a council for peace they brought white cedar fagots but if for war, then fagots of red eedar. Then the fire having been kindled with all due form and ritual the Sachems sat in a circle around it while behind each Sachem stood his aid or deputy. Thus with elaborate form and ritual these dusky Senators determined the policy of the Confederaey. To the Indian mind the making of treaties and the holding of councils was a solemn and noteworthy event in which many must have a part. Thus at the last general eonferenee ever held between the United States and the Confederacy which meeting took place at Canandaigua in 1791, the resulting treaty was signed for the Iroquois by more than fifty Sachems and Chiefs while only one man, Commissioner Timothy Pickering, set his signature upon it in behalf of our Government.

But the Iroquois were not only grave debators and polished orators but they were swift and terrible warriors who made themselves known and feared literally for a thousand miles. Their home territory was within New York State but their overlordship was recognized and their writs ran from Montreal to the Carolinas and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Tennessee river. Not even the rigors of midwinter interfered with the swift dispateh of their war parties and in their day no other Indians might stand before them. Thus an early writer of New England very quaintly deseribes how the mere name of Mohawk would strike terror to the breast of the Indians of his country saying that if only a single Indian of that tribe was seen the cry of "A Mohawk, A Mohawk resounds from hill to hill and our Indians fly like Sheep before Wolves nor dare they make any resistance no matter how great the odds in their favor".

A Socialistic League

The economie strueture of the League was Socialistic. Property in our sense of the term the Indian never knew. The tribe was the owner of everything exeept what he could carry with him. The mat on which he slept, his weapons, his pipe and his ornaments and his kettle—there were reeognized as his personal possessions and they were buried with him at the last.

The Iroquois ideas of marriage were at best very primitive and their unions or matings had little of permanency or sanctity. The fact that descent was invariably traced through the female instead of the male line is the most significant commentary upon the transitory character of their relations. Still, polygamy rarely prevailed unless in the case of some great Chief.

The Iroquois exhibited a good deal of ability to adopt the white man's material civilization. Before contact with the European they had no iron and only a very little hammered eopper ware but cast iron kettle soon became the most eherished of Indian possessions. This was true also of the metal tomahawk and the knife. So too, they quickly availed themselves of fire arms and became skillful in their use.

Trained around the broad reaches of the Finger Lakes and using the rivers as highways they were aeeomplished and fearless sailors. The large white birch (canoe birch) was not commonly native to their territory so they made themselves canoes from the bark of the red elm. They also constructed large dug outs from pine using fire and scrapers to gouge out the hull.

Firewater—The Indians' Enemy

There is no question but that if the White Man had always been just as generous the Indian would have met him with equal courtesy, and the two might have lived on terms of mutual regard and friendship. As a matter of fact, the Dutch during their oeeupaney had almost no trouble with their red neighbors. Later the English tried to use them against the French and this lighted the fires which have made so many lurid ineidents in our early history. The white man's vices and diseases and Fire Water was in the beginning at least mightier than his arms. Alcohol had for the Indian (as it has for all primitive peoples) a fatal faseination which he could not resist although their wisest chiefs protested in vain against it.

In one respect the Iroquois had fared better than many Indian people. Scores of tribes have disappeared and left absolutely not a trace behind but there still remain on the Reservations of our state about 7000 Indians and an even greater number in Canada whither so many emigrated following the Revolution. Probably there still survive some 15,000 of this onee dauntless raee.

They Kept Treaties

The precise legal status of our New York state Indians is a sort of twilight zone. They are not citizens of our state. If you question them they will tell you proudly that they are a free and independent Nation. In the Civil War and again in the World War they served in considerable numbers but as volunteers and not draftees. To a most surprising extent they still retain their ancient eustoms and their tribal organizations. Out at Iroquois in Erie County the state has established the Thomas Indian School where the Indian children of the state may receive educational advantages on a par with those offered to any class of our eitizens. I feel that today our state is making every effort to deal generously with these original Americans. It is a grave question among the Indians best friends if we have as yet adopted the wisest policy toward our wards.

It will always be an interesting and unanswerable question as to what might have happened if the white man had never come. Is it possible that the Iroquois culture of central New York—admittedly the most promising development anywhere north of Mexico—might have continued and eventually developed into an advanced Indian civilization.

So the Iroquois survives—an interesting and pathetie figure in the story of our American life. Whatever their faults—and they were many—at least this is true. Better than most white people he kept his plighted faith and he believed that a treaty was something more than a "serap of paper" and in a way they perished for this ideal. It is a melancholy reflection that the last time they ever gathered their warriors together and went on the war path, it was in a quarrel surely not of their own seeking and they dashed themselves to pieees in the effort to keep unbroken the Covenant Chain which they had made with the Great White Chief who ruled from a Long House beyond the sea.

The famous Goodyear Pathfinder. Car owners have already bought nearly 5,000,000 of these lower-priced, standard quality Goodyears.

Not in any catalogue

One of the biggest safeguards of low-cost tire mileage is not to be found in any catalogue.

That is the helpful *service* performed for you by the local Goodyear dealer.

He doesn't merely sell you a Goodyear Tire and let it go at that. He sees that you get the right size and type; he mounts it on the rim; he fills it with air.

This is worthwhile service, saving you effort and time; but his biggest contribution comes *after* the sale.

As long as that Goodyear Tire is in use he helps you give it the care it should have in order to deliver the best results.

This money-saving service is available in your home town, as part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: *to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products,* and *to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.*

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced Goodyear standard quality Pathfinder

Goodyear Means Good Wear

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JUNE 11, 1927

Farming in Old Ice Houses

How Mushroom Growing Has Replaced the Hudson Valley Ice Harvest

By A. C. LESCARBOURA

FOR almost a century there flourished a great industry along the Hudson River of New York State, namely, the natural ice industry. The intense cold of the long winters, together with the vast expanse of fresh water extending from Poughkeepsie to Albany, resulted in a yearly croop of 5,000,000 tons of natural ice. To store this winter crop for the demands of summer, there were some one hundred ice houses scattered along the banks and islands of the river. And many a village and hamlet and farming community looked forward to the ice harvest of winter as a very necessary part of the yearly income.

But times change. Even climate, perhaps, undergoes a transformation. At any rate, it seems that winters along the Hudson River are no longer as cold as formerly. At least, the water does not get as cold as it has in winters of past decades; and this is quite logical, for with the steady growth of cities and villages along the river, together with vast industrial developments, more and more sewage and waste have found their way into the stream, with subsequent pollution and slight heating.

Beginning about twenty years ago, the natural ice industry started to decline. The warmer winters, the polluted condition of the Hudson River water, the growth of the artificial ice industry in the cities, and other adverse factors, made it evident that natural ice was no longer necessary or wanted in the former markets now provided with h y g e i a ice plants close at hand. By 1917 the natural ice industry was almost at a standstill. Realizing that the natural ice industry was definitely passing out of the picture, the leading ice company, already well embarked in artificial ice production, began the huge task of liquidating its entire natural ice harvesting and storage equipment.

The old ice houses seemed of little use for anything else but old lumber. Fortunately, much of the lumber was in fair condition, especially the boards under the roofing and the boards of the "loft" or floor of the attic or garret. With new lumber selling at high prices and with a building boom calling for vast quantities of lumber, this salvaged material found a ready market. Even with the extensive work of wrecking the old ice houses, the ice company in question made a fair profit on its liquidating operations.

Temperature Control Necessary

Then a group of business men conceived the idea of cultivating mushrooms in the abandoned ice houses, for despite the tearing down of many of them, there were still some three score or more, dotting the upper reaches of the Hudson River. These men purchased an old ice house at a cost of $15,000, and set to work converting it into a mushroom plant by the simple expedient of building shelving or tiers in each room for the mushroom beds.

Now it so happens that an abandoned ice house is just about right for mushroom cultivation. Such a building, first of all, is in reality a vast ice box, with fair insulation against the heat and the cold of outdoors. Properly constructed, some of these old ice houses have double and even triple walls, with air spaces and spaces filled with sawdust, while the loft or garret above is usually filled with a layer of salt hay as added protection against the heat of the sun falling on the broad roof.

Temperature control, after all, is the cardinal feature in mushroom cultivation. A uniform temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees must be maintained for best results. A higher temperature causes the growing mushrooms to perish and, if sufficiently high for a protracted period, causes the mushroom bed itself to be ruined as regards any further crops. A lower temperature, contrariwise, merely stops the growth but does no permanent harm to the beds themselves. Below freezing, the growing mushrooms are frost-bitten and die, but the beds themselves, while lying dormant, actually gather strength for a still better crop with the advent of the proper growing temperature. By means of artificial cooling or natural ice, the temperature of the ice house can be fairly well maintained at 55 or so during normal w a r m weather outdoors, while with steam pipes the ice house can be kept warm with freezing weather outdoors.

And so the efforts of the pioneer Hudson River mushroom growers were sufficiently successful for the news spread far and wide. Soon others were attracted to the scene. Some were experienced mushroom g r o w e r s, who had plied their art or trade or whatever mushroom cultivation

Continued on page 6

A mushroom bank in an old icehouse near Athens, Greene Co., N. Y. Note the miner's lamps on the hats of the workers. Mushroom growing, unlike any other farm industry, is carried on in absolute darkness, and where temperature and humidity can be controlled.

Socony "Help" is Sturdy Help

YOU need strong help on the farm. Socony Motor Oil furnishes "sturdy help" all through the year.

It is both *cohesive* and *adhesive*. It clings to itself and to the cylinder walls, thus protecting them from friction. It retains its body. It will not thin out easily under heat and pressure. It prevents excessive crankcase dilution.

That is why Socony Motor Oil is best for internal combustion engines.

Note the RIGHT grade of Socony for your tractor on the chart below. For your truck or pleasure car see the Socony Lubrication Chart at your dealer's.

Your dealer will also be glad to quote you prices on Socony Motor Oil in 5-gallon cans with tilting crates, 30 and 50-gallon drums with faucet. Mighty handy on the farm.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

LUBRICATION CHART

SOCONY MOTOR OIL

TRACTOR'S NAME	1927 Summer	1927 Winter	1926 Summer	1926 Winter
Allis-Chalmers 15-25 & 20-35	EH	H	EH	H
Allwork	EH	H	EH	H
Aro	M	M	M	M
Averal	EH	H	—	—
Bailor	M	M	—	—
Bates (Steele Mule)	H	M	H	M
Beeman	M	M	M	M
Bolens	M	LM	M	LM
Case 22-40, 25-45 & 40-72	EH	H	EH	H
Case (All Others)	H	H	H	H
Caterpillar	EH	H	EH	H
Centaur	M	LM	M	LM
Cletrac	H	H	H	H
Eagle	H	H	H	H
E-B	—	—	H	H
Fageol	—	—	H	M
Federal	M	LM	M	LM
Fitch (Four Drive)	EH	H	EH	H
Fordson	H	M	H	M
Frick (Except 12-20)	—	—	EH	H
Gray	H	M	H	M
Hart-Parr	EH	H	EH	H
Heider-Rock Island (Cultivator)	M	M	M	M
Heider-Rock Island (All Others)	H	M	H	M
Huber	H	M	H	M
Imperial	EH	H	EH	H
John Deere	EH	H	EH	H
J. T.	EH	H	EH	H
Kinkade	M	M	M	M
Lauson	EH	H	EH	H
LaCross	EH	H	—	—
Little Giant (B)	H	M	H	M
McCormick-Deering	H	M	H	M
Mead-Morrison	EH	H	EH	H
Minneapolis	EH	H	EH	H
Monarch	H	H	H	H
Nichols-Shepard	EH	H	EH	H
Nilson-Jr.	H	M	H	M
Oil Pull	EH	H	EH	H
Pioneer	EH	H	EH	H
Red E	H	M	H	M
Russel	—	—	EH	H
Shaw	M	LM	M	LM
Sprywheel	LM	LM	LM	LM
Standard	M	M	M	M
Tioga	—	—	H	M
Topp-Stewart	H	M	H	M
Toro	M	M	M	M
Townsend	EH	H	EH	H
Traylor	M	M	M	M
Twin City	EH	H	EH	H
Utilitor	M	M	M	M
Wallis	H	M	H	M
Wetmore	H	M	H	M
Wizard (4-Pull) (20-35)	EH	H	EH	H
Wizard (4 Pull) (All Others)	H	M	H	M
Wisconsin	—	—	EH	H
Yuba	H	H	H	H

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MOTOR OIL

for Tractors, Trucks, Pleasure Cars, Motor Boats, etc.

Let's Boost New York Apples

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

IT isn't safe to say too much about the weather, especially in notes that will be read a week after they are written. Before readers read the nice things said about the weather man two weeks ago he had misbehaved again and let loose heavy rains for several days which have caused water to stand on the land and delayed all operations. Practically no work has been done on the land this week. Even plowing is at a standstill. Almost no corn planting has been done yet—a few farmers in fact haven't their corn ground plowed. Corn will get off to a late start. How the meadows and grain have grown, though, in the rainy period!

M. C. BURRITT.

Fortunately it was time for the third or calyx spray and most apple growers have been busy with it most of the week when it didn't rain. The second control spray for pear psylla also came due and has been applied. So we have spent a good part of the week atop the spray tank, where we have had opportunity to look over a fine prospect for fruit and to indulge in some reflections on the apple industry. It looks now like a good apple year for Western New York and heaven knows if this region ever needed it, it is right now. In thirty years, I have never known apple growers to feel so poor. The Virginias and that general section which is our strongest competitor apparently have a very light crop, as has our own interior section. The Northwest's crop is hardly as large as average, but this region along Lake Ontario promises a good, though not its biggest, yield.

The one thing that is essential for a profitable year is well grown, well packed fruit. Good fruit growers—and there are lots of them—know that. But the mass of growers, together with those dealers who will buy and ship their fruit, may greatly injure our market opportunity by offering quantities of poorly grown, poorly packed fruit. We made excellent progress last year toward putting on the market a better package of fruit and it met with good response. So many people have been decrying the quality of New York fruit in an effort to improve it, that they forget this progress and that there are quantities of fine quality New York fruit grown. The effort to improve our pack of fruit is commendable but we ought to confine our efforts at home where they will do real good rather than precede our goods to market with the news that bum apples are coming. I think that this now popular pastime of running down our own apples in public should cease and be replaced by that more effective form of advertising which tells of the good qualities of our fruit.

Criticism Over-done

No doubt many fruit growers have deserved the criticism. Many have not. There is little doubt either that criticism has been over done. The consumer might well believe from what he reads that Western New York apples are poured into barrels in such a unique way that the poor apples are in the middle and the good ones on top. When I think of this, as day after day I put expensive spray on my trees, when I remember the money I have spent and the apples I have discarded and sent to dryhouse and cidermill in an effort to give the consumer a good product, I get pretty hot under the collar. I know that many growers feel the same way. The knocking has gone too far. It is time to call a halt and to talk more about the good fruit we grow, its superior flavor, and the better packs. Let's give the public all the facts, favorable as well as unfavorable. It is not too late to correct the unfavorable background the knockers have created.

Take the export market for instance. Even our own editor has fallen into the error (in the April 30th issue) of announcing that our export apples got a black eye in Europe this past season. What are the facts? More American, more New York apples were exported to Europe last year than ever before. This past season we sent over five million barrels, two million more than the year before and 7,500,00 boxes or 2,500,000 more than the previous season. This is an increase of 66% in barrels against 50% increase in boxes. New York shared in the increased barreled shipments. Numerous auction catalogues are available showing that our apples held their own in both British and Continental markets in com-

(*Continued on page* 10)

A. A. Information Contest

INTEREST is certainly increasing in this contest. It is keeping our staff busy looking over the answers that come in. Many of the letters commend the good sense of the questions. We do not make you search a long time for something that is not worth while after you find it.

A new set of questions will be given each week, the answers of which have appeared in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. For the most accurate answers we will award each week prizes of $3, $2 and $1. The rules are very simple.

1—You must state the page and the issue of American Agriculturist in which you found the answer.

2—Answers must be brief.

3—Answers will be judged in order of the time they are received at this office. They should be addressed to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

4—If two sets of answers worthy of prizes and of equal merit are received at the same time, the same prize will be awarded to each.

5—Each contest will close just one week following the date of issue in which the questions are found. The names of the prize winners and the answers will be printed in the third issue following the date in which the questions appeared. For example, the answers to the questions appearing in this issue of June 11 must be in the American Agriculturist office on or before June 18, and the prize winners and answers will be printed in the issue of July 2.

6—The same prize will never be awarded to the same person a second time. For example, a first prize winner can never win a first prize again, but he might be awarded second or third prize.

Here is the fifth set of questions. Remember that the answers can be found in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and you must state the answer briefly together with the date of issue and page where you found the answers.

1. What was the estimated Indian population of the United States at the coming of the white man? Which Indian group was the most intelligent?

2. What is necessary in order to get AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST protection against chicken thieves?

3. Which issue during the month of May had the most baby chick advertisements, not counting classified advertisements.

4. How would you refinish old walnut furniture? Answer briefly.

5. What was the total indemnities paid AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers for accident insurance during April? How many claims were paid during April? What is the grand total of indemnities paid to date?

6. Who was Lajeune?

7. Where were potatoes being dug in the middle of May?

8. Name five preventatives and cures for ricketts. What percentage of children are afflicted to some extent at least with ricketts?

9. State briefly the directions for repairing an old roof.

10. Name a contest in which AMER-

(*Continued on page* 20)

Building Up an Unproductive Farm

A Bradford County Farmer Who Taught School to Buy Fertilizer

IT would seem like a discouraging proposition to most people to teach district school for $26 a month and to spend the money for fertilizer in an attempt to build up an unproductive farm to a point where it could be operated at a profit.

In telling of this experience James Eastman of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, said, "As I look back now I often wonder what made me stick. My brother and I bought the farm in about 1895. It had been rented for a number of years and then the hay had been cut on shares until there was practically nothing to cut. We knew when we bought it that it was badly run down but figured that by using commercial fertilizer we could grow potatoes and buckwheat and green manure crops, if we could get anything to grow, until we could build it up so that it would be productive.

"Mrs. Eastman and I were married in 1899 and at that time I bought out my brothers interest in the farm. I taught school for eight years before we were married. We owned the farm three of those years and during that time we had practically no return from the farm. We had from 600 to 900 bushels of potatoes for a few years but had to sell a lot of them as low as 10 to 15 cents a bushel. We had fairly good crops of buckwheat but had to sell most of it from 66 to 70 cents a hundredweight."

"I did not know as much about buying fertilizer then as I do now", said Mr. Eastman. "Since that time we have also found that lime was one of the big things lacking. We can see the results.

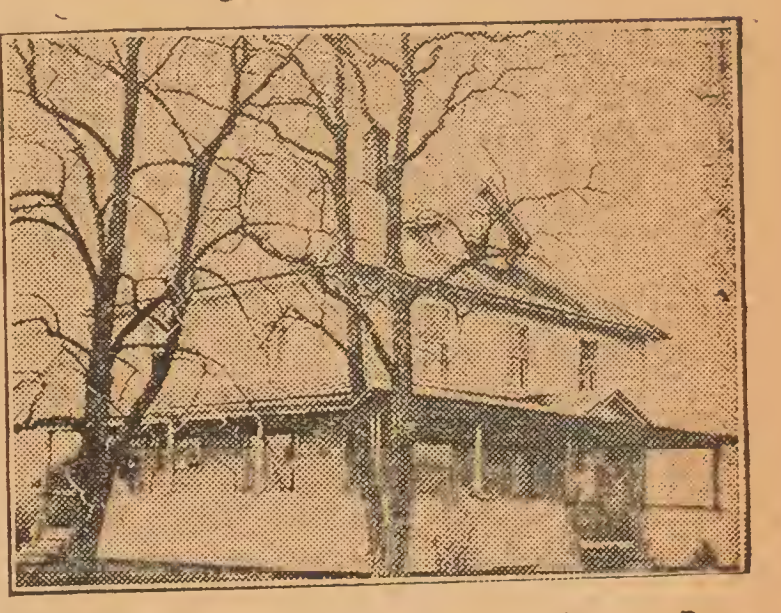
About five years ago Mr. Eastman stopped growing potatoes because he felt that the soil was not particularly well suited for this crop and that it was not good business to buy a lot of machinery to grow a few acres of potatoes. At present they do not even grow potatoes for their own use.

"When we were married and moved down to the farm we bought one cow and in a few years we increased the number to five or six. We also had a few hens, probably fifty or seventy-five, and it was not long before we could see that they were helping out a lot with the income. We bought the first incubator in 1906 and gradually increased the size of the flock. We now have four small incubators with a capacity of twelve hundred eggs.

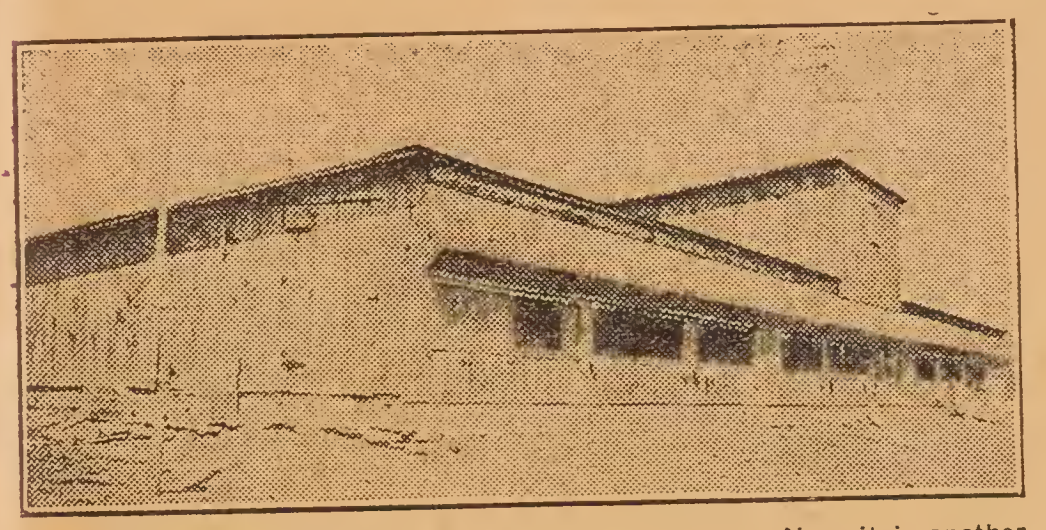
"Our boys, Wesley and Gerald went to Pennsylvania State College. Gerald came back after he had graduated five years ago and now has practically entire charge of the poultry. We are keeping about one thousand laying hens and last year the average egg production per hen was one hundred ninety-six eggs. Wesley accepted a position as Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of City College, New York, and studied at Columbia for his Master's Degree and is at present married and teaching school in Pawling, N. Y. He plans to come home to help Gerald with the work and Mrs. Eastman and I have to plan a vacation this summer."

Mr. Eastman's dairy herd now consists of eight pure bred Holsteins, the milk going to the Potterville creamery which is a farmers' cooperative association. The skim milk is brought home and fed to the hens. The first venture in pure breds was made in 1912 when two pure bred Holsteins were purchased. The herd has been T. B. tested for a number of

(*Continued on page 12*)



The home of James Eastman and family near Rome, Bradford Co., Pa.



Mr. Eastman built this henhouse several years ago. Near it is another approximately the same size.

Milk Program Committee Recommends Conference Board

A Practical Suggestion in a Milk Marketing Plan

By L. N. FULLER

A MILK producers conference board patterned after the plan advocated by Morgan B. Garlock, president of the Eastern States Milk Producers Association will be recommended to a meeting of the dairymen's delegates to be held in Utica, June 27, by the milk producers program committee on unified organization. From that meeting will come a plan which will be submitted to the dairymen of the entire New York milk shed, regardless of affiliation with existing organizations.

Briefly and without going into details, the plan provides for a conference board that will have for its purpose the consideration and acting upon all matters pertaining to the producing end of the dairy industry in the New York milk shed. Among other things, it is said, the plan provides for action by the board to assure the proper price of milk to the farmers. Cost of maintaining the organization will be levied against the member organizations according to the number of delegates they will have sitting in the conference board. The member organizations under the plan would be the Sheffield Farms Producers Association, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., the Unity Dairymen's Co-operative Association and such other producers' organizations that might desire membership.

In adopting a conference board type of organization the program committee has selected an organization structure that meets the desires, not only of the Garlock group but also of the Sheffield organization. It is understood that the plan is contrary to the one favored by most Northern New York farmers.

The conference board plan was adopted by a unanimous vote but not until there was a bitter discussion and debate. There was sharp disagreement, but those who opposed the plan were finally won over so that there could be a united front.

If this plan goes through it will be the greatest thing that has even happened to the dairymen of New York state.

Since January, 1926, a movement tending toward a unification of the producing end of the milk industry has been going on. There have been and there still are several groups of producers. Each has a common aim—to insure a proper price for milk, but there was a wide divergence of opinion as to the proper way to bring it about. All realized the menace of the western milk invasion and it was the threat of this invasion which resulted in a series of meetings designed to unite the opposing factions. The producers began to realize that nothing could be accomplished as long as they worked independently. They realized that they had a common danger and that in union there was strength.

By a series of meetings the dairymen learned that their problems were similar and that the differences in method were not so great that they could not be surmounted. They learned that these conditions could not be corrected by individual action.

So the milk producers' committee was formed and this committee has been holding frequent meetings in an effort to bring about some sort of a unified program. It was agreed that duplication of plants is a big burden, that there is a duplication in hauls which constitutes a waste and that equalization of production is a necessity.

The last meeting of the program committee was held in Utica on May

(*Continued on page 9*)

Progress At Last

FOR years the dairymen of the New York milk shed have been trying to get together. Meeting after meeting and conference after conference have been held and the debates and discussions have been long and bitter. Each meeting has led to a little better understanding of the situation and has shown each conflicting interest the absolute necessity of all individuals and organizations coming together in some way on this marketing problem if the market was to be saved for Eastern dairymen.

The Milk Producers' Program Committee, which was appointed several months ago at a big mass meeting at Utica, has held many conferences, has brought before it nearly every one in the East who had any specific knowledge regarding the milk marketing problem, and from all of this study this Committee has gathered more facts and more real knowledge of what the dairy marketing situation is than has ever been assembled before. It was hoped by the dairymen of Northern New York that the Committee would be able to recommend "one big organization" which every dairyman in the milk shed would join. But this plan the Committee found impracticable and impossible at the present time, and, as announced and explained on this page, the Committee has suggested instead a Milk Conference Board to be representative of the different producers' milk marketing organizations in the New York milk shed.

We hope that this plan will be accepted, for while it is not ideal, yet it is a big step in progress toward better marketing of milk in this territory. It was expected by the Milk Program Committee not to release this plan to the public until another big meeting of dairymen to be held in Utica on June 27, but the secret leaked out and as the plan has already been printed in newspapers in Northern New York, we are passing it on at this time so that all dairymen may have it and can be thinking it over. —The Editors.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Thought For the Week

Lord—let me learn to face each day
With calmness, be it bright or gray—
If skies are blue, let my heart sing
And courage to the dark hours bring—
And Lord, this too
I ask of You
May sad hearts bring their griefs to me
And comfort gain and sympathy—
Make me a neighbor, helpful, kind
And may each fellow creature find
In me a friend
Dear Lord—Amen.

—ROBERTA SYMMES, *"A Daily Prayer"*

* * *

WE would like to say something about the weather during May but the English language is not strong enough. Pastures, meadows and winter wheat are looking good but—well, may be we had better stop right here.

* * *

THERE seems to be a feeling among those who are studying the farm situation that better times for agriculture are on the way. It is the history of economics that periods of depression in any industry are always followed by periods of prosperity. The last several years farmers have been through what may well be called an agricultural panic. Farm prices have been at the bottom of the depression. It is time now for the pendulum to begin its upward swing, and with several farm products, particularly with dairy products, better times are already here.

* * *

"HOW'd you come by that black eye, Joe?" "That old brindle cow had a way of flickin' her tail in my face, so I tied a brick to it!"

* * *

AN arm protruding from the car ahead means that the driver is:

1. Knocking ashes off a cigarette.
2. Going to turn to the left.
3. Telling a small boy to shut up, he won't buy any red pop.
4. Going to turn to the right.
5. Pointing out a scenic spot.
6. Going to back up.
7. Feeling for rain.
8. Telling his wife, yes, he's sure the kitchen door is locked.
9. Saluting a passing motorist or going to stop.—Gerald Cosgrove in Life.

* * *

A MANLESS tractor controlled by an electric device plowed a field successfully recently before a crowd of farmers, professors and business men. Unguided by human hand, except when the first furrow was plowed to make a guide row, the machine plowed a twenty-acre field on the College of Agriculture farm of the University of Nebraska. With all of the progress that has been made with modern machinery, the future farmer will look back and know that we of this generation have only scratched the surface. It is perfectly possible that fifty years from now the up-to-date farmer will guide many of his field operations by electric and wireless control with very little of the tiresome hand work that made the farming of our fathers a life of drudgery.

Good Work

A NATIONWIDE campaign is under way to raise a four million dollar national advertising fund to carry on a four-year advertising program for the apple industry in the United States. The campaign is under the auspices of "Apples For Health, Inc." Paul C. Stark, President of this organization composed of members from among all those interested in the welfare of the apple industry, states that this campaign is for the entire apple industry without any favoritism as to varieties, brands, grades or localities.

"Every new apple eater gained in this manner," says Mr. Stark, "helps the entire industry. Every new dealer who is induced to handle and push apples is an asset to every grower. Every carload of apples sold reduces the total supply and makes the rest more valuable. In twenty years the California orange growers have increased their sales from $12,000,000 to $75,000,000 annually. In ten years the raisin growers have increased their sales from 70,000 to 200,000 tons each year. These are only two of over thirty similar examples that might be quoted, where growers or producers have built up their industry by well conducted advertising and merchandising methods."

As an illustration of the great need of a movement of this kind, consider the fact that the per capita consumption of apples in the United States in 1925 was only 62 pounds as compared to 149 pounds thirty years ago. This statement shows in a nutshell what ails the apple industry, and it is only by using the same business methods that are used by the sales forces representing other fruits that the apple producers and dealers can hope to regain their share of the market.

The Day of Machinery

RECENTLY it was our privilege to spend several hours in two of the three largest manufactories of their kind in the world, one a great packing plant and the other a manufactory of a well known dairy feed. Of all the interesting things to see, the one which impressed us most in both of these big plants was the way in which machinery has taken the place of men. In the packing plant there are of course still many jobs that have to be done by hand, yet seldom a week goes by that some new machine is not installed that replaces several laborers. We saw a machine, for instance, that had just been installed, operated by two persons, that took the place of fifteen women. In the feed mill trainloads of ingredients are brought in, unloaded, mixed into the finished product, and shipped out again in a plant so large that it took us several hours to walk through it but with machinery so well organized that only ninety men were required to handle a product that is well known in every dairy community in the United States.

As we saw these complicated and ingenious machines at work, we realized that farming operations too must more and more be done by machinery. Of course, farm work is not so uniform or so standard as factory work so that it is more difficult to invent practical farm machinery, but sooner or later we must come to it. Land which is not adaptable to the use of machinery must go back to the woods, for the day of hand labor both in factory and on farm is disappearing, and no farmer can hope with hand labor to compete with the farmer who uses power and machinery.

When Increased Production Will Pay

IT sounds strange to be urging dairymen to increase milk production when it is well known that the greatest marketing problem in every line of farm business is the surplus. As a matter of fact, however, planning to increase the milk production in the New York milk shed during the short periods is good business and we hope that dairymen will respond well to the suggestion. Representatives of milk producers have promised Commissioner Harris that the producers in this milk shed can give the city all of the milk it wants if he will give them the chance. The Commissioner has responded by promising not to go outside of the milk shed for milk as long as the city gets an adequate supply. He has also suggested to the dealers that the best way to get enough milk is to pay for it during the short periods. We would not urge dairymen to increase their supply unless we thought it was going to pay them to do so, but it would seem now that such increase will pay, not only financially but in helping to keep the milk shed from being extended to admit western milk.

The question is not one of over-production so much as it is increased production at the right time, that is, during the periods of shortage in the latter part of the summer and in the late fall and early winter, when the milk supply ordinarily falls off. To get this increased supply, farmers must plan ahead. It is a good plan to sow green crops for feeding when pastures become short. These may include oats and peas or buckwheat, millets and plenty of corn to cut green. Another good practice is to cut hay early so that it may contain a high protein content and be more palatable, and of course the chief way to increase production is to start feeding grain early and to continue intelligent feeding as long as the cow responds to it on a paying basis.

Eastman's Chestnuts

I GET a lot of fun out of the way different people take these chestnuts. It is certainly interesting to see how the sense of humor is different in every individual. Two people will read the same joke; one will roar at it, and the other think it absolutely foolish.

The other night I sat beside a man at a banquet in Chicago. He told me how much he enjoyed reading the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and then said: "How in the world do you dare to afflict the helpless public with those terrible chestnuts of yours? I think they are atrocious!" The very next day another man in Toledo who said that he would not miss one of those chestnuts for anything. So there you are. My only excuse is that hundreds of our folks tell me that they like them, and those who do not, don't have to read them.

As this is the time of brides and bridegrooms, it may be well for some of you to give consideration to the following:

The widower had just taken his fourth wife and was showing her round the village. Among the places visited was the churchyard, and the bride paused before a very elaborate tombstone that had been erected by the bridegroom. Being a little near-sighted, she asked him to read the inscriptions and in reverent tones he read:

"Here lies Susan, beloved wife of John Smith, and Jane, beloved wife of John Smith, and Mary, beloved wife of John Smith."

He paused abruptly and the bride, leaning forward to see the bottom line, read to her horror:

"BE YE ALSO READY."

How I Would Spend Five Hundred Dollars

Winning Letters in One of A.A.'s Greatest Contests

No More Lugging Water

First Prize Winner

FIVE Hundred Dollars! To spend just as one pleases! I am sure there are not many farm women who have ever seen that much money all at once to do with as they please. *I* never have. And yet if it should be put in my hand this moment it would present no spending problem to me. There would be no orgy of planning as to how and where it should go.

For I am a women who for twenty years has lived on a hill-farm where every drop of water used for any purpose must be carried from a spring about one hundred yards from my kitchen door, down grade a bit, which of course means up grade coming back. I dare not let my mind dwell on the number of pails of water which have been carried into this house and then out again, for there is no drain either, but the time honored system known as "woman-power".

We have an automobile; we have a radio; we have an abundance of good things to eat and good clothes to wear; and many minor comforts and my home is a happy one. But in heart-searching moments, when the last pail of water carried that day has *almost* proved the last straw, I find myself resenting bitterly the fact that "woman-power" is so cheap and apt to be so easily taken-for-granted, and I wonder how any woman retains her sanity much less her ability to keep her home a happy place under the circumstances.

To do so is a distinct achievement. If any mere man doubts that statement let him sentence himself to a twenty-year tryout before he passes judgment!

And so to me the spending of Five Hundred Dollars would just mean transforming that much cash as quickly and expeditiously as possible into a running water supply system for my household.

One grows a little weary of "toting" water after twenty years!—Mrs. M. S., New York.

* * *

Would Go Back to the Farm Home

Second Prize Winner

WE own a farm which we love. Every path of its woods is familiar, the frogs singing all summer, the first cowslips, the whip-poor-wills, sunsets over the maple grove, sunrises over the "cedar hill"; spring scent of locust, lilac, and apple blossoms, and everything one remembers about a farm and a home. Poignant memories all!

Over fifty years my people owned the farm. They helped to build the school and the church; they helped to establish the town Grange. Every way we turn we are reminded of them. And our turn at the farm, as the last living heirs who cared, has been a—temporary, we hope—failure. Crops, cattle, everything failed us, so we, lacking finances, had to give up and are now on a farm where my husband is an expert barn man. The best of life is passing, our youth with which we could have fought for our home if we had had a little financial help. Our children are growing up, missing their rightful legacy of farm life with their father. It is a tragedy—for us.

With $500 to spend, we would have a year saved of our and our children's lives. An unexpected five hundred dollars would go where every dollar we can save goes—toward settling debts and saving to go *home*.—Mrs. W. R., New York.

* * *

First Hundred to Wife for "Better Things"

Third Prize Winner

I THINK I would invest the five hundred dollars, and it would be as follows:

I would give my wife $100 to use in the house for better things that are needed, to be used as she wished. I would deposit $150 in the bank to use for our children's education as it was needed for tuition, etc. The other $250 I would use "farmer wise", for better stock, that is, a good purebred bull calf of good breeding that would improve my herd later on both as to production and butterfat. (I have some purebred stock now.) The balance I would use to beautify our place with fruit and nut trees and shrubs. I would spread the rest over the most needed farm conveniences that would fit my particular farm conditions and that would make our farm work more of a pleasure for the children, their mother, and myself, and would increase our pride in our home and farm.—P. C. E., New York.

* * *

New Lighting Plant First

BEING a farmer's wife and having $500 to spend! The two things are most incongruous. However, if I possessed it the first thing I would have a good lighting plant installed. Electricity, if possible; if not, there are other satisfactory carbide lights.

Then I would spend a little money on fresh paper and paint for my living rooms and bed rooms, putting it on myself thus keeping down the cost. Also buy a rug for my living room and a couple of good, strong easy chairs, which would not come apart with heat, nor the springs sag.

I would subscribe to some magazine, and buy several good books, I have long wanted to read. I would give a generous check to the church and Sunday school. After which I would take advantage of excursion rates either to a large city, or attend the State Fair. Of course, being a woman, I would have to buy some new clothes to go on this trip, but with past experiences along that line, a little money would go a long way.

I do not consider this a selfish way to spend my five hundred dollars, for the rest of the family could enjoy all of the things I bought also. And I know I should be rested and a more congenial companion after my little vacation.—Mrs. A. M. C., New York.

* * *

"Keep On Smilin'"

AS our family problem is to "keep on smilin'" as we struggle to retrieve financial losses sustained through ill health and disastrous weather and market conditions the past few years, I believe that the larger part of the $500 under consideration should be spent in installing electricity in the barn and house. Besides the various economic advantages of electrical equipment, the fire protection thus afforded would lessen my husband's anxiety perceptibly. Although we have good men, responsibility seldom rests as heavily on hired shoulders as on those of the man bearing the burden of investment.

With electricity in the house, lightening my load, too, as housekeeper, our increasing satisfaction and enthusiasm at seeing our home more and more a place of comfort and cheer, would be sure to reflect itself in the more hopefully alert, keen and assured mental attitude of my husband, as he planned and superintended his business which, I am convinced, required of its manager specializing along the most numerous and widely varied lines of any occupation in America.

Though the third member of our family, our nine-year-old son, already appreciates, from observation, the value and convenience of electricity on the farm, I should like to spend the remainder of the $500 on a radio, believing that it is the means of bringing a wealth of pleasure and educational inspiration to the youth of the country, formerly available only to the city child.—Mrs. G. F. A., N. Y.

* * *

Something for All the Family

I HAVE spent many times more than $500 in idle dreaming while washing dishes, but have never before tried to put it on paper.

(*Continued on page 20*)

Here's Hoping That You All Get Five Hundred Or More

IT has been a pleasure to review the hundreds of letters which came in on our contest "How Would You Spend $500?" These letters, many of which were written by farm women, came right out of their hearts and expressed the longings and day dreams of all the long years that they have gone without. One gets the wish as he reads these letters that he might be able to give five hundred dollars or more to all of those who have shown that they need it so badly and could spend it so wisely.

We are impressed with the desire of farm people to "fix up". We predict that the next development in farm life in America is going to be in the way of more conveniences in the farm home, more tools for the farm women as well as for the farmer himself, less lugging of water from the distant pump, less hard hand labor that can be better and more easily done by household machinery, and much of this is going to come through electric power.

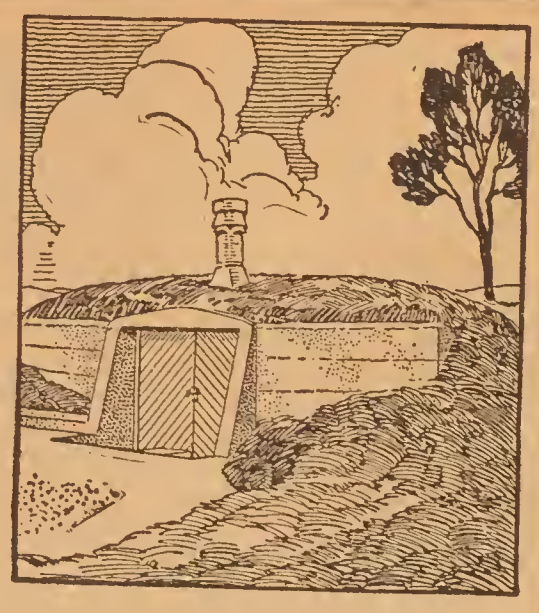
We must confess to a little heartache of sympathy as we read some of these letters and realized how many of our folks, particularly how many children, are going without necessary medical care and operations, such as the removal of tonsils and adenoids, and the care of the dentist, all for the lack of a few dollars.

We take this opportunity of extending our sympathy to all those who need these necessities of everyday life and our best wishes that more of the good things may come to them in the future than in the past.

May we thank you all, too, for the privilege of reading the letters in this contest. We regret that we are unable to publish them all. We hope to find space in an early number for a few more of the letters which we considered especially good.—The Editors.

By far the greatest desire on the part of farm people is for modern conveniences, such as running water, electric lights—those things which add to our comfort, peace of mind, and well being.

FREE Plans for Apple and Potato Farm Storage



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BASKET FACTORY

Box B. Gasport, N. Y.

Farming In Old Ice Houses

(*Continued from page 1*)

can be called, in caves and in special mushroom houses. Others were simply opportunists, without experience of any kind, always ready to jump into anything new which promises a quick return with minimum effort. And why not? With mushrooms selling readily at several dollars per basket, or several times the cost of production, the lure of big returns was too powerful to be resisted by the many who heard of the mushroom business in abandoned ice houses.

Today, therefore, there are quite a number of mushroom growers installed in the old and crumbling ice houses along the upper reaches of the Hudson, particularly in the region of Catskill, on the west bank. Some growers merely have the mushroom beds on the floor of the ice house, in order to save the heavy investment called for by shelving or tiers. Others have shelves or tiers, anywhere from three to seven high, with mushroom beds on each, thus obtaining a very large planting area for the given floor space.

How They Are Grown

Mushroom cultivation in old ice houses does not differ materially from mushroom cultivation in the usual mushroom houses, such as are found in the vicinity of Philadelphia in vast numbers. Horse manure, of course, is the main ingredient in mushroom cultivation. Vast quantities of this material are required, so much so, in fact, that already the Hudson River mushroom industry is threatened with curtailment in the no distant future due to the decreasing supply of horse manure. The largest ice houses, with ten rooms, out of a total of fourteen, planted with mushrooms, calls for over 2,000 tons of horse manure for just one crop! Fortunately, the vast quantities are readily shipped by barge from New York City to the wharf or dock alongside the ice houses, making for a minimum transportation cost, as compared with the cost to other mushroom growers inland, who must depend on the railroads.

The horse manure must be properly composted, and while the method differs from one grower to another, the usual practice is to sprinkle the manure thoroughly while turning it over three times during a period of four or five weeks. Plenty of straw in the manure is a highly desired feature; and furthermore, when the straw may be readily and cleanly broken by a sudden pull, it is an indication that the manure has fermented to the desired degree.

The composted manure is now placed in the beds, and soil-testing thermometers are planted at various points. The temperature at this time is about 120 degrees. Daily observations are taken, and when the temperature of the beds has dropped to 80, the beds are spawned. The spawn used is of the American variety, grown in milk bottles instead of in the dry bricks as in the French practice. The milk bottles are broken and the manure core removed. This core is broken up into pieces about the size of hen's eggs, the pieces being placed at intervals of three feet along the mushroom beds. The pieces of spawn are buried in the manure.

Six Weeks For a Crop

In short order the silky threads of spawn spread beyond their original bit of manure and far into the surrounding bed. When the grower is sufficiently satisfied that the spawn has taken good hold, the mushroom beds are "cased", or covered with an inch layer of rich black loam. The beds are then sprinkled, and nature is permitted to do its duty.

It requires about six weeks to obtain the first full-grown mushrooms from the time the beds are spawned, provided the temperature is favorable. During the warmest summer days the growers may use refrigerating equipment or cakes of ice, with powerful fans for circulating the air, since a temperature above 60 is fatal to the crops and beds alike. In winter, steam heat is employed to keep the beds well above the freezing point.

The interior of the ice house is pitch black. Everything is sealed tightly in summer time, at least during the day. In the evening the doors and hatches are opened up, if the night air is sufficiently cool, so as to have a change of air and even permit the rooms to cool off. The mushroom workers must wear miners' caps with acetylene lamps thereon, to light their way and their work, while leaving their hands free. Their work consists of preparing the manure, making the beds, sprinkling, cleaning the beds by removing the dead mushrooms and parastic growths, plugging the holes in the casing or loam covering, and harvesting.

The picking of mushrooms is, by far, the most pleasant task in this branch of agricultural pursuits. The mushroom is taken by its head, given a slight twist so as to break the base of the stalk away from the tendril roots, and pulled away. The usual practice is to cut the bottom of the stalk with its clinging roots and soil at the time of picking, so as to place the mushroom in the actual basket to be shipped to market. Subsequently, the basket need merely be weighed, with some mushrooms taken out or added to make the necessary weight.

Shipped to New York

The leading mushroom grower in this Hudson River section produces as many as 600 to 800 baskets per day during a typical brisk season. He has produced over 2,000 baskets in a single day. These baskets are shipped to the city markets, where they are sold on a commission basis. The Hudson River growers are exceedingly fortunate in being within quick express service of New York City, especially in view of the highly perishable nature of their products. The consequence is that these mushrooms reach the market in excellent condition and command the highest prices. Hudson River mushrooms are, essentially, summer mushrooms, as compared with the winter mushrooms raised by growers elsewhere. Prices in excess of $4.00 for a 3-pound basket have been attained by Hudson River mushrooms in the middle of summer, when no other mushrooms were available!

Fortunes have been made in the Hudson River mushroom industry. Laborers of yesterday, working for three or four dollars per day, are now the prosperous owners of their own mushroom plants and ride about in expensive cars. The older mushroom growers have themselves gone on growing year by year, until they own several ice houses and employ several dozen men, with a tremendous volume of business. Manure is ordered in barge-loads, and orders are placed for dozens of barge-loads long in advance, to ensure this very basis of the entire industry. Manure prices have steadily advanced, in accordance with the fundamental law of supply and demand.

But then there is the other side of the story. When conditions have gone against mushroom growers, especially with early heat spells and long drawn out spells in mid-summer, fortunes have been lost in a week or two. As in any highly speculative venture, losses occur just as rapidly and as heavily as do the much heralded gains. Then there have been slow but relentless losses, due to mushroom diseases becoming firmly installed in the old sawdust and rotten lumber of the decaying ice houses, faring forth to play havoc with each fresh crop despite the assaults of the growers with every known germicide and fungicide known to the art.

All in all, the mushroom business is a business which promises five hundred per cent profit or more to him who is successful, and a quick and complete loss, with virtually no salvage even in mere experience, to him who is simply unlucky.

Pruning Tomatoes Helps the Early Crop

THE size of tomatoes can be greatly increased, and the season of ripening can be hastened by pruning tomato plants to one stem, and by training them to stakes. By this method the tomatoes are lifted up from the ground and do not rot as readily. The size also increased because most of the plant food which would go into the formation of extra leaves goes into the production of tomatoes. Pruning should begin as soon as the suckers or shoots start to form in the axils of the leaves of the plant. This should be cut out before they attain any great size. If these are kept out continually, the plant automatically has but one stem. The final ripening of the crop can be further hastened by pinching off the terminal bud when six or seven clusters of tomatoes have been set on the plant.

The practice of securing very early tomatoes, and for maturing a larger proportion of the crop of late tomatoes is the result of pruning. When tomatoes are planted in this way, it is permissible to plant them quite close, especially on good, rich soil. Tomatoes that are so pruned to one stem can be planted two feet apart each way.—E. W., Mass.

Acid Phosphate or Complete Fertilizer for Potatoes

We are growing about two acres of potatoes every year along with other crops on a general dairy farm. I have been wondering whether it is more profitable to use a complete fertilizer or acid phosphate.—H. L., New York.

COMMERCIAL potato growers use large quantities of high grade fertilizer and find it profitable. However, in discussing this question recently with Professor Gustafson of the State College, he said that in his opinion acid phosphate might be more profitable than a complete fertilizer for the general farmer who had some stable manure to use and who did not plan to use certified seed or to spray thoroughly. In other words, it is impossible to get the highest yields with acid phosphate but in case the usual yield secured is not high, perhaps not over 200 bushels per acre, the use of manure acid phosphate and clover in the rotation will be satisfactory. Where a complete fertilizer is used all possible means of getting a high yield should be used.

Vitrified Tile No Better Than Ordinary

Do vitrified drainage tile have any advantage over soft burned tile? Where does the drainage water enter a line of tile?—M. N., New York.

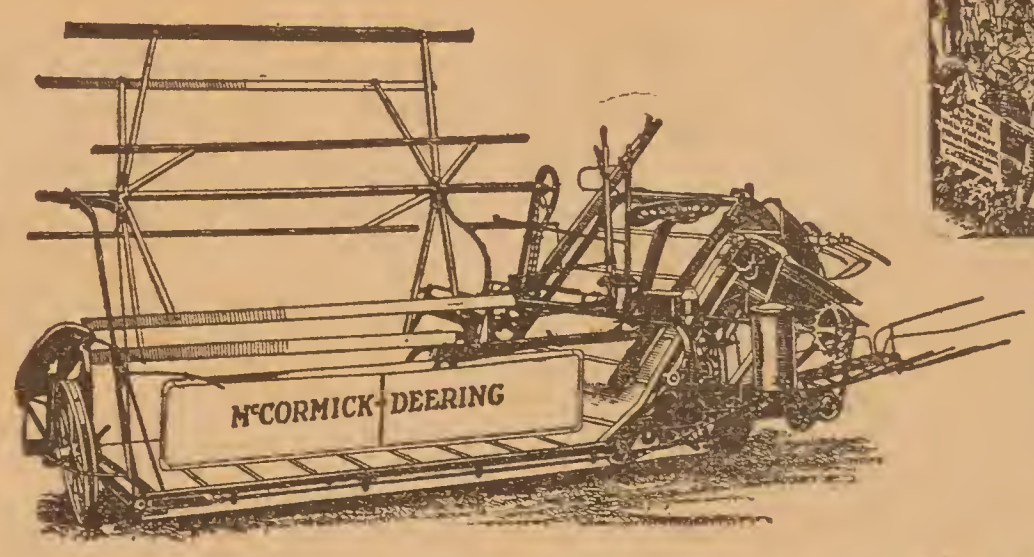
THERE is little choice between soft burned or vitrified tile. The soft burned will absorb some water and where they freeze the tile will crumble. However there is little chance for tile properly laid to freeze except at the outlets, or where tile is left exposed during the winter.

Water enters a line of tile at the joints, and principally at the bottom of the tile as the water table of the soil rises.

Soil Improvement Contest for County Agricultural Agents

FOR the past several years the soil improvement committee of the National Fertilizer Association has conducted county soil improvement contests for county agricultural agents in the United States. The eight successful contestants in the 1927 contest will receive as a prize travelling expenses to the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy which occurs in November.

All county agents who take part in this contest will prepare and submit to their extension directors a complete report of his soil improvement program. Each extension director will forward the four best to the soil improvement committee where the final judging will occur.



The testing of the first McCormick reaper near Steele's Tavern, Va., A. D. 1831. Drawn from an old lithograph.

Less than a century ago came the golden age of farm machines, dating from 1831, when Cyrus Hall McCormick invented the reaper, the forerunner of the modern binder.

The McCormick-Deering
Combines the Best of McCormick and Deering!

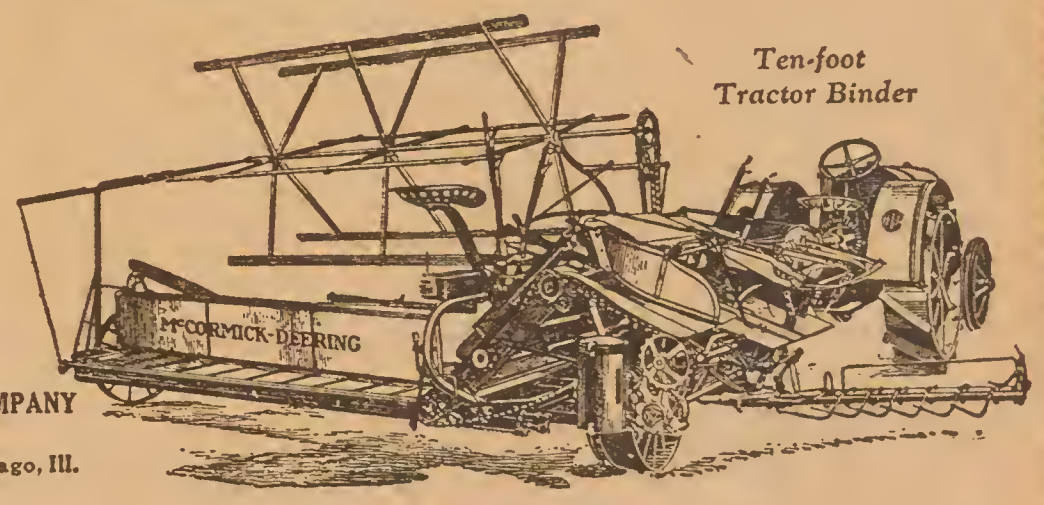
IN order to build the one best binder it is possible to produce, the Harvester Company has combined the popular McCormick and Deering grain binders into one improved, perfected machine. The McCormick's *great strength* and *ablility to withstand severe abuse* and the Deering's *exceptional lightness of draft* have been brought together for you.

There are more McCormick and Deering binders in the grain fields than all other makes together. You can now have, in one machine, all the features that brought this about. And the new McCormick-Deering has additional features that were never found even on McCormick and Deering binders.

There are many improvements on the new McCormick-Deering that your old machine does not have. They mean more work in less time, fewer stops in the field, longer life, lighter draft, and easier and more comfortable operation. You will certainly want to get acquainted with these improvements. Check them against your old machine. Your local McCormick-Deering dealer will help you by showing you the new McCormick-Deering and pointing out the features your old machine does not have.

McCormick-Deering binders are built in 6, 7, and 8-foot horse-drawn sizes. Also, the 10-foot tractor binder for operation from the power take-off of the McCormick-Deering tractor.

See these modern binders at the local dealer's store



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in your county, or write direct to the

Federal Land Bank
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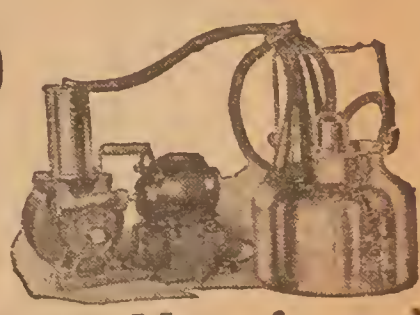
Fords *Milker*
Electric or Gas Engine

$90 *Single unit* Complete



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Fords Milker is used by thousands of farmers who are getting more and premium-priced milk with it. Cows like it. Used on prize herds. Saves time and hard work, easy to operate and clean. Designed by men who have spent a lifetime in the business. Made with heavy aluminum pails, and best materials throughout. Does better work, lasts longer, and costs less.

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Agriculture is rapidly adopting the power that has helped build industrial success.

The electrical industry brings forty years' experience to the farm

NO LONGER is rural electrification only "a possibility." The building of rural lines is in active progress; and the policy of electric light and power companies is to extend rural service as fast as circumstances will permit.

The electrical industry is applying the experience of forty years of service to cities and industry to the problem of delivering electric service to farms. Where the demand is sufficient to justify the building of lines on a business basis, farmers are having no trouble getting service. For, to derive the full benefit of rural electrification, the varied use of power as well as light must be applied.

Only through cooperation between the producers and the consumers—light and power companies and the farmers—can rural electrification be brought about. The farmer should take advantage of the great variety of things electricity can do. The industry, meanwhile, is working with representatives of farmers in twenty states to devise new equipment and improve that now in use.

The benefits of electricity which are now enjoyed on 260,000 farms will be extended to hundreds of thousands of progressive farms within the next few years. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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FOR INFLAMED JOINTS

Absorbine will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, sprains, bruises, soft bunches. Quickly heals boils, poll evil, quittor, fistula and infected sores. Will not blister or remove hair. You can work horse while using. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Send for book 7-S free.

From our files: "Fistula ready to burst. Never saw anything yield to treatment so quickly. Will not be without Absorbine."

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$20. for your old Separator

TRADE IN your old separator for the new Improved Sharples Tubular. 30-day trial terms if desired. New positive jet, leak-proof feed. All the best features of the old Tubular with many new improvements.

Investigate also our special offer on the Sharples Milker—the only Milker with a positive squeeze.

UP TO $100 ALLOWED ON OLD MILKER.

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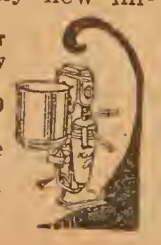
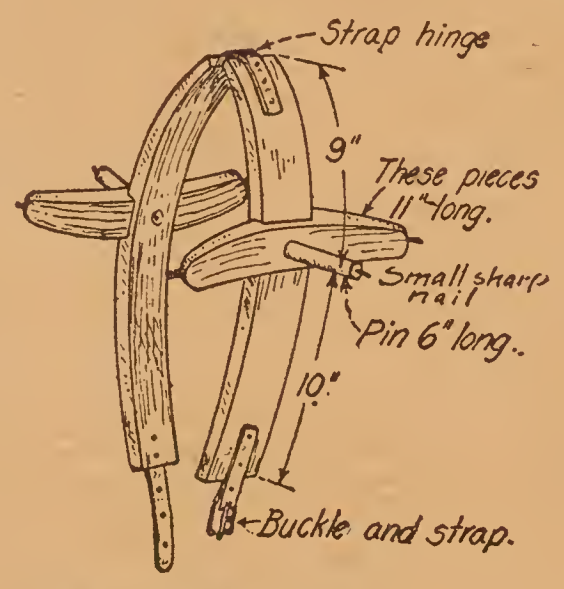


Stop the Self-Sucking Cow

Three Methods That Our Readers Have Used

IN a recent issue I noticed a request for suggestions as to some advice to prevent a cow from sucking herself, and so I am sending diagram and description of such a device that is efficient in preventing self sucking.

It consists of two curved pieces about 18 or 19 inches to fit on each side of the cow's neck, with a heavy strap hinge at the top and strap and buckle at the bottom. One inch above the middle of each of these is fastened by a double notched joint, a cross piece about 11 inches long extending lengthwise of the neck and hence crosswise of the other pieces. These cross pieces are fastened so that the end towards the shoulders are one inch shorter than the ones towards the head. The cross pieces are fastened to the long pieces with a wooden pin one inch in diameter and six inches long tapered and wedged on the



Device Prevents Cow From Sucking Self

side next to the neck. Now put a small sharp nail in each end of each short piece and also one in the outer end of each pin.

I know that this device will break cows of sucking themselves, as I have broken three of the habit. "Leave it on for a year and do not take it off sooner if you expect a cure."—I. W. D.

Red Pepper for Sucking Cows

I HAVE found the following remedy an infallible one in cases where a cow gets the habit of sucking herself.

Take a large spoonful of red pepper in a small dish, milk in it enough to make a paste and apply it liberally on all the teats.

The cow will tell how it works by putting out her tongue full length and letting her teats alone after this. That has been my experience in every case.

To Prevent Cows from Sucking Themselves

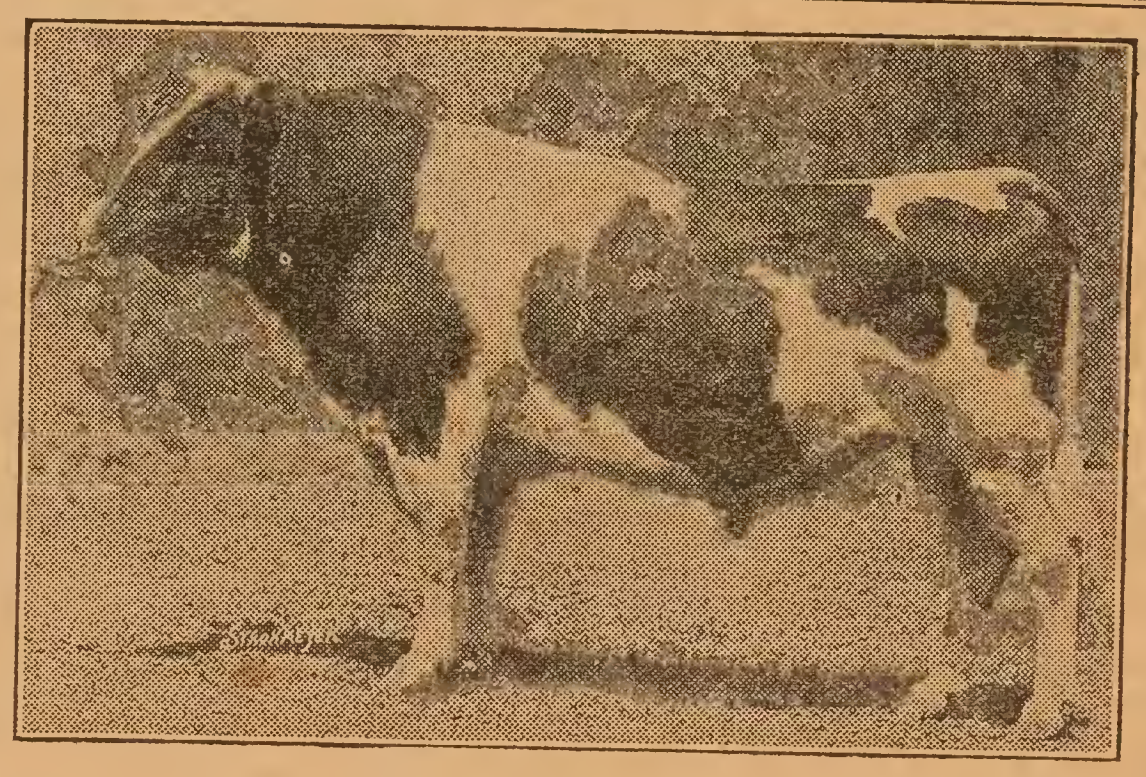
I HAVE found the following method of breaking cows of the troublesome habit of sucking themselves or other cows, to be successful in every way. All the material required is a piece of No. 9 or 10 galvanized wire long enough to go through the nose of the animal, form a ring by twisting and then to have each end of the wire extend three or four inches out from the rings. Both ends of the wire should be brought to as sharp points as can be made. Insert the wire in the animals nose, allowing the ends to extend from the nostrils equal distances. Then a round stick of suitable size is held against the animal's nose while the two ends of the wire are twisted together by a couple of turns against the stick, at the same time holding the wire with a pair of pincers to prevent hurting the animals more than is necessary. The ends with their sharp points are then bent at an angle that will insure their probing any animal that the cow tries to suck.—O. S., Ohio.

When You Buy a Feed Grinder

THERE are three general types of feed mills: the burr mill, and attrition mill, and the hammer mill.

In the burr and attrition mills the grinding is done by two burrs or plates. The attrition mill is really a large burr mill. In the attrition mill, the burrs rotate in opposite directions. In the burr mill one burr remains stationary and the other one rotates. The grain or roughage to be ground is macerated or crushed between the plates or burrs. Sometimes, because of the close contact of feed and burrs, and of the burrs themselves, some friction and heat is created; and as a consequence the feed also is heated. Some authorities maintain that feed which has been heated in the grinding loses feeding value, particularly in the vitamins. Others main-

(*Continued on opposite page*)



King of the Ormsbys

THE latest Holstein-Friesian sire to enter the select century class, is King of the Ormsbys, No. 178078. The title "Century Sire" is given to all of Holstein-Friesian sires who have 100 or more daughters who have advanced registry records. This sire was born February 24th, 1916, on the farm of E. C. Schroder, of Moorehead, Minn., and was later purchased by Winter Thur Farms, Winter Thur, Delaware and Allamuchy and Tranquility Farms of Allamuchy, N. J.

King of the Ormsbys is a son of Springbrook Bess Burke 2nd and his sire was Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. Unfortunately King of the Ormsbys died some years ago, so that the only way of taking advantage of his excellent breeding is through his offspring.

For a well-built silo order from Craine

Crasco Wood-stave, Tile, Famous Craine Triple Wall

Whatever your preference as to *type*, Craine can serve you. Years of experience, and thousands of well-pleased users give you assurance of a good job.

Write to us. Tell us what kind of silo you are thinking of buying. Get our prices. Let us show you *what* you get for those prices.

And if you have a tilting, weakened silo, get the facts about Craine Rebuilding.

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DAZEY
ELECTRIC CHURN

The Dazey Electric adds a charm to churning and brings better results in butter making. The entire process, from the beginning of churning by simply turning a switch, to the cleaning-up, is no longer a task compared with old methods.

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J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
59 Murray St. NEW YORK CITY

Cuts Corn Borer into 1/8 inch pieces

4 knives insure extermination

ROSS
ENSILAGE CUTTER

All steel construction—no blow out or clog troubles—light running—low speed—better ensilage—lifetime service—sizes to suit your power. *A Michigan farmer writes: "Your 8-12-16 Ross Cutter is the easiest running machine I have ever used—lots of power to spare—filled five silos and only trouble was getting enough corn to cutter."* **Write for money saving plan. Agents wanted**

The famous ROSS SILO made of *copper-content* ROSSMETAL *galvanized* is another exterminator of the borer. Write for remarkable book, "What Users Say."

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)
387 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Cribs—Brooder Houses—Garages—Mills

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

tain, and this is a proven fact, as well, that heated ground feed has a tendency to spoil quickly upon storing.

The hammer mill grinds by impact. No metal touches metal. The feed is ground in suspension: that is, the feed is struck repeatedly by the rotating hammers while in the air. The hammers are arranged on a cylinder which rotates at about the rate of 3000 R. P. M. These hammers strike the feed material only. As a result no friction or heat is created and the ground feed comes out of this mill just as cold as when the feed entered the mill.

Construction of the mill has much to do with its capacity, cost of operation, upkeep and repair expense, and lasting qualities.

Steel Stronger Than Cast Iron

Two general kinds of material are used in the manufacture of feed mills: cast iron and steel. Cast iron is usually cheaper than steel. It has these disadvantages, however. Cast iron is more subject to vibration and is breakable. Severe and sudden shocks, strains and abuses to which every feed mill is subject will wear out and break cast iron but not steel.

Steel has, according to engineering figures, four times the tensile strength of cast iron. In order that a cast iron mill be as strong as an all steel mill, it would, then, of course, have to be four times as heavy. Greater strength, freedom from breakage, absence of vibration, elimination of heat and friction because the grinding is done by steel hammers rather than burrs or plates are important factors in favor of the steel hammer mill.

Stale Bread for Pigs

I have a chance to buy a quantity of bread from a baker at a cent and a half a loaf. Will this make a good growing ration for pigs with skim milk. Can I afford to buy it at that price? How will it be as a feed for horses?—A. K., New York.

WE referred this letter to Professor Hopper at the State College who replied as follows:

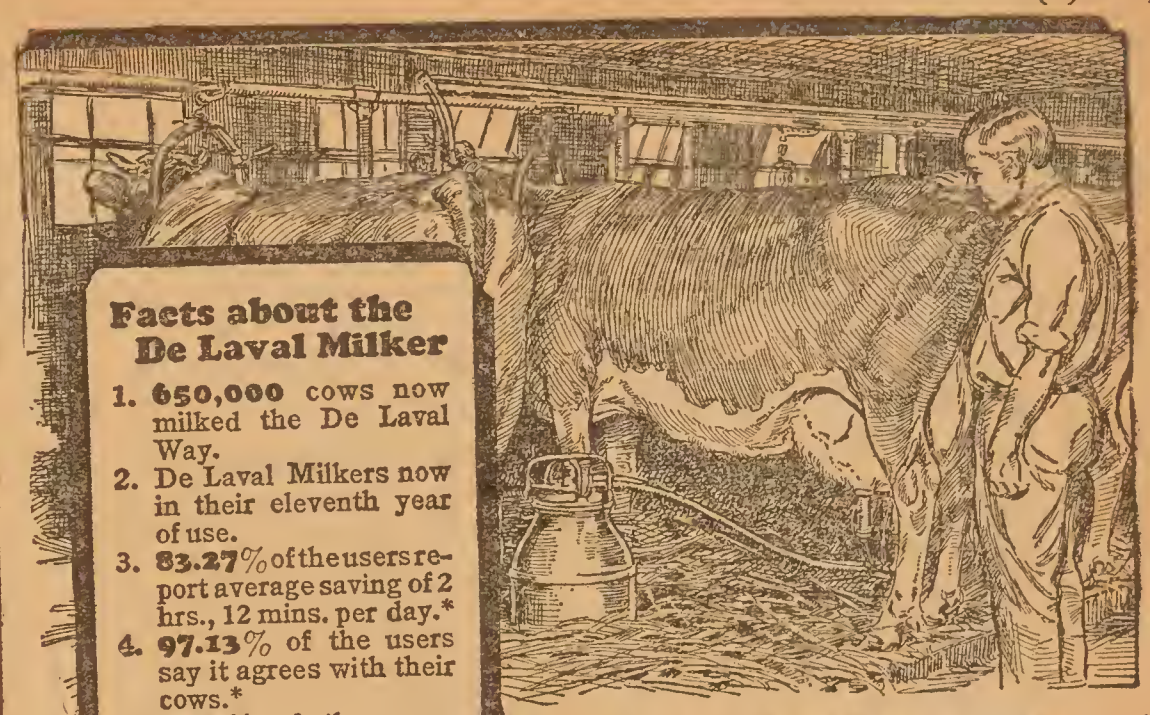
State bread at one and a half cents a loaf is just about the same price as flour middlings quoted now at wholesale at about $39 a ton. Taking into account the fact that bread averages about 12 oz. to the loaf and contains about one third water, I should say that the price of a cent and a half a loaf is altogether too high. I think for pig feeding one would be ahead to buy first quality middlings. Bread is alright for pig feeding but you will have to buy it for less money.

Stale bread has been successfully used for feeding horses. It must not, however be damaged or unwholesome. Splendid results have followed the use of molasses in connection with bread for horses. The same thing regarding price would apply to horses as to the swine.

Milk Program Committee Recommends Conference Board

(Continued from page 3)

17. The session was presided over by Peter G. TenEyck of Albany and it lasted fully 15 hours. It was no love feast by any means. There were sharp disagreements. Sub-committees were formed to draw up programs and after hours of work they saw their programs ruthlessly torn to pieces. Some idea of the solemnity of the task may be gained from the fact that before the meeting settled down to work, the presiding officer asked Divine guidance upon its labors. Every member of the committee was given the opportunity to set his ideas down on paper and present them to the committee as a whole. Out of this wide divergence of opinion has come the plan which will be revealed in full detail at another meeting to be held in Utica, June 27. The eyes of thousands of farmers were on this committee as it met to draw up a workable plan. It does not offer a cure-all for the dairying industry. It will not in a single day right the wrongs which have accumulated for years. It is believed by the committee that it offers a starting point.



Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. **650,000** cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. **83.27%** of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
4. **97.13%** of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. **99.4%** of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. **9.49%** average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. **94.80%** of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, **14,542**—**62%** report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. **96.45%** of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

650,000 Cows Prove the Value of the De Laval Milker

MORE than 650,000 cows in every dairy section of the world are offered as living proof of the superiority of the De Laval Milker. Twice each day these cows feel the regular stimulating action of the Milker and twice each day their owners are more firmly convinced that "The Better Way of Milking" is an absolute necessity.

The users of the De Laval Milker find their work easier and pleasanter, they have more time for recreation and for other work, they do not require so much help and they are able to produce more and cleaner milk. Their cows are milked regularly and correctly day after day, and they enjoy the greater profits.

Sold on easy terms. See your De Laval Agent or write for full information.

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Holsteins lead the world in production of butterfat—the largest factor in dairy profit. Eighty per cent of the cows which have produced 1000 lbs. or more of butterfat in a year are Holsteins.

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FOR GUERNSEY heifer calves practically pure, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

FEEDING PIGS

PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT
Selected Spring Pigs

From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $7 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, $8 each.

CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs for Sale

CHESTER & YORKSHIRE, also CHESTER & BERKSHIRE, all good blocky, large type stock

7 weeks old ..... $5.50 each
8 to 10 weeks old ..... $5.75 each

Will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on your approval, no charge for shipping crates.

P. S.—Also a few PURE BRED CHESTERS 7 to 8 weeks old $7.50 each.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each, 8 to 10 weeks old,, $6.25 each, pure bred Chesters $7.00. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.

Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
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Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $5.75 each. All good healthy and growing pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating.

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Offer the Following

BULL CALVES

*Fishkill Colantha Aaggie Sir May
Born Nov. 29, 1927

*Fishkill Hengerveld Lake Cedar
Born Feb. 12, 1927

*Fishkill Sir May DeKol Inka
Born Jan. 15, 1927

*Fishkill Aaggie Inka Sir May
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*Fishkill Sir May Colantha
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**Fishkill Duke Colantha DeKol
Born March 1, 1927

*Fishkill Veeman Sir May
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These calves are ideal for a boy or girl going into calf club work.

For prices, terms, detailed pedigrees and other particulars write

FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval and you can keep them a week or 10 days. If you are not satisfied, you can return the pigs and your money will be returned.

No charge for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone 0086.

Have a Mock Trial in Your Grange

Send to us for an outline of the trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil or for an outline of the trial of the tramp stump.

Either outline will help you put on an entertaining, instructive program.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
461-4th Ave., New York City

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the June prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80
2	Fluid Cream		2.05
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.46	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The June League price for Class 1 remains unchanged. Class 2 was reduced 10 cents; class 3, 15 cents.

The Class I League price for June, 1926, was $2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The April surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER MARKET STILL FIRM

CREAMERY SALTED	May 31	May 24	June 1, 1926
Higher than extra	43½-44	43 -43½	40½-40¾
Extra (92 sc)	-43	42½-	40 -40¼
84-91 score	37 -42½	37 -42	36½-39¾
Lower G'ds	36½-36½	35 -36½	35 -36

The butter market is holding firm at 43c for extras. There has been a little flutter above and below this level but the week ending the 28th closed at the even figure. Sentiment on the street seems to be that the butter market is going to hold at about this level. Of course, we may have those temporary fluctuations covered by heavy or light supply as the case may be or by a change in the buying practice.

At the present time however, it looks as though the market had found itself. Obviously, it is extremely risky to make any such statement and it would only be considered as a current indication. There are others who are just as firm in the belief that we will see some reduction, basing the belief on the fact that production of late has greatly exceeded that of last year and the prospects are that it will continue for some time because pastures, in fact most all factors are very favorable to heavy production.

In last week's report we quoted extras at 42½c on the 24th. At that figure trade was very active and premiums were easily established on desirable lines for storage purposes. By the 26th the price jumped a quarter of a cent and on the 27th 92 score butter went at 42½c. This somewhat strained the situation and pressure to sell developed with the result that prices were quickly shaved to even money.

Some foreign butter is arriving but it is of no consequence. Furthermore trade is not interested in foreign butter with prices where they are at the present time.

CHEESE REMAINS UNCHANGED

STATE FLATS	May 31	May 24	June 1, 1926
Fresh Fancy	22 -23	22 -23	20½-21¼
Fresh Av'ge	21½-	21½-	
Held Fancy	27 -28	27 -28	26 -28
Held Av'ge	.25 -26	25 -26	25 -26

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report. The make in New York State is increasing more rapidly and there is a little easier feeling. New York City is a poor market for fresh cheese at this season of the year and there is little or no interest at the present time for these fresh state flats. The market is using some fresh Wisconsin cheese but the Wisconsin market is considerably above.

EGG MARKET WEAKER

NEARBY WHITE	May 31	May 24	June 1, 1926
Se't'd Ext's	30 -32	32 -34	37 -38
Aver. Extra	-29	30 -31	36 -
Extra Firsts	27 -28	27½-29	33½-35
Firsts	25½-26½	26 -27	32 -33
Gathered	25 -27½	25 -28½	30 -34½
Pullets	23 -25	23 -25	30 -31
BROWNS Fancy	27 -31	27½-32	37 -39

The slight bulge in the egg market was short lived. Last week we reported with the increased priee buyers had become quite critical. They continued so and the market soon resumed its former level.

The holiday was responsible for considerable aecumulations and on the 31st the market was extremely weak and it slipped off very sharply, dropping below former levels. The situation was further aggravated by reports that Chicago was having a very diffieult time with its egg market, prices slumping badly and New York reacted immediately. This is to be expected in view of the fact that local cold storage holdings are extremely heavy and the into-storage movement is still in excess of that of last year.

One of the greatest difficulties with the market at the present time is the extremely low consumption. It is way below average. The one factor that is considered paramount is that of the retail merchant who is still selling eggs at 50 to 55c and even 57c for the fanciest fresh marks. Obviously there is no justification for such a price. The housewife is simply retaliating by not buying and as a result the egg market is very unsettled.

Nearby eggs are suffering because of the extremely heavy receipts from the west and southwest. These more distant eggs were the first to feel the effects of the decline and with steadily accumulating stoeks reeeivers had to cut prices sharply to effect an outlet. Those grades of nearby eggs which have come in competition with a better grade of westerns have suffered and as we go to press there is no telling exactly what will happen.

LIVE POULTRY VERY PLENTIFUL

FOWLS	May 31	May 24	June 1, 1926
Colored	-26	-27	27-28
Leghorn	22-24	20-23	-28
BROILERS			
Colored	30-38	35-45	35-45
Leghorn	18-30	20-35	30-35
DUCKS, Nearby	20-25	22-25	25-26

The Decoration Day live poultry market was not very much of a success as far as the shipper was concerned. Supplies were heavy and by far the most of them, probably 90%, were of poor quality and as a result the trade was far from satisfactory to say nothing of the price. A great many Leghorn broilers went out as low as 20c and the best of them had to be extremely fine to bring 33c.

It is unfortunate that shippers will insist in sending a lot of poor, undersized stock for a holiday market. This poor grade stuff plus wretched weather is responsible for the unsatisfactory situation that existed, on the heavy buying days previous to the 28th.

On the 31st the market had a hard job finding itself. The trade had not yet recovered from the effects of the holiday and buyers and sellers were slow on establishing their market.

The next holiday is going to be on July 4th and once again shippers are cautioned to use extreme care in making selections for their shipments. The best market days undoubtedly will be June 29th and 30th with some good trade on the morning of the 1st. However, it is unwise to delay shipping too long for stock arriving late on Friday seldom enjoys the cream of the market.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	June 1	May 25	June 2, 1926
Wheat (July)	1.49⅜	1.51¾	1.36½
Corn (July)	1.04¼	.91⅜	.71¼
Oats (July)	.54	.49⅛	.39¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.63⅜	1.62	1.70⅝
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.20¼	1.08⅛	.84¾
Oats, No. 2	.65½	.61½	.50

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	May 28	May 21	May 29, 1926
Gr'd Oats	37.00	36.00	30.00
Sp'g Bran	32.50	32.50	25.00
H'd Bran	34.50	34.50	27.00
Stand'd Mids	33.50	33.00	24.50
Soft W. Mids	38.50	38.50	31.50
Flour Mids	36.00	38.50	29.00
Red Dog	40.50	40.50	33.00
Wh. Hominy	39.00	37.50	28.00
Yel. Hominy	41.00	37.50	28.50
Corn Meal	39.00	—	30.00
Gluten Feed	39.00	38.50	37.25
Gluten Meal	46.00	46.00	47.25
36% C. S. Meal	36.50	37.00	35.00
41% C. S. Meal	40.25	40.00	37.00
43% C. S. Meal	43.75	41.50	38.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	48.50	47.50	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

POTATO MARKET FIRM

The market for old potatoes is slow. Maines in 150 lb. sacks were quoted at $5.35 and $5.57 on May 31, while Maines in bulk brought $6.50 and $7.00 per 180 lbs.

There were heavy receipts of new potatoes from South Carolina, Georgia and Florida but the market remained firm. South Carolinas brought $8.00 and $8.50 per barrel for No. 1, while Floridas were quoted at $7.00 and $7.50.

HAY MARKET BARELY STEADY

Timothy and Light Mixtures, No. 1 were quoted at $25 to $26 for large bales and $24 to $25 for small bales.

Quotations for lower grades ranged down to $20. Rye straw brought $25 and $26.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

Country dressed veal ealves have a dull market, especially heavy veals. They were quoted at 16 to 18 cents for prime on the 21st, with lower grades as low as 10 and 12 cents.

Live calves brought $13.50 to $14 for prime stuff with lower grades as low as $6.50 to $8.00. The market was steady.

Spring lambs brought $17.25 for prime stock and down to $11 and $13 for culls.

Hot house lambs ranged from $7 to $10 each for primes down to $2 and $3 for poor. Receipts were light and there was little demand.

Heavy bulls brought $7.25 and $7.75 and light to medium $5.50 to $7.00.

Heavy cows were quoted at $6 and $7 with light weights as low as $2.50 and $3.50.

The market on steers and cows was steady with little change while the market on bulls was firm and high.

Let's Boost New York Apples.

(Continued from page 2)

petition with barreled apples from the Virginias and boxes apples from the Northwest. Evidence is also available to show that in many instances New York apples topped the market.

Contrary to the general impression, too, New York was not the offender this season. Virginias' crop experienced a severe freeze before harvest and for this and other reasons did not stand up well in storage and shipments. Quantities of this over-ripe out-of-condition fruit rushed over in an effort to get it into consumption before breakdown was complete finally broke the market and New York apples suffered with the rest. To a less degree the same condition existed with Northwest apples. But New York apples were sound, kept well and were frequently commended by buyers as of better pack and better quality.

Many New York packs and brands were very satisfactory and well received. As an example the grower who owned Yorkwin Brand received this comment from one exporter: "We have nothing but praise from our buyers abroad to whom we have shipped Yorkwin Brand. The comparative grade on inspection by us personally was very satisfactory. It will be our intention in future to secure Yorkwin Brand wherever possible."

Profitable to Advertise

It has been too fashionable to decry our Western New York apples. It will be more profitable to advertise their real merits. As regards the European market we stand in a better position today than for many years past. More effort is being expended by growers and dealers to pack real quality apples in Western New York than has been the ease in my memory.

There are still poor packers who lack the knowledge and energy to turn out a good pack. There may be a few who would willfully dceeive, but on the whole, a measurable improvement has been made. While not neglecting to continue our efforts toward improvement privately, publicly let's stop telling our faults and do a little boosting of our good quality.—M. C. Burritt.

Oswego County Adopts Five Year Dairy Improvement Plan

ONE of the most interesting and significant recent developments in the promotion of the diary industry is to be found in the five year Dairy Improvement program adopted by Oswego County, N. Y. This county, which was one of the pioneer Holstein communities of the United States and which now has over 50,000 head of dairy cattle within its borders and over 1000 accredited herds, is ambitious to become known as the cow county of the East. Under the leadership of the Farm Bureau the Oswego County Dairy Improvement Counеil has been formed and it is now actively at work. One of the principal projects of the improvement program is the Dairy Improvement Club, which is an interesting variation of the usual Cow Testing Association. To stimulate interest in this work, three prizes of $100 each are to be awarded each year to Master Dairymen selected by a committee to apply on the expense of a trip to the National Dairy show and suitable awards will be given all owners with 300 lb. herd average.

The climax of each year's activity will come in the annual Field Day, the first event in the series being scheduled for Wednesday, June 29 at Kingsford Farms in the city of Oswego. Purebred bulls of various breeds, the product of the county, will be distributed among breeders in the county through a public auction. Another feature of the program will be a milk campaign conducted by the Home Bureau, a stock judging contest by the agricultural high schools of the section to compete for a cup offered by the county Holstein organization. A sports program also is contemplated. The principal speaker of the day will be Hon. L. J. Taber of Ohio, Master of the National Grange. A strong effort is being made to interest the citizens of the county, whether residing in the towns and cities or on the farms, in attending this Field Day.

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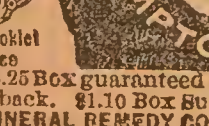

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The Farm News

Holstein Breeders Meet at Springfield

THE Annual Convention of the Holstein Friesian Association of America held at the Hotel Kimball in Springfield, Massachusetts, on May 28 and 29 was very well attended.

About 500 were seated at the banquet on Tuesday night, in fact the crowd was so great that it was necessary to place tables in the hotel lobby as well as in the main dining room. Hon. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was the main speaker.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Hon. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois; Vice President, L. M. Thompson of Montrose, Pa.; Directors, Colonel G. W. French, Davenport, Iowa; F. W. A. Baxter of St. Louis, Missouri, James A. Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio, and R. J. Schaefer, Appleton, Wis.

The discussion at the convention centered around the herd test plan and selective or super-registration. The herd test plan was not accepted as reported by the committee. A new committee was apopinted to revise the plan. It will be known as the herd improvement plan and the report of the committee will be referred to the board of directors who will have power to put it into effect.

The report of the committee on selective and super-registration was not accepted in its entirety. The work of education along these lines will continue but actual registration will not be started yet.

The A. R. Rules were amended so that an official advanced registry test will not be started until fourteen days after the cow has freshened.

The sale on Thursday was well attended. Seventy head of cattle were offered for sale. The complete report of the sale was not available at time of going to press but will be published next week as well as a detailed account of the entire meeting.

The 1928 convention will be held in Milwaukee.

North Country News Notes

AT a meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association officers held in Watertown on Friday, J. A. Coulter, Secretary of the organization, made the statement that the responsibility of supplying the New York milk market rested squarely on the shoulders of the farmers of this milk shed. He based this upon the promise made by Commissioner Harris that if the New York milk shed farmers could produce sufficient milk to supply the needs at all times, outside milk would not be sought.

Next Friday, June 3rd, a large meeting of farmers of this North Country will be held in Watertown to hear discussions on methods of holding production up through the months when it usually falls off. This is being called by the Farm Bureau, and speakers from the College of Agriculture will do the talking. Mr. Coulter went on to say in his address that the main trouble with production is that we have a lot worse farmers than we have cows. He claimed that better feeding at the right time with good feeds will provide the increase this year.

* * *

ONE hears varied ideas being discussed on this situation. Some hold that if an increase in the price of milk could be made known some months in advance, so that producers would be assured of recompense for extra endeavor, the needed increase would come of itself. They claim that too many times everyone is keyed up to greater production for some reason or another, then the increased production is used as a battering ram to hold the price down as low, if not lower.

Others hold with Mr. Coulter that better business methods followed in production will assure more milk at the psychological moment. They follow this through with the argument that better methods mean lower costs of production, and that the extra income will be received in this manner at least. The claim is also made that if an increased price were promised, there would promptly be such an increase that the market would be flooded, with disastrous effect to all concerned.

* * *

BE all this as it may, there will be some sound recommendations made at the meeting next Friday. Among these will be: Sow green crops for feeding, such as oats and peas, buckwheat, millets and fodder corn cut green: cut hay early for dairy feeding in order that the higher protein content may be obtained together with other advantages that come from feeding such hay: start grain feeding by July first so as to avoid heavy shrinkage: not to wait too long before starting the feeding of some hay.

At last we have had two days together that rain did not fall. The ground is very wet, and several drying days are needed before sowing and corn planting can be finished in good shape. Some pieces that are rather light can be planted to corn today (Memorial Day), but most will require a little more time. Everything points now to there being a considerable acreage of quick crops such as buckwheat and millets, as well as a number of acres that probably will not be touched for seeding at all. A trip through Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties shows thousands of acres where the quack grass will be ready for mowing apparently before the land can be touched with a pulverizer.—W. I. Roe.

Central New York Notes

WE started out for a little business trip that very rainy day late in May. We followed the Susquehanna river mostly and finally reached Susquehanna, the railroad town in Pennsylvania. There we crossed and struck over the hills going well on towards Deposit. We did not find farming conditions so different from what they are at home in Chenango county. The hay crop now promises well and that is our best hold. The cow "crop" is comparatively small and cows bring good money. Grade cows can hardly be bought, if good ones, for less than $125 and I learned of grade Guernseys bringing $175. There are reports of $200 cows, without papers, if good enough. It is the general opinion that cows will bring good prices for two or three years and some predict longer time before a lower market. Pure bred Holsteins are in demand also and breeders believe that several years of good prices are in store. The cows should be tuberculin tested to sell to best advantage.

In some localities it is claimed that half of the oats are yet to be sown but generally I think that a larger proportion are in the ground. Potatoes do not seem to have been planted to any extent except a few for early use. Of course corn planting has been out of the question up to this writing on the 25th and ground is so wet now that it will be quite a little time before corn can be put in. In this direction we did not find the amount of poultry kept that was noticed when we went north from home, recently.

Hill Farms May be Good Buys

When we struck out over the hills from the river there was some good farming land but a person accustomed to the river valley would feel out of place on some of it. If one is able to be contented in such a place and is short of money to buy higher priced land it seems to me that some of the hill farms may be at least tolerable places to buy.

We followed along the Erie railroad for quite a distance. That is a marvelous grade up the summit from Susquehanna towards Deposit and it is the same when the trains commence the climb from Deposit back again. It is getting over the divide from the Susquehanna to the Delaware valleys. Small wonder I take it that the builders of the Erie were a long while in moving on from Deposit after reaching that place. We were served here in my section with goods from Deposit for a long time after the Erie had reached that town. The goods were brought on the Erie and then "teaming to Deposit" became a considerable industry for quite a while. That is longer ago however than most A. A. readers can remember. A

Timber is Being Cut Off

There is timber up those hillsides but like every other place that I know of as much of the timber as can be sold is being cut off. It is not just like the lumbering in Delaware county about which I have said something except that mine ties and props are going as fast as markets can be found. It is all right to cut off "ripened" trees but much of the young growing stuff ought to be left. There is much cheap land in most sections and this was no exception. Occasionally some places sell high.

We ate our dinners under the shadow, or what might perhaps have been the shadow, if it hadn't been raining like all possessed, of the famous Lanesboro stone bridge. That must have been in its time of building a tremendous engineering undertaking. It is long but I didn't get its length and is 108 feet high at the highest. Tall slender stone piers and arches, the piers rather close together, have made a bridge that has proved of enduring value. It must have been built around eighty years ago and when it was decided to double track the road many years ago it was supposed that a new bridge would be required. Tests proved that it was as sound and true as when built and it carries the two tracks and the enormous trains without a tremor I am informed.—H. H.

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White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$3.75	$7.00	$13
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12	4.25	8.00	15
R. I. Reds*	4.00	7.50	14	4.75	9.00	17
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	4.75	9.00	17
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14	4.75	9.00	17

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	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.75	$4.50	$8.50	$24.50	$40	$78
S. C. Minorcas, Bd. Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	5.75	11.00	32.50	51	98
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.25	12.00	35.00	57	110
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95	
Light Mixed	2.50	4.00	7.50	22.00	35	70
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.50	28.00	45	88

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National Chicks for June & July—Smith Hatched

	50	100	500
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	52.00
Heavy Breed Broilers	4.25	8.00	38.00
Light Breed Mixed	3.75	7.00	33.00

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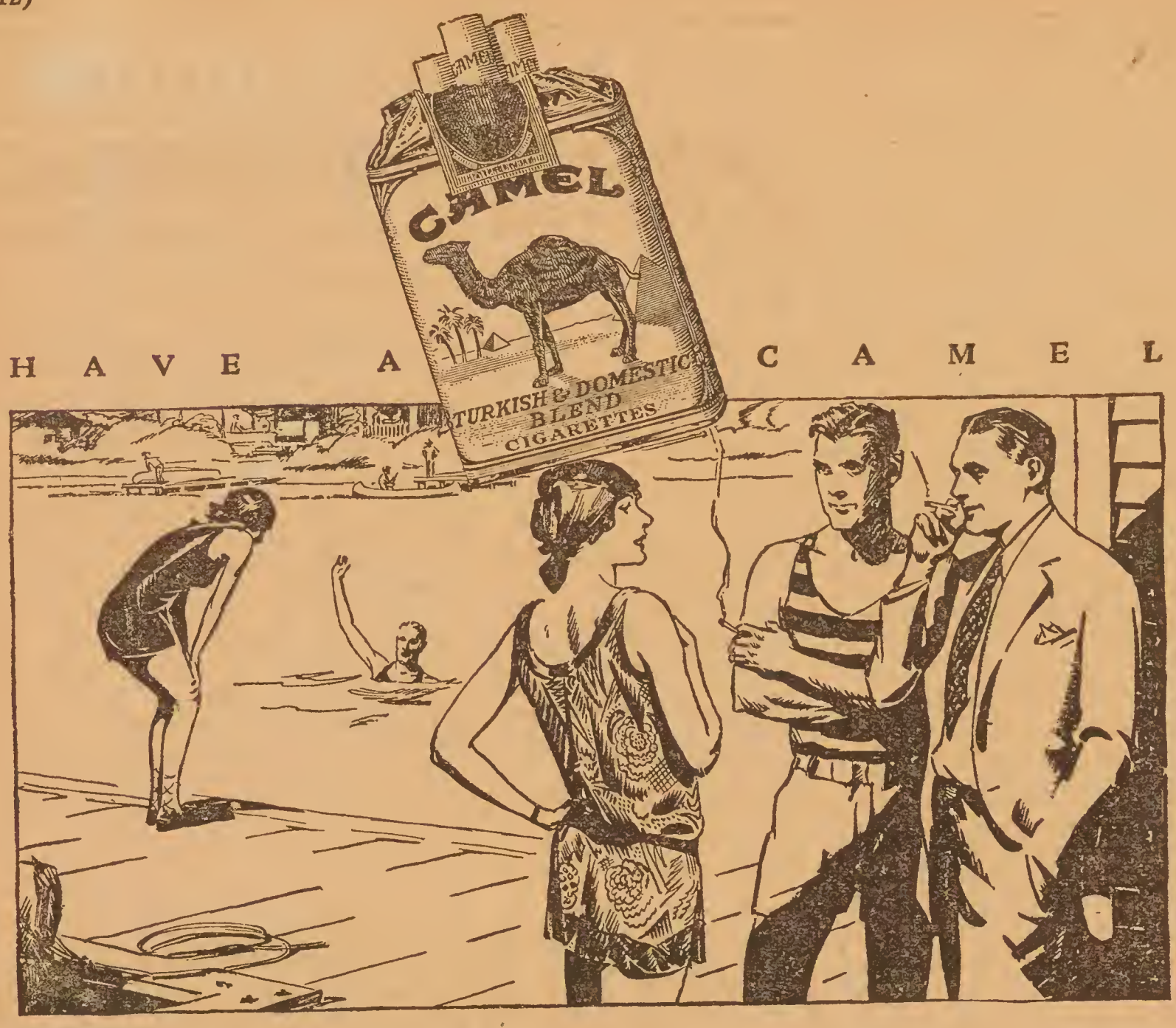

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R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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Building Up An Unproductive Farm

(*Continued from page* 3)

years and was accredited for several years. Unfortunately in the last test a four month old heifer reacted which will make it necessary for two tuberculin tests to be given before the herd is again accredited. Three or four head of stock are sold every year, being taken to Troy and put into the county sale there. A few semi-official records have been made, one very creditable of 29.73 pounds of butter in seven days, while their two-year old heifers tested last January averaged better than seventeen pounds of butter. Another three year old heifer made better than 26 pounds in 7 days. Five cows were sold recently for an attractive price but the heifers that are growing up will bring the herd back to normal in two years.

Poultry the Chief Source of Income

Poultry on the Eastman farm is undoubtedly the most important enterprise. I did most of my visiting about them with Gerald Eastman, who at present has direct charge over them although his father joined in the discussion and told me a lot about the early developments along this line. The two houses which are 20x80 ft. are some distance in back of the barn and about one hundred yards apart. The first one was built by Mr. Eastman a number of years ago and has all the essentials of a good house. Of course, the dampness would not show up at the time I visited it but Gerald assured me that they had little trouble with moisture during the winter months.

As you will notice from the picture of this house, the feed is stored on the second story of the middle section. It is unloaded from the uphill side directly from a wagon and then runs through a chute to the pens below. Each house is supplied with water in the pens. It is piped from cistern in the barn direct to one house and to an underground storage tank from which it is pumped in the other house.

The two houses are supplied with electric lights by a farm electric light plant but in discussing this feature, Gerald was apparently not entirely convinced that lights are a necessity. He did say that it often helps with getting the work done at the right time but that in his opinion, it did not serve as a substitute for thorough care and feeding.

Breeding for Production

As an illustration of the care the Eastmans are taking to breed their poultry flock, they told me of purchasing seventy-five hatching eggs from a farm in the State of Washington for which they paid $1.50 each. The hens from which these eggs came average from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and sixty eggs a year, and the sires, to which they were mated have records above 300. Records are kept on the farm for the use of the Pennsylvania State College and the flock has been very carefully culled for a number of years. Pedigreed cockerels from the Pennsylvania State College have also been used to breed up the flock.

The marketing of the products is not neglected. The eggs are shipped to New York City to a retailer who formerly lived in Bradford County. They have gone to this man for four years and bring about two cents a dozen above the market price. They are graded at the farm into two sizes, the large size brings from five to seven cents a dozen more than the small size.

In discussing the outlook for poultry, Mr. Eastman said, "we did not get quite as good results this year as last and I rather expect that next year may be even poorer. I expect that the poultry business may be rather slow for a few years but I feel that the man who studies all angles of the business

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Wh. and Br. Leghorns	10.75	52.00
Tancred—Holly Legs.	12.25	60.00
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Bl. Minorcas-Wh. Wyan.-Buff Orpingtons	15.00	73.00
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We offer 8,000 March and April hatched pullets shipment when 12 weeks old as follows:—Eng. Wh. Leghorns—Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Parks Rocks—Owens Farm Reds—Bl. Min.—Bu. Orpingtons and most all breeds. Write for prices—Satisfaction Guaranteed—C. O. D. Shipments.

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Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.
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EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 41 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

200,000 CHICKS 1927
SPECIAL SUMMER PRICE REDUCTION
June and July Deliveries—The best Popular Breeds, on free range.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns			
Young and Barron strains	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks			
Thompson	11.00	52.50	100.00
Owen's Reds	12.00	60.00	
Broilers Heavy Breed	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers Light Breed	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct, prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $9.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, $11.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $12.50 per 100; Heavy Broilers, $9.00 per 100; Light Broilers, $7.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

Cut Prices on Baby Chicks Now
Leghorns-Anconas 10c
Rocks-Reds 12c
Other Breeds in proportion. Order from this advertisement. PULLETS all ages PRICED RIGHT.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box C, LINESVILLE, PA.

Best Quality Baby Chicks
S. C. White Leghorns 8c - Mixed 7c
100% live delivery. P. O. paid. All free range stock. Special prices on large lots.
HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM
T. J. Ehrenzeller McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Reds & Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special Prices on Larger Lots. Free Range
100% *Delivery. Circular.*
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12, - - - Millerstown, Pa.

Chicks! Reduced Prices! 7c. Up!
From Michigan Accredited Class A flocks. Special Eng. White, S. C. Eng. White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds and Assorted chicks, also low-priced pullets. No money down. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalogue free.
THE BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich. R. 2-A

Chicks

JUNE PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.

Additional Baby Chick Ads on page 11

and builds up a high producing flock will be able to come through this period in good shape."

When Mr. Eastman moved to this farm the buildings were in a bad shape. A new barn was built in 1905 but the old house was repaired and used until about ten years ago. The two poultry houses already mentioned were also built while the latest addition is a large tool and implement shed just to the east of the main barn. Among other equipment this shed houses a tractor, a truck and two cars. An acetylene light plant was put in in 1916 and is still used. The electric light plant installed last year has been used only for the barn and hens up to the present time. The house is also supplied with a modern bathroom and a pneumatic pressure water system.

Reforesting Idle Acres

About six years ago Mr. Eastman bought the joining seventy acres not so much as he said because he wanted the land as that he was afraid that undesirable neighbors might move in. About fifteen acres of this are woods and brush and about thirty to forty acres of this is fairly fertile soil but is not being fully used at the present time. Last year fourteen hundred red pine, lareh, locust and ash trees were set out in an effort to make proper use of this land. Mr. Eastman writes that since I visited the farm they have set an additional thousand trees.

When I arrived at the Eastman farm I found Mr. Eastman trimming his fruit trees. "We do not make a business of selling fruit but we have tried to have enough for our own use. We have some apples, a few eherries as well as plums and pears." Later I was diseussing the question of a garden with Gerald and he told me that they planned to have a good supply of garden stuff for their own use. They have a good sized asparagus bed in addition to the usual annual erops.

"I have a picture in mind," said Mr. Eastman, "of the condition the farm was in when we bought it as compared with the way it is at present. We feel that we have made some progress, yet I can see another picture whieh is what I would like to obtain in the coming year. This picture shows as mueh improvement over the present conditions as the present eonditions do over the way the farm looked when we moved here."—H. L. Cosline.

Poultry Judging School at State College

THE 10th Annual Poultry Judging and Breeding School at Cornell University, Ithaea, N. Y., will be held June 27 to July 2, 1927. Research in methods of judging poultry results eaeh year in a wealth of new ideas being presented at the Judging School. The demand for persons who are qualified to judge poultry with respect to both their production and standard exhibition values is increasing rapidly. The need for extension workers trained to give demonstrations in judging is large. The sehool aims to be a elearing house for the latest methods in judging. Each year the teaching staff consists of the most expert judges of poultry for production that can be secured in the United States and Canada.

Don't Let the Chicks Get Chilled

How soon is it advisable to let the fire go out in the brooder stove?—L. P., New York.

ON most farms where the chicks are not hatched too early, say about the middle of April, it should be possible to let the fires go out in about six weeks. This will depend to some extent on the weather. It doesn't pay to let the chicks get chilled as this causes indigestion and stunts their growth. The heat should be gradually reduced after the first two weeks.

BABY CHICKS

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year---Special Summer Prices

For 17 years we bave culled our flocks for egg production and quality. We know that we can please you, the same as thousands of our other satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our number one grade and Specials. Will ship from 25 on up. On orders from 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

THESE PRICES FOR MAY SHIPMENT AND LATER. ON ORDERS OF 500 OR MORE, ODDS AND ENDS NOT INCLUDED, TAKE A DISCOUNT OF 50c PER HUNDRED.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	10c		
Single C. and Rose C. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas	12c		
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	13c		
Columbian Wyandottes	14c	S. C. White Minorcas	13c
All heavy Odds and Ends	10c	All Light Odds and Ends	8c

8 to 10 week Pure-Bred Pullets ready for immediate delivery
Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A book on chicks and Poultry given free with each order amounting to $10.00 or more.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, NO. HIGH STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

20TH CENTURY CHIX FOR 27 YEARS

WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our high class Heavy Laying Flocks to Thousands of pleased customers and rendering Full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU IN 1927. Flocks AMERICAN-CERT-O-CULD. We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds. Blk. Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons. White & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pc-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00
Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings 20c each.				

We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

NIAGARA CHICKS AND DUX Get chicks from stock raised in northern New York. Strong healthy hardy pure-breds. Hogan tested, high producing breeding stock.

Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$47.50	$90.00
Anconas	6.75	13.50	65.00	127.00
R. I. Reds, Barred & White Rox, White Wyandottes	7.50	13.00	60.00	125.00
Black Minorcas	8.50	15.50	76.00	150.00
Broiler Stock (Assorted)	6.50	11.00	52.50	90.00
White Pekin Ducklings	18.00	33.00	140.00	275.00

Pullets and matured birds from best matings at reasonable prices. Order today. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free if you wish. Established 1887 and still going strong. Write today we'll treat you right.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, BOX 202. RANSOMVILLE, N. Y. (W. R. Curtiss Co., Props.)

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES. We also ship C.O.D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.00	$7.50	$36.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns	2.75	4.25	8.00	38.00	72.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns, Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.00	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandots, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	

Heavy Mixed and Anconas, 50, $4.75; 100, $9; 500, $42; 1000, $80. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank, Dun and Bradstreet. Free Catalog.
THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO. Box R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

SEND NO MONEY. SHIP CHICKS C.O.D.
Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00 Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.
Keiser's White Acres Box 314, Grampian, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS
White & Brown Leghorns 10c
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas 12c
White Wyandottes ..13c. Assorted ..8c
100% Live Delivery Prepaid.
Order direct or send for circular.
Box 12 CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y.

30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each; $90.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 12c. Heavy Breeds mixed for Broilers 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. Light Breeds mixed 7c each; $60.00 per 1000. Hatches due June 1, 7, 14, 21 and 28. 100% live delivery guaranteed by prepaid Parcel Post. Our 17th year. Member I. B. C. A. $1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
(The Old Reliable Plant) RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.
SEND NO MONEY. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed all varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

Chicks

Mixed Chicks	7c
S. C. W. Leghorns	9c
Barred Rocks	11c
R. I. Reds	11c

Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at 10c each.
We guarantee pure bred chicks and 100% live delivery.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM,
Milford, Del.

ALLEN'S QUALITY CHICKS
Reduced for May 13th hatch and succeeding weeks to 10c. 50c extra for postage. Catalogue.
C. C. ALLEN Dept. A, SEAFORD, DEL.

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	10.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	7.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

Chicks That Please AT PROFIT MAKING PRICES
Order from ad.

	less than 100	100	500 up
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$.08	$7.50	$7.00
White & Barred Rocks	.11	10.00	9.75
Rhode Is. Reds	.11	10.00	9.75
Heavy Mixed	.10	9.00	8.75
Light Mixed	.07	6.50	6.25

Circular sent on request
ULSH Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Treverton, Pa.

June and July Prices Ferris Strain White	50	100	1000
Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90.00
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100.00
Odds & Ends	4.00	7.00	60.00

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Aristocrat Baby Chicks June & July Delivery
Free range Wyckoff & Tancred White Leghorns $ 8 per 100
Sheppard Mottled Anconas & Brown Leghorns $10 per 100
Bred to lay Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds ... $11 per 100
Martins W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks & Buff Orpingtons ..... $12 per 100
500 or more 50c per 100 less. Live delivery. Catalog free.
For a safe place to buy from write—
SEIDELTON FARMS, - WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

S. C. White Leghorns .....$8.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds .....10.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks ....10.00 per 100
Heavy Mxd. $8.00; Lt. Mxd 7.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival & Sat. Guar.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA., R. 3

CHICKS FROM HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS. POSTPAID.

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed, most Light	7.00	32.50	60.00

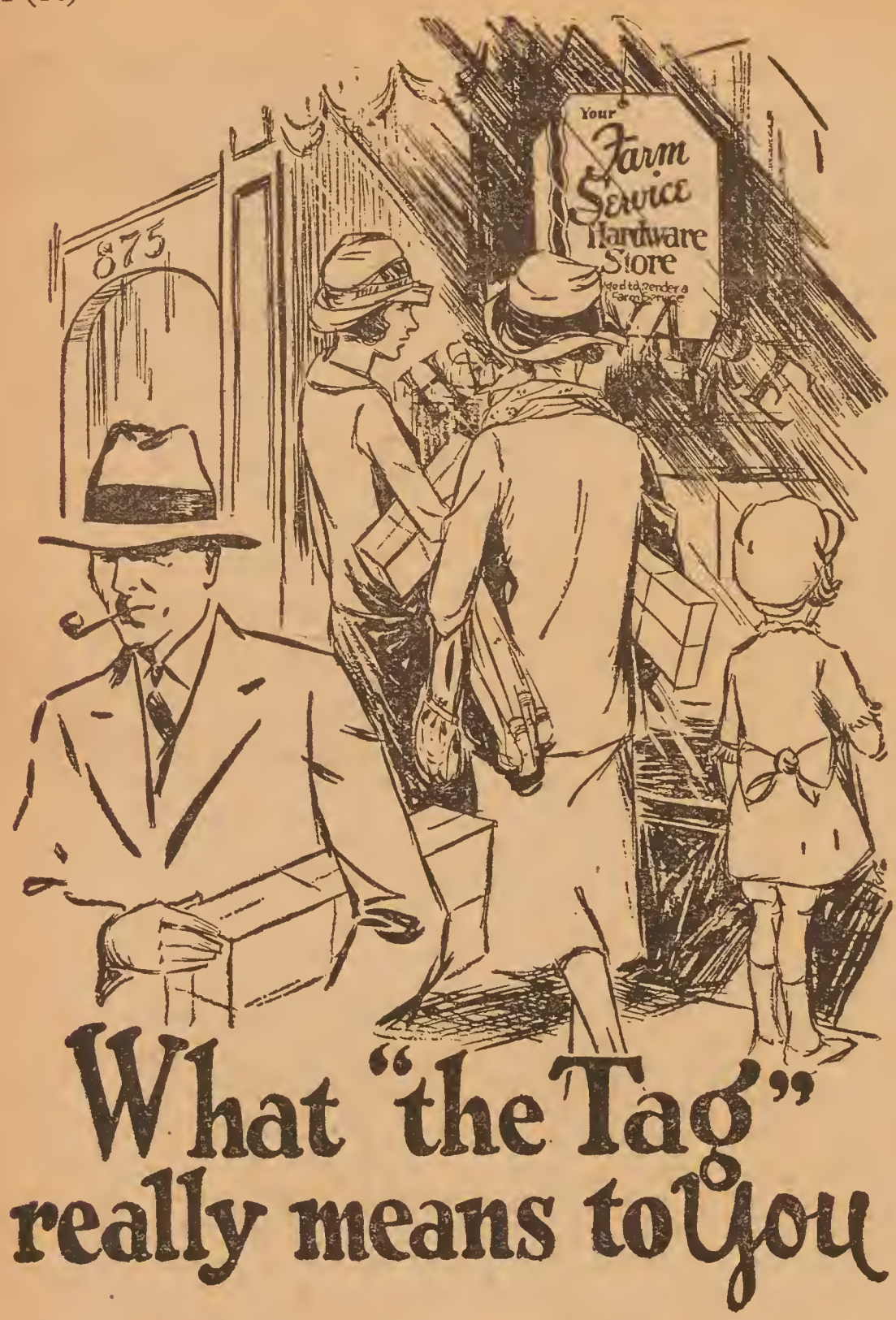
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from advertisement or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Rabbits, Pigeons, Pheasants, Swans, Peafowl, Cages, Coops, Brooders, Incubators, Supplies. Illustrated Catalog 10c.



What "the Tag" really means to You

THE "Farm Service" Hardware Store "tag," now a familiar sight in the windows of thousands of progressive hardware stores, is a pledge of better hardware service to you. It identifies a merchant who believes in giving practical, proven quality merchandise. It stands for responsibility, for only established, responsible merchants can afford to join this great cooperative publicity campaign. It means value to you, for when you buy in one of these "tag" stores you know that quality comes first and that progressive, live competition keeps the price at the lowest possible point, for such live merchants as these deal in known, trademarked merchandise that sells quickly and gives them a greater turnover, making up for a small margin of profit.

To find a "tag" in a hardware store window is to know that it is a good place to buy good hardware, that you get good service from both the store and the hardware that you buy. It is the favorite store of thrifty, discriminating buyers, both men and women. Find the nearest "tag" store and make it *your* store.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

LOOK FOR THE TAG

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORE

Do Not Spoil the Picture

The "Frame" Should Enhance and Not Detract

IN the good old linsey-woolsey days dresses were made by an almost uniform pattern. Children often had what one rebellious child described as "yoke, ruffle and belt style" for every thing. Now-a-days women are finding out that not all can wear square neck lines, though they be the latest fashion, nor can all wear two-piece dresses, in spite of the fact that *everybody* is wearing them. The truth is—we all have lines of one kind or another. Some are worse lines than others and a clever woman chooses clothing to disguise the poor ones. At the same time she selects lines that bring out her good features.

If her nose turns up, she gets a hat with a brim which comes down slightly over her face; if her chin is weak or receding, her hat looks best with back rather than front trimming. A short stout woman makes herself appear a little taller by having long diagonal lines in her hat brim or by having the brim turned up in front a little.

A side trimming and downward drooping hat brim may make her neck look short and thick whereas a long narrow collar and V-shaped neckline are very becoming to most stylish-stouts. Round faces have to beware of round neck lines; deep oval lines are much better. The V-neck may only make matters look worse if they appear beneath a sharp nose and pointed chin. High central trimmings on a hat only add to the apparent length of a tall person.

People with thin faces and especially thin necks have their sharp lines softened by wide rolling collars and wide neck lines. Whatever is used for neck finish, jabots, collars or whatever, should harmonize both in line and color with the garment and not look as if they had been stuck on as an afterthought.

The neck line and hat with hair showing underneath make the frame for the face—and as for all pictures, a poorly chosen frame may spoil even the best effects.

My Son's Hope Chest

"COME over and see my son's hope chest", said a neighbor.

"Your son's! Harold's?" I exclaimed involuntarily. The sudden visualizing of her husky football boy and a "hope chest' was a bit startling.

"Of course! Why not?" with emphasis. "Because I did not happen to have a daughter is no reason at all why I should not have the joy of gathering useful and beautiful things that my son may have for the home he shall establish someday. And now that he has found Mildred and we are so happy over the thought of having her for a daughter that chest has taken on a new valuation.

"But you see, it is not a new idea with us. For three years grandmother and I have been gradually making things or buying things to stick away in it. If we had been rich people it would not have been half such fun. We had to scrimp and plan, even squeeze the family budget a bit to get the materials we wanted from which to evolve pretty things, and first we had to save up to get the chest itself. When we told Harold he laughed as if it were a great joke and pooh-poohed the idea, man-fashion, even tho he blushed girl-fashion.

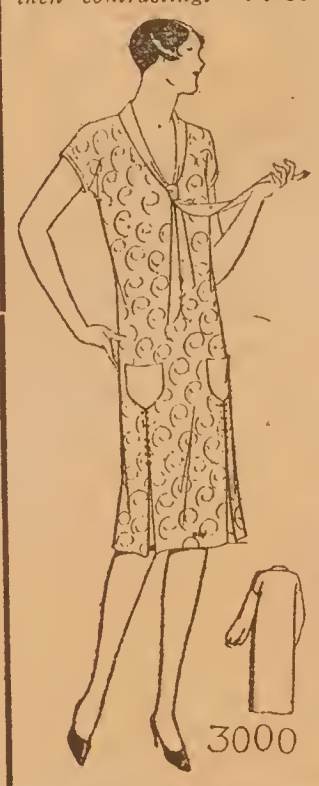
"That was three years ago, as I said, before Mildred's family moved here. Now he's tickled pink over it and begs for peeps now and then, sometimes sticks in a wrapped up package himself. You see we made it a compact that anything put in tied up was to remain so, so there will be surprises for all of us when the box is finally unpacked.

"When grandmother came back from the east she was almost hugging two bulky bundles which she allowed none of us to touch and dumped them in heavily among the linens. She will not tell what they are but I surmise that she secured some good old family relics and heirlooms in Vermont which were too precious to go into her trunk, even—had to be right in her suitcases. She smiles like a sphinx when we allude to them.

"Two months more to wait! The kids are trying to be sensible and pile up some savings against the big day and we encourage them; yet candidly, we are as impatient as they and console ourselves with the joy of getting to add a few more treasures. Queer? Huh, no! Not queer when one has a son like Harold!"—Lee McCrae, Calif.

Patterns for Home Sewing

Pattern 3000 *is admirably suited for sports or for morning dresses. Nothing could be easier to make and yet it has the style one wants. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 2⅞ *yards of* 36 *inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 32-*inch contrasting.* Price 13c.



Pattern 3045 *is very cleverly designed to meet the needs of the little tot. It is easily made, easy to iron and has no elastic bands to hinder the circulation. The pattern cuts in sizes* ½, 1, 2 *and* 3 *years. The* 1-*year size requires* 1¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* 1½ *yards of binding.* Price 13c.

Pattern 3050 *is well adapted to the full figure because of its straight lines and unusual collar. The side pleats give added fullness for walking. For this all-purpose frock silk crepe, faille, cotton broadcloth or linen would be very suitable. Pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch requires* 3⅜ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* 3⅜ *yards of* 27-*inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for the Summer Fashion Book and send to American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

Make Vegetables Interesting

Even the Best of Foods Grow Tiresome If Always Served the Same

IT is so easy to make food interesting by cooking and serving it just a little differently from usual. The farm is usually well supplied with good materials. They just need imagination and a little work to bring them out.

Mock Oyster Stew, or Chowder

For medium sized family use: Four cups of diced raw potatoes, one fourth pound salt fat pork, one small can of corn, or its equivalent in soaked, dried corn, one small onion finely mineed, one quart sweet whole milk and three tablespoons butter.

Boil the potatoes and onion in two cups of water for 20 minutes. Then add all the other ingredients, a pineh of ground celery and sprinkle of blaek pepper. Let scald and serve. Sweet eream in lieu of butter is an attractive change.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

The name of this stew may be slightly misleading but at any rate it is an excellent vegetable chowder.

Spinach Nests

Chop spinach and fry in olive oil (without water) season with salt and pepper form in balls placing one on each serving dish and press center down forming a nest. In the center of each slip the yolk of a hard boiled egg and two stuffed olives, add a dozen drops of mayonnaise and serve.—L. M. T.

This in the "spinach age" and here is one way of varying the dose—for dose it is to a great many people.

Asparagus Salad

Six slices of lemon, chopped rind and all, one small can of asparagus stalks, chipped. Mix together with one large tablespoonful of tomato catsup. Serve on lettuce leaves and cover the salad with French dressing or any favorite dressing desired.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Since asparagus is a very bland food the lemon and catsup give it the "snap" which it needs. Fresh asparagus which has been cooked and cooled may be used instead of canned.

Creamed Asparagus

One half large can of asparagus (or one small can) four hard cooked eggs, two cups of white sauce, one cup of bread well buttered and crumbed, and two heaping tablespoonfuls of grated or chipped cheese. Chip the asparagus and eggs. Mix all togcther excepting the white sauce, turn into a casserole or covered baking dish and turn the white sauce over it. Bake about twenty minutes in a moderate oven.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

This is a good supper dish when meat is omitted. Use the fresh asparagus if you have it.

June

ROBERTA SYMMES

Comes a singing time—comes a winging time
In the midst of the golden year—
Comes a wooing time—comes a cooing time
When the face of the world is fair—
The meadows steep in a rhthym deep
To the lilt of the cricket's tune
And the Queen is here—we sense her near
The dear green hour of June.

There's a grace she wears—there's a thought she bears
In her joyous bloom and glow
In the thrill and hush of blossom blush
And the beauty that we know—
And it's this; life holds both bloom and snow
Storms end—skies brighten soon—
So Lass and Lad, be glad—be glad
And drink your fill of June.

Children Need Vegetables

VEGETABLES are as important for good health as is sunshine. The child who is allowed to develop a dislike for vegetables may be handicapped by a poor diet all his life. Prepare vegetables attractively and give them to the child while he is young and many diffieulties and disorders may be avoided.

This is adviee of food speeialists at the New York State College of Home Economics at Ithaea, N. Y. Babies under their eare begin to have vegetables in the form of a strained, vegetable soup at the age of four months. By the time they are six months old they have some of the strained vegetable pulp. At one year old they get vegetables such as spinach, carrots, asparagus or green peas, that have been strained, and between two and four years they have almost any vegetable that is earefully cooked and attraetively served.

All children must be taught to like vegetables because they are born with only a natural liking for milk. For this reason, the college says it is particularly important to cook and serve vegetables with great care so that no prejudiees will be developed.

For Older Children

Vegetables may be served to children more than two years old in milk, soups, creamed, sealloped, mashed, or plain with a small amount of butter. Vegetables that are naturally slightly sweet, such as peas, carrots, and beets, may be made more tasteful to children if a very small amount of sugar is added just before serving. Tomatoes are more inviting if the skins are removed and string beans should have all the strings removed.

The college suggests cooking the vegetables in a small amount of water so that the water will boil down and may be served with the vegetable, thus saving the minerals and vitamins which dissolve in the water. The color of green vegetables is preserved if they are cooked in open kettles. Over-cooking tends to make vegetables mushy or slimy, so it is desirable to cook them until just done.

Good Things For Threshers

THE threshing job is always with us and, unless the lunch-carrying plan has been adopted or the crew bring with them their own traveling kitchenette, we have a crowd of hungry men to feed.

I don't know why the task is usually so inordinately dreaded—I rather like it, in a way, though I have no superior culinary talent to display. We think it is important to serve something the men don't get every day, if possible. For that reason we never serve chicken—threshers *always* laugh about chicken dinners.

It is seldom that anything I have served has received more unstinted praise than salt pork fried crisp and brown and served on a generous platter without any of its objectionable grease. Leave just enough fat in the frying pan to make a rich foundation for milk gravy—about two tablespoons. Brown a tablespoon or two of flour in this, add milk, and thicken as usual. Any kind of meat loaf is popular and we make a peanut roast that seems always to be relished. To 2 cups hot riced or mashed potatoes and 1 cup bread crumbs add 1 cup peanut butter thinned to a cream with ½ cup milk. Season to taste with salt, baste 1 hour. Serve with a brown gravy made by browning together 1 tablespoon each of peanut butter and drippings. Add water and thicken to the consistency of rich cream.

The only really essential requisites are plenty of good bread and butter, potatoes and gravy, and some "sweet bite" for dessert. A pan of beans is welcome but not essential. It is well to make them a little unusual in some way—we had some at a pienic yesterday that were extra; baked with liquid enough to leave them real juiey, and with lots of small bits of pork instead of a few big pieces.

Macaroni salad is a popular dish here as is also rice baked either with bacon or hamburg. My neighbor makes a delicious sweet apple dish that men invariably like. Cut apples in halves, remove the cores, and boil till well done. Put them over with water to almost cover them and about a cup of sugar to a 6 quart kettle of apples. When they are done the juice will be reduced to half a cup or so of very thick liquid. Heap the apples, skin side up, in a big salad bowl and poul the juice over them. Serve cold.

Hearty vegetables like squash or cabbage will be appreciated but quantities of cucumbers and onions sliced together and dressed with vinegar, salt and pepper, will disappear like magic. Most men like pie and it is handy because so easily served. But they won't object to a good pudding. Apple John is "filling" and most men are fond of suet pudding, which is even more substantial. If one has not plenty of canned fruit there is sure to be fresh apples, pears, berries, etc., in threshing time, and the fresh article is much better anyway. Nothing is better than sliced pears with sugar and cream."—Mrs. E. M. A.

Useful Shirt Pattern

2770

Pattern 2770 *is good for either men's or boys' shirts with detachable collar. It cuts in sizes* 12½, 13 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19 *inches neck. Size* 15½ *requires* 3½ *yards of* 36-*inch material.* **Price 13c.**

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Comfortable Blankets

AFTER their last washing in the spring I find it a big saving in time and comfort to look the winter blankets over carefully and prepare them for use before putting them away for the summer.

A blanket that is too short to tuck in amply at the top is an aggravation and falls securely at the bottom and turn back far short o fcomfort. To remedy this I cut the good portions from badly worn blankets and sew a liberal section at the bottom of each new blanket that can be double blankets are used, they are folded evenly and this extension is stitched along the fold. This is fine for use with children and persons who sleep uneasily.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

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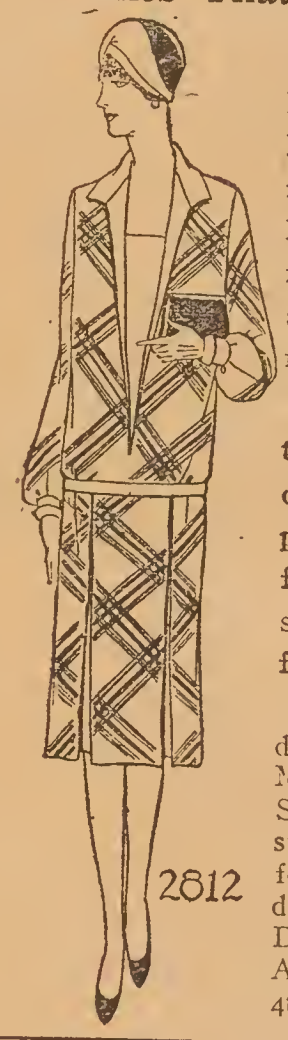

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Also articles devoted to Beauty, Millinery, etc. Send 12 cents in stamps or silver for your copy, addressing Fashion Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 461 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Keep the Color

SOME people don't believe that vegetables can be just as colorful after cooking as before. Spinach, peas, and beans will hold their bright green, beets their rich red, carrots their golden yellow, and, what is even stranger to many, cabbage can come out of the kettle as delicately green as it went in, if properly cooked. The secret lies in putting the vegetables on to cook in a small amount of boiling water and cooking them until just done, not a moment longer. Spinach and some other greens need no more water than that which clings to the leaves after washing, and they are perfectly cooked in from ten to fifteen minutes. Peas, beans, beets, squash, and most other vegetables need just enough water to cover them and they will cook in fifteen to twenty-five or thirty minutes depending on their size. Cabbage requires a short time also and should be taken off the fire as soon as it is tender. This insures against a yellow and mushy vegetable and makes it easier to digest as well as to eat. Try the short cooking in less water once and then use the method ever after.

Newspapers are devoting twice as much space to agricultural news as they

"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. Michael and John lay plans to stop the murder. They learn that Lajeune is planning to kill them in the mutiny and steal the jewel he believes they have. Bolidar also tells them that Lajeune knows all about the mutiny and intends to strike the night before the mutiny occurs. One night John wakens and sees Lajeune motioning him to follow him. Lajeune orders John to wake those not in the mutiny.

WITH Lejaune following, I reached the door of our barrack-room. Here the *adjudant* halted, his revolver raised, and whispered:

"Your brother, Maris, Cordier, St. André—quick...." I crept to Michael's bed.

What would happen if he sprang up with a shout, and roused the snoring sleepers around him? Could Lejaune overawe the lot, or would they, empty-handed, have the courage to rush him? Probably they would not. Everybody waits for a lead in a case like that.

I began whispering in Michael's ear.

"Beau, old chap!....It's John....Don't make a noise....Beau, old chap!....It's John....Hush! Don't make a noise...."

He woke, and was instantly alert.

"What's up?" he whispered.

"Take your tunic and trousers and boots, get your rifle, and go out. Lejaunes is relying on our party. Take your bayonet."

He saw Lejaune in the doorway, near which was the night-lamp, and got off his cot.

I crept to St. André, and woke him in the same way.

Maris also woke quietly, and soon grasped what was wanted of him.

By the time I had roused Cordier, Michael was creeping from the room, dressed, his rifle in his hand. I saw Lejaune give him some cartridges from his bulging side-pockets. I crept out too, taking my rifle and bayonet, and Lejaune gave me ten cartridges.

"Go outside and load," he whispered. "Quick....Then shoot any man, at once, if he sets his foot on the floor, after a warning."

We charged our magazines and stood behind Lejaune in the doorway, rifles at the ready. St. André joined us and received the same orders. Lejaune shook his fist at Maris and Cordier, and beckoned to them angrily. Not one of the sleepers stirred.

When the other two joined us, Lejaune said:

"St. André and Cordier—remain here until relieved. If any man wakes, order silence, cover him with your rifle, and say you'll shoot him if he leaves his bed. Do it at once, to any man and every man, who disobeys. Fail, and I'll shoot you myself....Follow me, you others," and he quietly returned to his quarters.

"Guard the door, you," he said to Maris, "and shoot anybody who approaches. Anybody, I say."

"Now you, quick," he said, entering the room and closing the door. "Give me this wretched diamond that is the cause of all this trouble."

He glared at Michael.

Michael stared back, as one lost in astonishment and wonder.

"'Diamond,' *Monsieur l'Adjudant?*" he murmured.

Lejaune's swarthy face was suffused, his eyes bulged and blazed.

"You try any tricks with me and I'll blow your filthy head off—here and now!" he roared, picking up his revolver from the table where he had laid it.

"Give me that diamond, you scurvy hound, and I'll keep it until I know whose property it is. D'you think I'm going to have the discipline of this fort spoiled by every cursed run-away jewel-thief that chooses to hide here with his swag, and tempt honest men?....Out with it, you gallows-cheating goal-breaker, before I put you where you belong....Quick!"

"I have no diamond, *mon Adjudant,*" replied Michael quietly, and giving back look for look.

"As I could have told you, *mon Adjudant,*" I put in, "my brother has never had a diamond in his life and neither have I."

Words failed Lejaune.

I thought (and hoped) that he was going to have an apoplectic fit. His red face went purple and his eyes bulged yet more. He drew back his lips, baring his cruel-looking teeth and causing his moustache to bristle.

I felt certain that Lejaune would have

precarious position in which he himself stood, and the fact that he needed us alive—for the present.

He was a brave man. Situated as he was, his life hanging by a thread, he still attended to the business in hand. He turned his heavy glare from Michael to me.

"Oh? You would talk, would you?" he said, in a quiet and most sinister tone of terrible self-repression. "Well! Well! You haven't much more time for talking. Not many more words to say....Would you like to make another remark or two before I shoot you?....No?....Won't you speak again, gaol-bird? A little prayer, perhaps?...." and the scoundrel turned the revolver from Michael's face to mine, and back again to Michael's.

We stood like statues. He put the revolver down in front of him, the better to tear his hair with both hands.

And then suddenly, a thought which had been clamouring for attention for some minutes suddenly occupied my mind and brought comfort and a curious sense of security.

Of course, Lejaune would do nothing to us until the mutiny was quelled, and he was again unthreatened and supreme.

We five were his only defence, the sole support of his authority, his one chance of saving not only his life, but his reputation and career. Obviously he would not kill two-fifths nor one-fifth of his loyal troops at the moment of his greatest need. It was absurd.

And then, without thought, I did what would have been the bravest thing of my life if it had been done consciously, and with intent. I defied, insulted, and outfaced Lejaune!

"Look here, Lejaune," said I coolly, and in the manner of an Oxford undergraduate addressing an extortionate cabman or an impudent servant. "Look here, Lejaune, don't be a silly fool. Can't you understand that in about two minutes you may be hanging on that wall with bayonets through your hands—and left there, in a burning fort, to die? Or pinned out on the roof with the sun in your face? Don't be such an ass. We've got no diamond and you've got five good men to fight for you, more's the pity! Stop gibbering about jewels and be thankful that we five know our duty if you don't...."

"Very Stout Fella," murmured my brother. "Order of Michael for you, John."

What would happen if the meanest slave in his palace went up to the Emperor of Abyssinia and smacked his face? ....I don't know. Nor did Lejaune, or he would have done it, I think.

Probably the Emperor would begin by gasping and feeling faint. Lejaune gasped and looked faint.

Then he sprang to his feet with a sound that was a mixture of a roar, howl, and scream. As he did so, Michael's left hand made a swift, circling swoop, passed under Lejaune's hand, and swept the revolver to the floor.

Almost as it clattered to the ground, my bayonet was at Lejaune's throat and my finger was around my trigger.

shoot or not, I do not know, but he certainly looked as though rage had destroyed the last of his sanity, and our death was all he cared about.

Anyhow, he couldn't shoot now.

"Move—and I'll kill you," I hissed dramatically, feeling like a cinema star and an ass.

Michael picked up his revolver.

"So you are mutineers, you beautiful loyal lying grandsons of Gadarene swine, are you?" panted Lejaune, moving his head from side to side, and drawing deep breaths as though choking.

"Not at all, said Michael calmly. "We're decent soldiers wishing to do our duty properly—not babble about diamonds two minutes before mutiny breaks out..... Man, don't you know the fort will be burnt, the garrison gone, and you dead (if you are lucky), in an hour's time—unless you do your job while you've a chance?.."

"'You'll do that as your simple duty, my friend. Oh, you love your duty. You are 'decent soldiers wishing to do your duty properly and not babble about diamonds," I believe?.... Good! Come and do your duty then. We'll see what you'll babble about afterwards, with your mouths full of salt and sand, *en crapaudine,* eh? Perhaps you'll prefer drops of water to diamonds then, eh?....You wait...."

He turned to me.

"And you talked about hanging on walls. And being pinned out in the sun, my little friend, eh? Will you kindly wait until I have you strapped up in a cell, of which I alone have the key? Perhaps it will not be I who 'jabbers about jewels' then, eh? . . . You wait. . "

"Your turn to jabber now, anyhow, Lejaune," said I wearily. "You're a fatiguing fellow. What about doing something now, and less of this 'waiting' business?"

The man pulled himself together, exerted his undeniably powerful will, and got the better of his immediate impulse.

"Come with me," he said quietly, and with a certain dignity. "Our real conversation is postponed until I have dealt with a few other unspeakables. We will then see what happens to those that threaten officers and point rifles at them. . . . Put that revolver down. . . ."

"Open the door, John," said Michael. I lowered my rifle and did so.

Maris, on guard outside, looked at me enquiringly. Presumably he had heard Lejaune's roars of rage.

Michael put the revolver on the table.

Lejaune took it up and strode to the open door.

"Follow me, you three," he said, and led the way to the barrack-room, without hesitating to turn his back to us.

Apparently he had complete faith in our loyalty to duty, and knew that he could depend upon us to obey any proper military order. At the door of the barrack-room stood St. André and Cordier, *faisant sentinelle.*

"Any trouble?" growled Lejaune, as they silently sprang to attention.

"No one has moved, *mon Adjudant,*"

"Put down your rifles," said Lejaune to us three, "and bring all arms out of this room, quickly and silently. You other two will shoot any man who leaves his bed."

We set to work, emptying the arms-rack of the Lebel rifles first, and then going from bed to bed and removing the bayonet from its hook at the head of each.

A steel bayonet-scabbard struck a tin mug, and a man sat up. It was Vogué.

"Cover him," said Lejaune, and the two rifles turned toward the startled man. He looked in the direction of the voice.

"Lie down, man," I whispered. Vogué fell back instantly and closed his eyes.

It was remarkable with what speed slumber claimed him.

I passed on, and in another minute there was not a weapon in the room, nor was there a sound. None slept so deeply as Corporal Boldini, who was nearest the door.

Lejaune took a key from his pocket. "Into the armoury with them, St. André, Cordier, and Maris, quick!" he said. "You, St. André, mount guard. Send the key back to me with Cordier and Maris, and shoot instantly any living soul that approaches the place, other than one of these four men.

"Now, then," he continued to Michael and me, as the others crept off, laden with rifles, "some of these swine are awake, so keep your eyes open. . . . If several jump at once, shoot Schwartz and Brandt. Then Haff and Delarey. If only one man moves, leave him to me. . . ."

Would he order the five of us, when the other three returned, to open fire and begin a massacre of sleeping men? —an indiscriminate slaughter? . . .

He was quite capable of it. These were mutineers who had threatened his life, and, worse still, his sacred authority and discipline.

Why should he wait, he would argue, for a court martial to do it? Besides, if he waited, there would never be a court martial. He could not permanently arrest the whole lot with only five men, and guard his prisoners, garrison his fort, carry on all the work of the place, and mount sentries, with five men. What would happen when the five slept, ate, cooked, mounted guard on the roof? It couldn't be done. It was their lives or his, and the very existence of the fort.

Perhaps he'd only shoot the ringleaders?

What should I do if Lejaune ordered me to open fire on unarmed men in their beds? What would Michael do?

What was my duty in such a case, with orders from such an officer? Private conscience said, "Absolutely impossible! Sheer murder! You are not an executioner. . . . Not the public hangman."

Military conscience said, "Absolutely necessary. These men are guilty of the greatest military crime. It is Lejaune's duty to save the fort at any cost. Your duty is to obey your officer implicitly. If you refuse, you are a mutineer, as criminal as they."

The windows grew lighter.

Maris and Cordier crept back, their work completed. Maris gave Lejaune the key of the armoury.

"St. André is on guard over the magazine, *mon Adjudant,*" whispered he, saluting.

"Good!" said Lejaune. "Maris, Brown and Cordier, remain here. Shoot instantly any man who puts his foot to the ground. If there's a rush, shoot Schwartz first. Your own lives depend on your smartness. They're all unarmed, remember. . . . Come with me, you, Smith, and I'll disarm the guard and sentries. . . . Use your wits if you want to see daylight again."

I followed him down the passage.

"I'll clear that dog of a sentry off the roof first," he said. "Then there'll be no

(Continued on page 18)

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FOR SALE—New York Farms, Northern Otsego County, Alfalfa soil, on paved roads, electric power, telephones, ¼ mile to high school and church, Buildings in excellent repair. Write P. O. BOX 31, Springfield Center, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED

YOUR CHILDREN GIVEN every advantage of a private farm home. ADVERTISER 27, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

AGENTS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—GUARDS, at $1600 to $2000 per annum, by the State Department of Correction at the institutions located at Auburn, Comstock, Dannemora, Elmira, Napanoch and Sing Sing. This Department recently appointed over fifty guards from Civil Service eligible list and desires to secure the right type of persons to fill a number of vacancies through Civil Service examination to be held July 9th, 1927. Age limits, 25 to 40 years. Minimum height 5 feet 9 inches, minimum weight 155 pounds. Application form should be obtained by writing the STATE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE, Albany, N. Y., and this should be filed before June 23rd. A number of appointments will be made immediately when this list is established, and vacancies frequently occur.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—$25.00 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

ROOFING PAPER 1st quality slate surface with nails and cement, 108 sq. ft. 80-85 lbs., $1.95 per roll. Paint $1.95 per gal. Made and guaranteed by an Eastern million dollar concern. WINIKER BROTHERS, Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 30 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON. Dimock, Pa.

OLD BAGS. We pay 5c for feed, bran and middling bags. We pay the freight. References Lincoln Bank, Rochester. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE—mix Harris Tested Cod Liver Oil with your feed, it is best for your flocks. Sold by your dealer or direct—30 gals., freight collect, $32; 5 gals., express collect, $9; 1 gal., postpaid, $2.50. Write for free booklet. THE HARRIS LABORATORIES, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers. Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

COD LIVER OIL for Poultry, tested vitamin potency guaranteed, sample gallon $2.25; 5 gallons $9; 10 gallons $16.50, delivered. JACONE PRODUCT CO., 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

125 NOTEHEADS, 125 White Envelopes. Printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, N. Y.

PRINTED STATIONERY—500 Letter Heads and 500 Envelopes, all for $5.00. Copy attractively displayed on good paper. Send your order today. INDEPENDENT PRESS, Mexico, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

SEED BEANS, Wells Red Kidney, certified by New York Seed Improvement Assn. MONTEZUMA FARMS, Savannah, N. Y.

SWEET CLOVER—Makes splendid orchard cover crop. Use Hardy High test, scarified seed. K. C. LIVERMORE, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

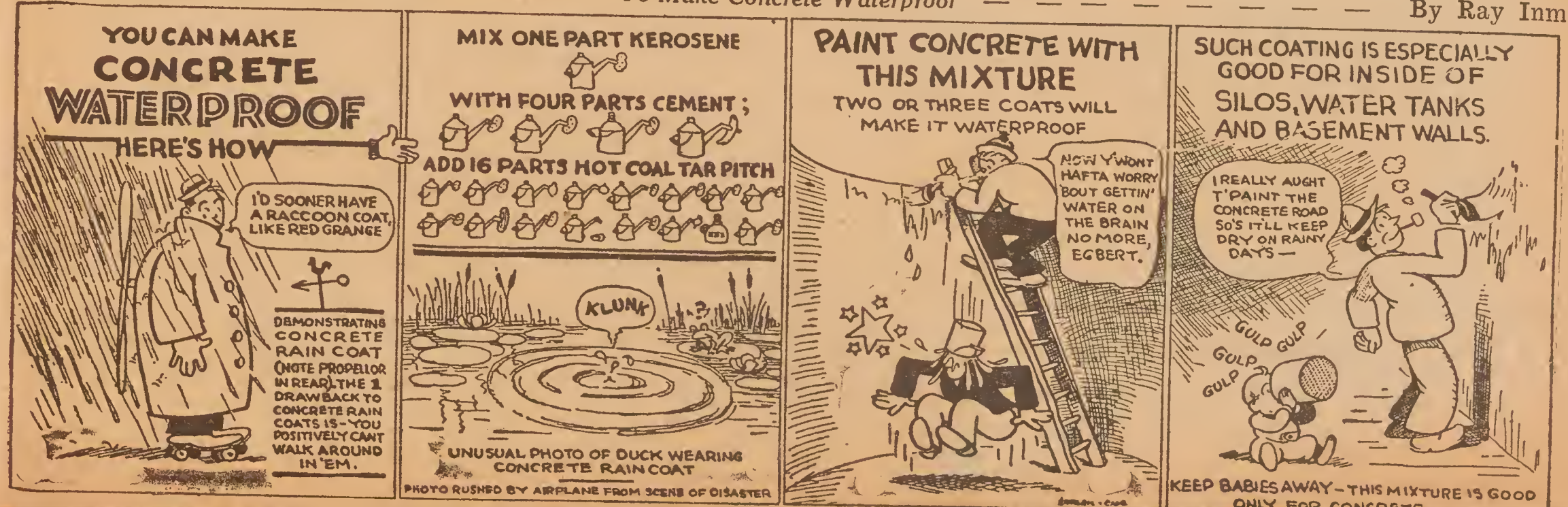
60 LARGE GLADIOLI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias $1.25. 24 pkgs. Annuals-Perennials $1.00. Catalogues. GLADAHLIA-FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SEED BEANS—Certified and near certified Robust Pea, Wells Red Kidney, Perry Marrow, high yielding, disease resistant varieties. K. C. LIVERMORE, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Plants

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO Plants, Varieties, Yellow Jersey, Big Leaf Up River, $1.75 per 1000 cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — *To Make Concrete Waterproof* — — — — — — — — By Ray Inman



CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

CABBAGE, CELERY, KOHL RABI, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1000. Tomato—$2.00 per 1000. Pepper—$3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower—$3.50 per 1000. Egg Plant—$4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Early Copenhagen Market, Glory of Ekheuzen, Red Danish, Short Stemmed Danish Ballhead. Ready from June 1st to August 1st. Write for prices. BYRON T. JOHNSON, R. F. D. No. 3, Cortland, New York.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—(Ready Now)—Transplanted Tomatoes—Earliana, Bonny Best, Jewel, John Baer, Stone, Dwarf Stone and Matchless $8.00 per 1000. Transplanted Peppers—Ruby King, Ruby Giant and Chinese Giant, $8.00 per 1000. Transplanted Big Boston Lettuce $8.00 per 1000. Transplanted Egg Plant—Black Beauty and New York Improved, $12.00 per 1000. Transplanted Asters and Zinnias all colors mixed, $10.00 per 1000. Potted Plants (2 inch Paper Pots) of all these plants also Salvia $30.00 per 1000; $3.50 per 100. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

30 MILLION FINE FIELD Grown frostproof Cabbage Plants—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.50, prepaid. Expressed, 10,000—$15.00. Tomato Plants same price. Sweet Potato $3.00 thousand prepaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20.00. Prompt shipments, good plants, satisfaction, absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 15 years satisfactory service. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

BERRY, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS. Best varieties Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Wineberry, Gooseberry, Currant plants; Hollyhock, Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Columbine, Foxglove, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Gaillardia, and 108 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Pansy, Aster, Salvia, Petunia, Zinnia and many other kinds of Annual Flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb, Horseradish roots; Cabbage, Tomatto, Celery, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper and other vegetable plants. Send for free catalogue. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER and TOMATO Plants—Field Grown Cabbage (Ready June 1st)—Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Eukhuizen Glory, Succession, Early Summer, Savoy, Danish Ballhead, Red Danish and Red Dutch $2.00 per 1000; 5000—$9.00. Rerooted Cabbage Plants $2.25 per 1000. Cauliflower, all rerooted, (Ready June 1st)—H. S. Snowball and Erfurt $4.50 per 1000; 5000—$20.00. Tomato Plants (Field Grown Ready June 10th) Matchless and Stone $3.00 per 1000; 5000—$13.00. Brussels Sprouts—Danish Prize and Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE and Sprout Plants. Cauliflower, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20.00; 500, $2.50; 300, $2.00; 200, $1.50; 100, $1.00. Cabbage Plants, Copenhagen Market, Enkhinzen Glory, Danish Ballhead, Red Danish Stonehead, Succession, Surehead $2.25 per 1000; 5000, $10.00; 500, $1.60. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, $3.00 per 1000; 500, $2.00. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

50 ACRES FIELD GROWN Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Some of finest we ever grew. Special—$1.00 thousand. Sweet Potato Plants $2.00. Prompt Shipments, entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

MILLION CABBAGE & TOMATO Plants, leading varieties. Cabbage, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Succession, Wakefields, Danish Ballheads, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00, Postpaid. 10,000—$12.50, expressed. Tomato Plants, Nancy Hall, Cuban Yams, 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. Moss packed and good service. SERVICE PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

NICE FIELDGROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS, Cabbage, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Succession, 300—$1; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2, postpaid. 10,000—$12.50, Express. Tomato Plants, Stone, Baltimore, Matchless, same as cabbage. Potato plants, Nancy Hall, Cuban Yams, 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. Give us a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed, moss packed. IDEAL PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, Slightly Damaged Crockery, shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for $6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, Platters, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pitchers, Bakers, Mugs, Nappies, etc.—a little less of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; we furnish bank reference; lots held separate when requested. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

DON'T DELAY—CUT THIS OUT TODAY E

American Agriculturist, Classified Dept.,
461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen:

Here's my ad!—Insert the following classified advertisement containing ---------- words at 7c per word, making a total of $---------- per insertion or $---------- for ------ insertions, which amount you will find enclosed, together with bank references.

A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

Lone Scout Contest

OUR next contest for Lone Scouts will be the best letter on the subject **"What I have learned from Lone Scouting"**. The contest will close August 1, 1927.

As a first prize we will give a best quality lemonwood stave for making a bow. We hope this will help some scout to win the merit badge for archery. The stave is No. 1549 in the Scout Equipment Catalog.

The second prize will be a stitching awl for mending harnesses, shoes, awnings, etc. It is No. 1382 in the catalog.

The third prize will be a four unit pocket signal disk. This is a great help in learning to send and receive signals. It is No. 1401 in the Catalog.

Recent Scout Titles Won

THE following titles have recently been won by Scouts in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory.

Lone Scout Organizer.—Wilson Hunt, Hudson Falls, R.D. 2, New York; Donald Bullis, Plattsburg, R. D. 5, New York.

Seventh Degree Scouts. — Samuel Hughes, Linesville, R.D. 3, Pennsylvania; Elwood Campbell, Wyalusing, Pennsylvania; Charles Montgomery, Alburtis, R.D. 1, Pennsylvania; Earl Montgomery, Alburtis, R.D. 1, Pennsylvania; Robert McCormick, 705 Grand St., Mechanicsville, New York; Lewis Hoffman, Stephentown, R1, New York.

Lone Scout Tribes.—Charles Youmans, Chief, Iroquois Tribe, Whitehall, N. Y.; John Bochorik, Chief, White Eagle Tribe, Coaldale, Pa.; Jack Upton, Chief, Quail Tribe, Webster, Pa.; Darwin Brill, Chief, Sitting Bull, Quakako, Pa.; Alfie Bonovich, Chief, Hiawathas Tribe, Quakako, Pa.

Grand Councillor.—Smith Austin, Stony Creek, New York.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Brother Scouts:

As I am now "Secretary of New York Wild Life Protection Campaign," it is my duty to secure all of the members I possibly can. I have the whole New York State to take care of. Knowing that "American Agriculturist" reaches the most of the farm boys and men I am going to give you a full account on the W. L. P. C.

The Wild Life Protection Campaign started a few months ago in a little village in western N. C., today it has members in most every state. It has not grown, but "spread." Of the eight hundred members, eighty-three percent are members of the L. S. A. and B. S. A.

We will not go into details for the name explains itself. If you are in doubt "Insult" the dictionary.

Pick up your ears, here is a straight line of talk; the East had several weeks ahead of the West, but we have loafed around and dreamed until now the "majority" of the members live west of Mississippi. Yet there are no membership dues, no laws, or regulations. Every member can do as he pleases, "cuss or praise." We don't care what you do just so you do "something." Shake a leg!

This campaign was originated because of the apparent necessity of means to prevent the total extinction of our wild life. We carry on our work in three ways:

First—We write letters and contribute to papers.

Second—We support all good legislation for the benefit of wild life.

Third.—Our workers post notices on trees, etc. If interested in such a campaign, write your secretary at Lyons, N. Y., R. D. 3.

There is a need for immediate action, because, annually, millions of hunters go into the woods to kill as much game as the "Bag limits" will allow. In most of all cases the bag limits are low. Then it is in our hands, young people, to prevent this. Will you do your part? Such protection is needed for our wild animals and birds. What would life be without birds to sing for us in the summer time, and make us happy. Stop to think, men and women of tomorrow, what shall such proceedings come to, if they are allowed to continue. Now is the time for everything. Get busy, make your spare moments count. Don't wait until it is too late. Now is the time!

Every man or boy whether he is a scout or not, can become a member. This campaign needs the backing of every scout, sportsman, and farmer. It is a free for all organization. The President is, Glen T. Hickman, of Hudson, N. C. Will all of you, who want to be a member please send me your full name and address, and I will forward the list on to the President. Act now before it is too late!

Fraternally yours,
HAROLD C. BISHOP (15 points)

* * *

Hello Brother Scouts:—

Just move over there Bill—I want to get around that Camp Fire.

How are all the Boys since I last met you all through the A. A. Scout Column.

Well I'm fine, I want the whole wide world to know it—don't I show it, why only two months ago I talked to a few Boys about forming a Lone Scout Tribe and how well we have formed one or at least the application for the Kingsbury Mohawk L. S. A. A. Tribe is in New York with 12 charter officers and members on the papers.

We have had 3 special meetings and boy don't we have fun, but only after we work hard on our lessons, for the chief is a regular fellow, 4 years of real troop work makes him a real professor in the art of keeping order, but he is a fine boss just the same.

We will hold meetings the 3rd Friday in each month, special meetings any time the chief wishes them.

Now boys we are having a Hot Dog feed at our next blow out. Gee, but the degree work will go slow next time, but I like to try my hand at making some of them. I am breaking knots.

The tribe is going to form a letter department where all letters will be read by the Scribe to the members and answered by some member of the tribe at each regular meeting. Now I hope you Brothers will drop us a nice long letter and we will try our best to do the same.

This is the first charter Tribe in this Township (Kingsbury) in Washington Co., but I hope and expect to see some more by Fall. Some of our friends wish to join the tribe, but cannot attend to regular meetings due to distance, so we have made a provision in our charter, in A-VI where such members may be listed as "Letter Members" by sending one letter a month to the tribe and paying the regular tribe fee.

If this letter passes the Junk Basket, I'll give you Boys a list of the members and other project planned for the coming summer.

Yours scoutingly,
WILSON HUNT, L.S.O.—L5-3,
(10 points)
Hudson Falls, N. Y.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 16)

shooting down on us when I disarm the guard. . . ."

Leading the way, he went up the stairs that opened on to the flat roof, round which ran a thick, low, crenellated wall, embrasured for rifle-fire.

A sentry patrolled this roof at night, though the high look-out platform was not occupied, for obvious reasons during the hours of darkness.

Lejaune relieved the sentry and posted me. He then took the man's rifle from him and ordered him to go below to the guard-room and request Sergeant Dupré to come up to the roof.

"Now," said he to me as the man went, "come here. Look," and he pointed down into the courtyard to the open door of the guard-room. "I shall order Sergeant Dupré to take the rifles of the guard and sentries, and then to send one man out of the guard-house with the lot. If any man comes out with only one rifle, shoot him at once. Shoot anybody who comes through that doorway, except a man with half a dozen rifles. And shoot to kill too."

I raised my rifle and covered the lighted doorway below me, at the other side of the courtyard.

I saw the relieved sentry cross the courtyard and enter the guard-room, and a moment later Sergeant Dupré came out.

Sergeant Dupré came up the stairs, out on to the roof, and saluted Lejaune.

"I want the rifles of the guard and sentries, Sergeant Dupré," said Lejaune. "Send one man, and only one, to me here, with the lot. Shoot instantly any man who hesitates for a second. No man is to leave the guard-room (except the one who carries all the rifles), or he'll be shot as he does so...." And he pointed at me, standing with my rifle resting in an embrasure and covering the doorway below.

Sergeant Dupré saluted and turned about with a quiet, "Very good, *mon Adjudant.*"

He descended the stairs and emerged into the courtyard, crossed it to the gate beneath the gate-house, and took the rifle from the sentry there. The man preceded him to the guard-room. Dupré visited the other sentries, repeating the procedure.

A minute after the Sergeant's last visit to the guard-room, a man came out. I was greatly relieved to see that he carried three or four rifles over each shoulder, the muzzles in his hands.

"Watch," growled Lejaune. "They may all rush out together now. Open rapid fire if they do," and he himself also covered the doorway with the rifle he had taken from the sentry.

The man with the rifles, one Gronau, a big stupid Alsatian, came up the stairs. I did not look round, but kept my eyes fixed on the doorway through which a yellow light (from "where the great guard-lantern guttered") struggled with that of the dawn.

I heard a clattering crash behind me and then I did look round, fully expecting to see that the man had falled Lejaune from behind.

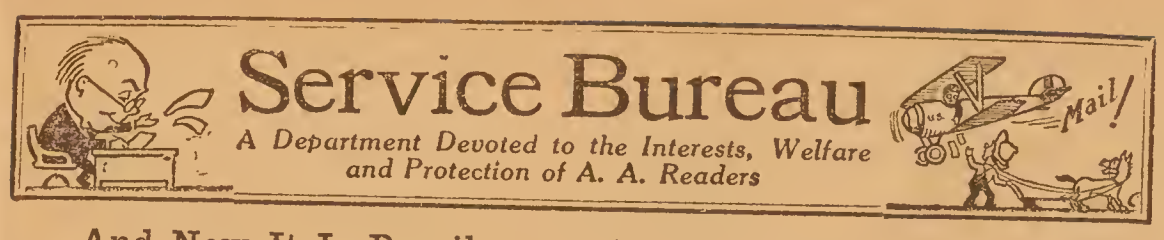
Gronau had released the muzzles of the rifles, they had crashed down on the roof, and he was standing pointing, staring, his silly eyes goggling and his silly mouth wide open.

So obviously was he stricken by some strange vision, that Lejaune, instead of knocking him down, turned to look in the direction of his pointing hand.

I did the same.

The oasis was swarming with Arabs, swiftly and silently advancing to attack!

(To Be Continued)



And Now It Is Pencils

NECKTIE Tyler evidently started a fad. His was the first "necktie by mail" scheme and literally dozens of others followed in his wake. Next came vacuum cleaners, then came greeting cards. Now it is pencils. Some fellow in Philadelphia got the idea of sending out pencils promiscuously through the mails asking the receiver to send back a dollar. No postage was enclosed. In the absence of the postage, the sender of these pencils said that enough pencils should be kept for sufficient postage to return the unwanted pencils. If that is not forced sales we never heard of any.

Not Necessary to Make Return

As we suggested in the case of Necktie Tyler and all the rest, the receiver is not compelled to return the pencils. Merely put them in a safe place until a representative of the sender puts in an appearance for them.

As yet we have not seen any of the pencils being merchandised to determine the quality and value. It is interesting to note, in connection with Necktie Tyler's outfit, which recently failed, that the ties are said to have been purchased at $1.10 per dozen and sold at $3.75 per dozen.

Card Companies Going Out of Business

THE Service Bureau has been informed by the National Better Business Bureau that a great many companies formerly operating in New York, specializing in gilding greeting cards have discontinued business absolutely. The reason given is that the post office officials have been extremely active in a campaign to stop a nefarious practice, which has been interpreted as using the mails to defraud.

Gilding cards is one of the homework schemes which was exposed in the Service Bureau columns a long time ago. We could never see any excuse for the charge of $1.50 for "materials" and it was very seldom that the company acknowledged the work good enough to warrant pay. The authorities have done a good job.

A Question About a Kingston, N. Y., Firm

Can you give me any information concerning the Ulster County Dairies of Kingston, N. Y.

WE are informed that the Ulster County Dairies' of Kingston, N. Y., is now owned by a William Morrison who was formerly connected in the produce business in New York City. Several years ago Morrison's father is said to have gone through a rather sensational failure. We have been informed that at the present time the firm is conducting an attractive retail business, handling all kinds of cheese, as well as butter, milk, eggs, canned goods, etc. The firm is not licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Investigate Before You Invest

I have received some literature from the Fiscal Agents Syndicate of Hartford. They are said to be dealing in Securities. I would appreciate information concerning them.

THIS syndicate was incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut in 1926, a little over a year ago. The moving spirit in this concern, it is said, had his license to deal in securities cancelled in Massachusetts. It is also reported that at least three banks in Hartford have discontinued the account of the syndicate. The syndicate has been investigated by the Connecticut State Bank Commissioner through the State Police but no evidence was secured of direct violation of the statutes. Most of the issues sold by the concern are listed as speculative by the Investors Protective Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

School for Negroes Soliciting Funds

I am sending some literature for you to look over. We would like to hear what you have to say about it.

THE literature furnished by our reader deals with the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute of St. Augustine, Florida. The Chamber of Commerce of St. Augustine writes that this is a school for negro boys and girls, situated near St. Augustine and is in charge of Professor Nathan Collier. They state:

"The institution itself is one of merit as it is doing a great deal of good in the field of the race it represents. The matter of solicitation by mail is one which is in accord with other information on hand, that is being conducted by Dr. W. C. King, a white resident of this city, on behalf of the school. The name of the St. Augustine Chamber of Commerce is not given as an endorsement of this particular form of solicitation and the matter is again being taken up with Professor Collier."

Service Bureau Report for April, 1927

Mrs. M. Phillips, Edmeston, N.Y.	*Adjustment on merchandise purchased.*	$ 2.03
R. B. Jackson, Ticonderoga, N.Y.	*Adjustment on hay deal.*	163.10
J. Darfler, E. Greenwich, N. Y...	*Settlement for apples purchased.*	3.00
Miss N. Rutenber, Unadilla, N.Y.	*Adjustment on merchandise purchased.*	2.97
Mrs. J. Burton, Unadilla, N. Y...	*Adjustment on dog deal.*	25.00
Mrs. M. W. Truax, Delanson, N.Y.	*Settlement of fur claim.*	20.18
J. L. Gifford, Corning N. Y.	*Adjustment on merchandise purchased.*	27.95
W. M. Hill, Kintnersville, Pa. ..	*Settlement on fur claim.*	1.87
A. L. Albrecht, Afton, N. Y.	*Adjustment on egg deal.*	1.05
C. W. Cotteriil, Dryden, N. Y. ..	*Adjustment on labor bill.*	4.80
F. L. Smith, Marathon, N. Y. ..	*Adjustment on merchandise purchased.*	3.00
C. H. Wood, Rummerfield, Pa. ..	*Settlement on egg claim.*	13.76
A. Banuat, Bloomville, N. Y. ..	*Settlement on protested check.*	25.00
Claude Ames, Richfield, N. Y. ..	*Adjustment from commission merchant.*	13.02
Mrs. Anita Hayes, Angola, N. Y.	*Adjustment on merchandise purchased.*	1.00
Mrs. H. W. Case, Caneadea, N.Y.	*Adjustment on unsatisfactory merchandise.*	1.00
A. H. Zimendorf, LaSalle, N. Y.	*Adjustment on turkey deal.*	9.00
Mrs. F. S. Dexter, Corry, Pa. ..	*Adjustment on pet stock.*	6.00
Mrs. C. Bennett, Valley Falls, N.Y.	*Adjustment from chick hatchery.*	10.50
TOTAL		$334.32

Promptness Appreciated!

Lowville, N. Y., April 28, 1927

Have received check of $130 in settlement with North American Accident Insurance Company, for which I am very grateful.

I cannot speak too highly of your insurance policy. There are a good many in this locality who carry the insurance that have been interested to know how it turned out. The draft was very good proof. My wife and I have had the policy for a number of years and expect to continue it.

LLOYD A. PEEBLES.

* * *

Pine Island, N. Y., April 28, 1927

I received your check for $20 and thank you for same. I think your services to your subscribers very straight-forward and just.

JOHN LANGLITZ.

* * *

Kanona, N. Y., April 25, 1927

Received check for $20, all that I asked for in my claim. I want to thank you, and the Insurance Company you represent for promptness in adjusting my claim. You are certainly rendering great service to humanity and I hope to be of means of getting many more to sign up with you.

L. B. ORT.

* * *

Burlington, Pa., April 3, 1927

I wish to express my thanks for the check of $130 which I received from the North American Accident Insurance Company. Was very thankful I had such a protection, as it came very acceptable at this time. Will say I think they are a very dependable company and will do all I can for their interest for the service they are rendering.

WM. A. LEWIS.

About Insuring Carpenters

Will you please give me the law regarding the insuring of carpenters. I am a farmer and am going to tear down two barns and put up one larger one with the timbers and some new lumber. Do I have to insure the carpenters or am I safe in hiring them without?

THE way for you to deal with your carpenters whom you hire to tear down your two barns and build another one if you don't wish to run the risk of having to pay out compensation in case they are injured is to treat them as independent contractors. That is, tell them what you want done and leave to them the manner and means of doing it. Hire them for the job and criticize only the result of their work. If, on the other hand, you wish to direct the work yourself, to treat the carpenters as employees, merely paying them for their labor at so much per day or week, then you will have to take out compensation insurance; otherwise you will be defenseless in case of an accident and a suit against you.

Car Is Licensed According to Use

I have a touring car which I use to haul milk to the milk plant. I've heard that unless a person carries the cushion of the rear seat along that the touring car is classed as a truck and the owner has to buy commercial license. I would like to know if there is any law relating to it? Would I have to carry the rear seat cushion when I haul farm products on state highways.

A MOTOR vehicle should be licensed according to its use and in a case such as yours where a man has a touring car and uses it both for business and pleasure there is need of more law on the subject. It seems to me that your car is primarily a pleasure car and should be classed as such. There is certainly no statute that requires you to carry the rear seat along when you take your milk cans to the station in order to escape a classification as a light delivery car or truck. If you make the most use of your car as a pleasure car it should be classed as such. If you make the most use of it as a commercial car it should receive a commercial classification.

Another Question About Cemetery Law

I saw an article on the law on cemetery lot up-keep and noticed you quoted law in New York State. Can you tell me if there is a similar law in New Jersey?

THERE is no provision in the New Jersey law comparable to the New York law giving to the cemetery corporation a lien on a lot for unpaid taxes. The New Jersey cemetery corporation, however, can have the same power if it wishes by adopting an appropriate by-law. The New Jersey law states that the trustees of a cemetery corporation shall sell lots upon such terms and such conditions and restrictions as the corporation shall determine by the usual rules and regulations.

No State License for Roadside Stand

Will I have to have a permit for opening a candy, ice cream, cigar, sandwiches and soft drinks stand on my property near the road?

IF you merely wish to sell candy, ice-cream, cigars, sandwiches, and soft drinks on your own property near the road you would not be subject to any state law and your town clerk would be able to tell you whether there were any local regulations that would have to be observed in your case.

One of the most profitable forms of permanent improvement on a farm is to drain the low, wet places in otherwise entirely tillable fields.

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS

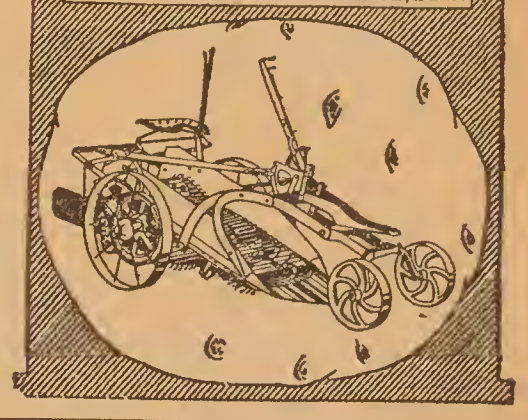
INCREASE PROFITS

The Farquhar Elevator Digger contains every modern device for rapid, clean digging. Puts the potatoes in a neat compact row, ready for easiest and quickest handling. They have been proven right by the hardest kind of field operation.

The Farquhar is the original rigid tongue digger—can be backed, held over the row when digging on hillside—and is light of draft. Built with broad front roller or two wheel front truck. May be equipped with level or hillside cleats; also road rim.

We also build the "Success Junior," the plow type digger for the smaller grower—the average farmer's choice. Illustrated Catalog sent to any grower.

A.B.FARQUHAR CO., Limited
BOX 266 YORK, PA.



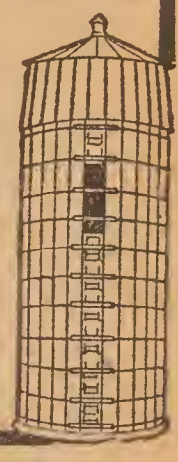
GLOBE SILOS

A great improvement—a good investment

A GLOBE SILO is a permanent improvement on the farm. It is constructed to last a lifetime. Made of carefully selected Northwest spruce and fir with double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors, it keeps silage perfectly. *The extension roof, an exclusive feature, reduces the cost per ton capacity to a minimum.* The initial cost of a Globe is soon returned in extra profits from your corn crop. Get all the profit from your farm—get a Globe Silo.

Write for the name of our representative in your community and our catalog; tanks, tubs, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO.
Box F Unadilla, N.Y.



Insects eat up your profits

"Black Leaf 40" is the world's leading Nicotine insecticide. Effective as a spray or dust for insects; a dip for farm animals; a drench for sheep stomach worms. Made and guaranteed by world's largest producer of nicotine. Endorsed by Experiment Stations. Ask your dealer and County Agent or write us for particulars.

SPECIAL
Fertilizers containing our Sterilized Ground Tobacco Stems are superior. Specify Ground Stems in brand you buy.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky. P 4

KILL APHIS "Black Leaf 40" SPRAY or DUST

"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine

THE FARRELL HOIST

FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE. HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JOHN FARRELL & SON
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N.J.

How I Would Spend Five Hundred Dollars

(*Continued from page 5*)

If I should be so blessed as to have five hundred dollars all at once, and because I so heartily hate debt, I should promptly cancel the one of $340 that hangs over us, and $50 to Dr. A for the balance of an operation bill we have been trying to whittle down; $25 would go for a new suit for Husband, who has worn his one and only for seven years straight; $20 for a coat for Sister who has been twelve years without a new one; $27 for a needed rug for the living room; $8 for eight pairs of curtains as I have never had any for the bedroom windows; $20 for the removal of Little Daughter's tonsils; $5 for dentist work badly needed by her; and $5 for seeds, bulbs and shrubs for Grandma, who loves to putter with flowers but who never has the money to indulge her fancies.

That totals $500, but I'm not half through. Greedy, am I not?—Mrs. C. F. P., New York.

* * *

Would Pay the Taxes!

IN regard to what I would do if I should receive $500, I think I would save it to pay taxes with. That would help me to keep my home two or three years longer.

That was my first thought, and is the best thing I have thought of.—O. F. R., New York.

A. A. Information Contest

(*Continued from page 2*)

ICAN AGRICULTURIST is interested of special interest to communities. Of special interest to men. Of special interest to women.

Several of those who took part in the second contest sent in answers that were one hundred per cent perfect so according to the rules, we awarded the prizes in the order in which they were received in the office. Here are the names of the winners:

First prize, Mrs. Jerome N. Townsend, Bath, N. Y.; second prize, Lewis Gay. Warsaw, N. Y.; third prize, Ethlyn Rose, West Burlington, N. Y. Honorable mention: Mrs. E. N. Northrop, Delhi, N. Y., J. M. Linendoll, Meadville, Pa., Mrs. Leon D. Pindar, Schoharie, N. Y.; Mrs. Grace E. Abbuhl, Rome, N. Y.; Mrs. Herbert S. Goulette, Crown Point, N. Y.

The following are the answers to the second set of questions published in our May 21st issue:

1. New York will build in 1927 more than one thousand new miles of concrete road. This state is second only to Illinois in its road building program. May 14th issue, Page 4.

2. The eye at the seed end always starts first in the healthy potato. The important thing is to have a good sized seed piece about two ounces. The principal danger from the use of small seed is that the tuber is likely to come from a hill that breeds nothing but small seed. May 14th issue, Page 6.

3. In 1896 the first three experimental rural routes were established. These were in West Virginia. In 1925 there were about 45, 192 rural routes. The cost of the R. F. D. including the salaries of the carriers is more than one hundred million dollars a year. April 2nd issue, Page 16.

4 There are twelve Federal Land Banks of the United States. About 380,000 are accommodated by the mortgage loans of the Federal Land Banks together with the 4,665 National Farm Loan Associations. May 17th issue, Page 4.

5. The average life span in the United States is 58 years. In 1855 it was 40 years. The five factors which have helped to lengthen our lives are: Vaccination, innoculation, purer water, better milk and better sanitation. April 9th issue, Page 4.

6. 1927 is a good year for buying fertilizer because fertilizer companies are cutting prices and therefore it is cheaper than at any time since pre-war days. (Issues of April 2 and 16, Page 4). Any five of the following fertilizer and lime firms have advertised recently in the A. A.:

Solvay Sales Corporation, Syracuse, N.Y.
American Agricultural Chemical, New York City.
Michigan Limestone Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
International Agricultural Corp., New York City.
Barrett Co., New York City.
Buffalo Slag Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chilean Nitrate of Soda, New York City.
Mapes Formula & Peruvian Guano Co., New York City.
Potash Importing Co., New York City.
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

7. The prevention and treatment of Calf [illegible] Have a clean, thoroughly disinfected stall for the cow at calving. b. Dip naval cord in tincture of iodine at birth. c. Give calf about 2 pints of the dam's milk before it has any chance to get any foreign matter in its stomach. (This acts as a protection). Preventing scours by indigestion:—a. Cut down or omit feeding.. b. Check up on feeding. It should be regular, temperature should be uniform, utensils should be clean. c. Isolate affected calves to prevent possible spread to healthy calves. d. Give calf one or two ounces of castor oil to clean out the digestive system. e. Give a tablespoon or two of limewater at each feeding. f. If the trouble persists mix: calomar—10 grains, prepared chalk—1 ounce, cresote—1 teaspoonful. Mix divide into 11 parts and give 1 part 4 times a day. Three times a day feeding is best especially for young calves. Give a pound of milk for each ten pounds of live weight of calf until a maximum of 16 pounds of milk a day is reached. April 9th issue, Page 12.

8. The following are the three rules for Success recently given to boys by Secretary Jardine: Learn all you can; Stick to your job; Learn to work with other people. The Secretary's full name is William M. Jardine. He was president of Kansas Agricultural College before coming into the cabinet. April 16th issue, Page 26.

9. Before the revolution there were less than 1000 public schools in the Republic of Mexico. About 2000 more have been added. Mexico needs 20,000 such schools. In the agricultural schools there are about 700 Mexican boys. May 14th issue, pages 2 and 14.

10. A cattle owner who is dissatisfied with the appraisal of diseased catle will have the right to apply to court for the appointment of a referee. Senator B. Roger Wales of Broome and Assemblyman Bert Lord of Chenango were the authors of the law. April 9th issue, Page 17.

Paramount lights Broadway

—and the Broadways of the World!

"Broadway welcomes you to New York." In Times Square, gateway to the great white way, a giant electric sign welcomes you to the most famous street in the world. The Paramount Theatre, luxurious home of Paramount Pictures, echoes "welcome" and four times more in this lane of pleasure the great lights of a theatre showing Paramount Pictures *only* blazon their message of cheer—"Abandon care all ye who enter here." Paramount lights Broadway!

Like moths to a flame come thousands, drawn to these theatres by the lure of the Paramount name and the great Paramount stars whose names shine over them. But for these thousands there are *millions* who never see Broadway who thrill to the same pictures and the same names without even leaving home.

"Broadway welcomes you to New York." But even if you never come, its pleasures are yours to enjoy no matter where you are because Paramount—the name that lights Broadway, lights the Broadways of the world!

Paramount Pictures
The Trade Mark of Pictures of Romance

You Will Enjoy These Paramount Pictures

It
Stranded in Paris
Man of the Forest
Blonde or Brunette
Paradise for Two
The Potters
Let It Rain
Love's Greatest Mistake
A Kiss in a Taxi
The Mysterious Rider
Casey at the Bat
Blind Alleys
Evening Clothes
Cabaret
The Telephone Girl
Fashions for Women
The Quarterback
The Eagle of the Sea
So's Your Old Man
The Great Gatsby
Everybody's Acting
We're in the Navy Now
The Popular Sin
The Canadian

Paramount Pictures

PARAMOUNT FAMOUS LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., Paramount Bldg., New York

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

New! A JUNIOR Pasteurizer *and* Cooling Unit

An ideal outfit for the dairyman--a complete unit for pasteurizing and cooling that is just as efficient as larger and more expensive units. Keeps bacteria down and milk sweet for a longer period of time. Designed for the dairyman--and priced for the dairyman. Write for information.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pennsylvania
Dept. L.

Sharples

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JUNE 18, 1927

Where They Save All But the Squeal

A Little Story of a Visit to the Largest Stock Yards in the World

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE JUN 22 1927 LIBRARY

THERE is rather an amusing story told of the early days in the packing industry, the leading business of Kansas City. It seems that some of the women of the city belonging to the "four hundred" held a meeting and passed a resolution that the meat packers of the city must do something to eliminate the smells and odors that were wafted from the stock yards and packing plants. The wife of the largest packer happened to be present so she slipped out in the middle of the meeting, called her husband on the telephone and told him that some of the leading women had passed a resolution that the "terrible smells" that came from the packing houses had to be stopped. She suggested to her husband that he be the first to announce that his plant would take the lead in doing away with the odors.

But friend husband did not take the suggestion kindly. Instead, he roared at his wife over the telephone: "Mary, you go right back into that meeting of meddlesome old hens and tell them for me that the stink they are whining about *made* Kansas City!"

Ask any old resident of Chicago how to get to the stock yards and most of them will reply: "Follow your nose." So a few days ago when it was my privilege to visit the Chicago stock yards I rather expected to find it a pretty smelly place. I was agreeably surprised. The great packing plants may have been offensive in the early days, but there is very little disagreeable odor now except that which comes from the rendering plants and the glue factories which are not directly connected with the meat packing.

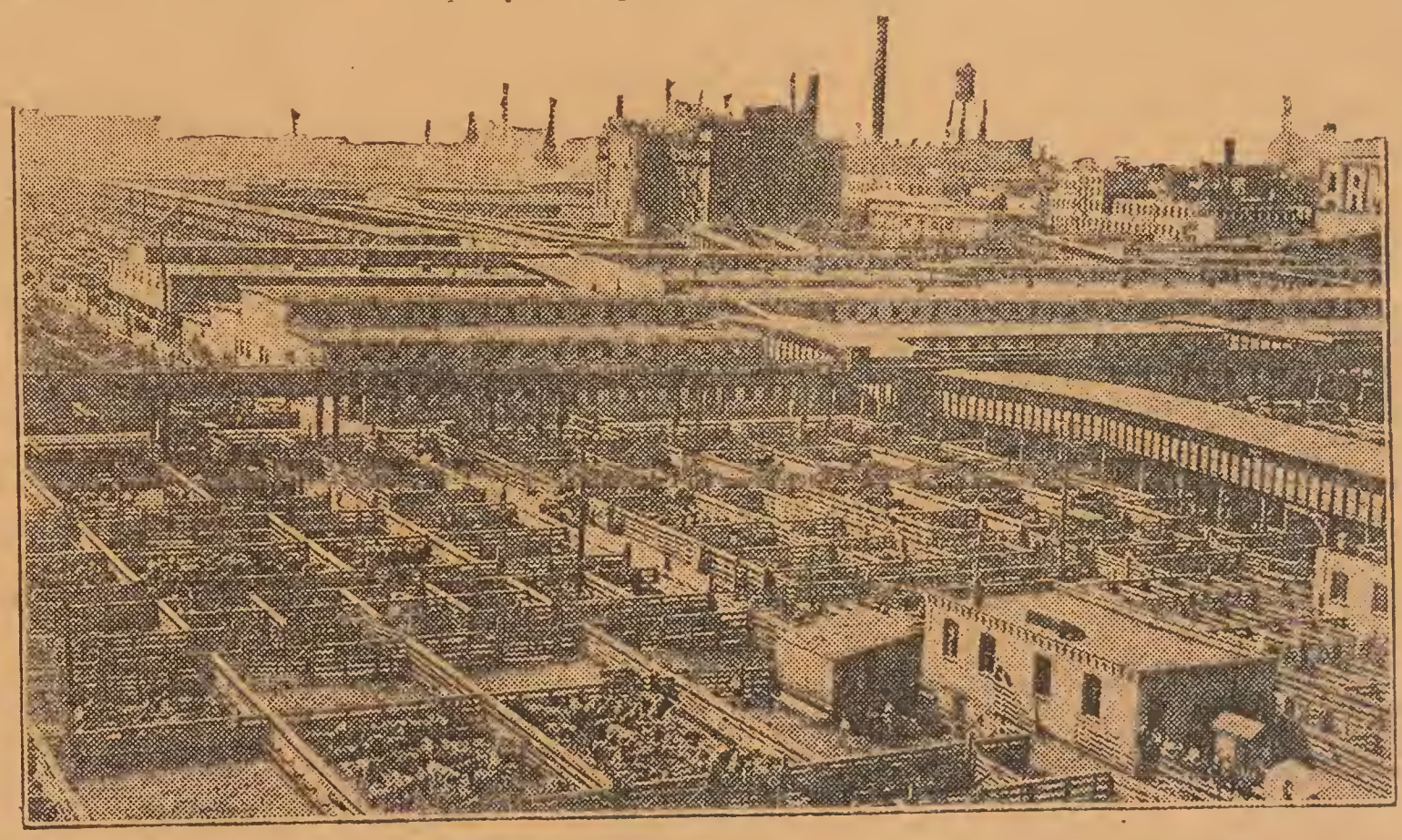
As I walked through these great yards and plants of the largest by far of their kind in the world, how I wished I might take every reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST along with me and have you see first hand what happens to the hogs, the cattle and the sheep after they leave the farms and stock trains which starts them on their journey to the packing houses and eventually in the form of attractive meat products to the consumer's table.

My first and last impression as I walked through a portion of the yards and the great packing plant of the Swift Company, guided by Messrs. Miller and Roach, representatives of the Company, was the immense size of the business. Mere figures do not mean anything. You have actually to see this gigantic industry to appreciate its size. The Union stock yards and packing houses of Chicago together cover over 500 acres of land and furnish employment to 50,000 people. The receipts of livestock in these yards during the year 1926 were 3,256,000 head of cattle, 755,000 calves, 7,092,000 hogs and 4,404,000 sheep. Just stop for a moment and try to visualize the tremendous herds of stock that must pass through the yards daily in order to make up these grand totals for the year. Think of one of those herds filling to the fences a country road as far as you could see.

Come along with me and we will follow the hogs through the route they take until they are in final form to be shipped as finished products to all parts of the world. The Union stock yards are owned by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company. Each packing company owns its own plant but has nothing to do with the operation of the stock yards. Cattle pens are all paved and contain feeding and watering troughs. The animals usually arrive at night and are unloaded at once to be ready for the inspection of buyers in the morning when the market opens. There are between three and four hundred buyers in the Union Stock Yards and on a day of heavy receipts these men are all out in the pens taking a survey of the market and bargaining for their special needs. Brand inspectors, usually ex-cowboys on horseback, keep close watch to see that no cattleman tries to market a steer branded with anything except his registered brand. United States government inspectors are in the yards and give all stock an ante-mortem examination to make sure that they are sound and healthy.

When the hogs are purchased they are driven up inclined runways from the buying pens to the rest rooms on the top floor of the building. After a rest, they are given a shower bath to cool their blood and to clean them before they are driven to the dispatching room. In the dispatching room are small pens in which we saw men standing with the hogs.

Continued on page 8



A general view of the great Chicago Stock Yards, showing the extensive driveways leading from the receiving and grading pens through the various channels until they eventually reach the main slaughter house which is the large building in the center (rear).

Part of an 18 acre field of Buckwheat grown on the farm of J. C. Briggs, Quakerstreet, N. Y. This crop was fertilized with AGRICO Fertilizer for Grain manufactured only by The American Agricultural Chemical Company. The yield averaged 32½ bushels of high quality buckwheat per acre.

Make Buckwheat a *Money* Crop

There is a rather general impression that buckwheat is a good crop for poor land. For this reason this crop has not received much attention and especially is this true with reference to the kind and amount of fertilizer that should be used for best results. Yet yields of 30 to 35 bushels of buckwheat per acre are not hard to obtain and should be profitable at the usual price of 90 cents to $1.00 per bushel.

The large increase in buckwheat yields that can be obtained with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers is shown by a practical experiment conducted by J. C. Briggs on his own farm. Mr. Briggs writes as follows:

December 12th, 1926.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
New York, N. Y.

"I sowed or planted 18 acres of buckwheat beginning June 25th and resolved to get away from using acid phosphate. I decided to try your AGRICO Fertilizer for Grain and applied it at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Thrashers' measure was 545 bushels. However, it went direct to the flour mill and after they re-cleaned it, it over-ran in wheat enough to make 585 bushels at 50 pounds per bushel, or 32½ bushels per acre. This yield was in contrast with my neighbors' crops sown with acid phosphate which averaged about 19 to 22 bushels to the acre. The milling company said my grain was the heaviest and that it would yield more flour per bushel than any grain they had bought this season. I intend to use your AGRICO Brand again this year. It paid me a good profit." J. C. BRIGGS, Quakerstreet, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

Make your acres in buckwheat yield a real profit this year. Use AGRICO "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer for Grain.

"AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

Manufactured only by

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Syracuse Sales Office: 441 South Salina Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Trenton Sales Office: Broad Street National Bank Bldg., TRENTON, N. J.

Buffalo Sales Department: 129 Lewis Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Flood Affects Us Too

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

IT is doubtful if any business has more violent up-and-down fluctuations both in its operations and in its results than farming. In strong contrast with the monotonous regularity with which the clerk in the store, the mechanic at his bench or the railroad employee on his train performs his daily task, well knowing beforehand what each day and week he will be called upon to do, the farmer seldom knows with such certainty what the coming days will bring forth. That he will work hard he knows. But at what and with what result he cannot surely tell. The weather and to a certain extent his "luck", to a considerable degree determine this. Likewise the workman draws his stipulated wage regularly, but the farmer gambles for some return he knows not what until nature and events have revealed their hands. And it is not strange that our spirits or enthusiasms are affected by these varying factors.

M. C. Burritt.

So it was that the last full week in May was discouraging. Heavy rains, high winds and cool weather not only postponed planting but even stopped us from plowing and interfered with spraying. We were driven to puttering at odd jobs. We felt we were getting behind with the work and that the spring would be late after all. Then the weather cleared, the winds dried up the excess water, the winds calmed down and shifted. We finished the calyx spray on apples. We fitted the corn ground and planted it in fine condition on June 1st. We finished all plowing for the spring. The orchards where quack grass was making the most of its opportunity were cultivated. The garden was cleaned up. By the end of the first short week in June we all feel a lot better. We are on top of the work. It doesn't seem so late. The sun is out and crops are growing apace. We feel altogether different. What next?

Much Plowing to be Done

A good deal of corn and some potatoes have been planted during the week. I am surprised at the amount of plowing yet to be done. And planting of corn, beans and potatoes is hardly half done. Early cabbage planting is about two weeks off.

The topic of most interest in the fruit belt just now is the set of fruit. While it is still too early to tell with any degree of certainty what the probable crop will be, there are some indications especially with early varieties. It is definitely known that the cherry crop cannot be over 20 or 25 per cent of a full crop. Bartlet pears are apparently about the same. Both were probably injured by the heavy frost which occurred in their bloom period. Some early apples may be in the same condition. Dutchess have apparently set well enough. Twenty-Ounce are doubtful but look like a poor set. Greenings are generally reported to be setting light. Baldwins will be spotted although the final condition of this variety cannot be determined yet. Late varieties too have not set yet. On the whole at this writing (June 4th) it appears to be the general opinion that the crop will be much less than the bloom promised. This may be a good thing. Kieffer pears have generally set well, although somewhat spotted. The peach crop will be very light.

Feed Prices Higher

When we first read of the heavy rainfall in the middle West and of the floods in the Lower Mississippi valley they seemed far away and no particular concern of ours. Gradually however the extent of the disaster and its ramifying effects have dawned upon us. Now it has even affected our pocket books. The rains have so delayed the planting of spring grains, especially oats and corn, as to cause much anxiety as to the probable crop. This has made the markets uneasy. Corn goods have advanced eight dollars a ton in less than three weeks. Wheat and oats have also gone up in price but not proportionately. The Mississippi Valley farmer's misfortunes are likely to cost New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey feeders of poultry and dairy cows, heavy buyers of Western feeding materials, thousands of dollars before the year is over. This is by no means certain, however. Professor Misner one of Cornell's statistical wizards has pointed out that over thirty years, the years with wet Mays have usually given the largest corn crops. Therefore much if not most depends on the weather in June, July and August. What will they bring forth? Guess right and you win. Guess wrong and you loose.

A. A. Information Contest

INTEREST is certainly increasing in this contest. It is keeping our staff busy looking over the answers that come in. Many of the letters commend the good sense of the questions. We do not make you search a long time for something that is not worth while after you find it.

A new set of questions will be given each week, the answers of which have appeared in recent issues of American Agriculturist. For the most accurate answers we will award each week prizes of $3, $2 and $1. The rules are very simple.

1—You must state the page and the issue of American Agriculturist in which you found the answer.
2—Answers must be brief.
3—Answers will be judged in order of the time they are received at this office. They should be addressed to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.
4—If two sets of answers worthy of prizes and of equal merit are received at the same time, the same prize will be awarded to each.
5—Each contest will close just one week following the date of issue in which the questions are found. The names of the prize winners and the answers will be printed in the third issue following the date in which the questions appeared. For example, the answers to the questions appearing in this issue of June 18 must be in the American Agriculturist office on or before June 25, and the prize winners and answers will be printed in the issue of July 9.
6—The same prize will never be awarded to the same person a second time. For example, a first prize winner can never win a first prize again, but he might be awarded second or third prize.

Here is the sixth set of questions. Remember that the answers can be found in recent issues of American Agriculturist and you must state the answer briefly together with the date of issue and page where you found the answers.

1—How long does it take to complete the life cycle of red mites?

2—Name the ingredients and correct proportions of each for a paint to be used on concrete.

3—The workers of what community were recently greatly helped financially by American Agriculturist?

4—What has the strongest correlation, acreage and the cabbage crop or rainfall and the cabbage crop?

5—What does the Farm Service Hardware Store tag mean?

6—What notorious chicken thief was recently killed on an American Agriculturist protected farm?

7—What percent of the net profits of agriculture, mining, transportation and trade is paid out as taxes?

8—What is necessary before rural electrification can be installed?

9—What recent ruling of the New York City Board of Health seriously

(Continued on page 7)

A New York Apple Grower Visits the West

An Easterner's Impressions Of Fruit Growing In Washington

By GEORGE W. KUCHLER

Apple Grower, Dutchess County, N. Y.

THERE were sixty-five of us fruit growers from seventeen states who composed the group representing the American Pomological Society's visit in the Pacific Northwest. We went there to determine what the apple outlook is for years to come; and to learn what methods of raising fruit there, could be applied to eastern conditions.

We are more fortunate in that we are not obliged to worry about water supply for irrigating our orchards. We could, however, learn from them that even irrigated lands must be properly drained with tile. Just as ours require tile to drain off excess water and prevent "wet feet".

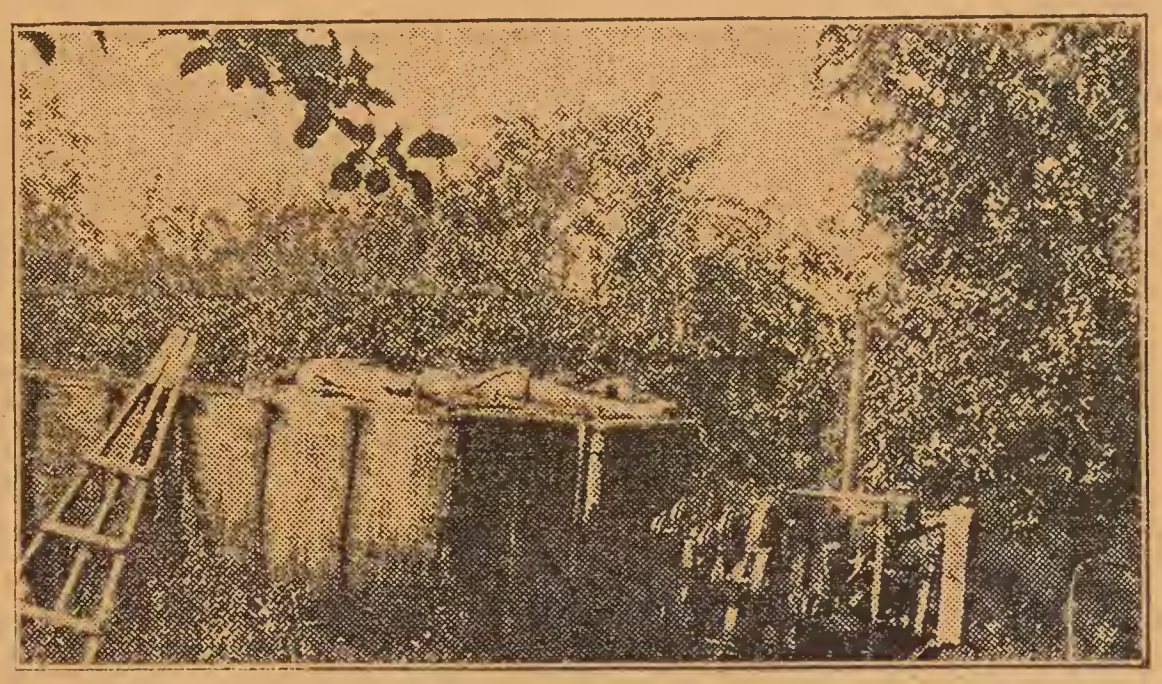
Since Northwest apple growers are such intensive specialists in orcharding, we can profit considerably by studying how they emphasize quality. Lacking this trait with but few exceptions, the easterner does well to remember that they aim to produce only the finest of fruit regardless of the economic phase connected with that production. I mean there is always the underlying thought in our production—will it pay? When they spray, for example, an extra time to decrease the percentage of codling moth—of which they have 22 broods compared to our usual seven,—they will do it for pride's sake more than for economic necessity. We are inclined to excuse ourselves with "it won't pay" to put on the summer spray to get the apple maggot even though we know that a certain amount of our fruit will be maggoty. On the other hand they would put on that spray to make their fruit as clean as is physically possible. Right here you will immediately come back at me—perhaps justly—that their market demands only the best and they must have the best only because they are so far from market. Correct. But I warrant if they changed places with you, they would still exterminate that maggot.

Some need to smudge or warm their orchards. Only the easterner recently located west would chance delaying that operation and expense when necessary. The older and more tried orchardist, however, neglects nothing, chances nothing except experimentally, which would not insure a perfect crop. They are fussy. They love the trees, the fruit and the game and are in it to stay.

Among their various problems, they have the codling moth to fight and they fight it with oil, arsenate of lead, hard cider and rewards for all stung apples which the thinners pick. Thinning is done very thoroughly. One of the better growers explained to me his instruction to his men thus: "Remove all the fruit having any deformity or stings; remove the terminal apple as that seldom grows large and in the red fruit all those on the under side of the twig which are liable to be shaded." That may leave some closer than eight inches which used to be the instruction to thin, but those left will be on the sturdier part of the tree having enough foliage near them to keep them growing vigorously. Thereby only hundreds will be picked from them. (Hundreds designate the size of the fruit and means that exactly one hundred specimen will properly fill their standard size box. This size is equivalent to our three inch fruit.

This thinning is done as early as possible—comparable to the June drop in the East when the fruit is the size of a nickle and then again,

(*Continued on page* 6)



A stationary spray outfit in Yakima, Washington. The spray material is piped to the trees and connections are provided for attaching the hose for spraying.

Things Are Looking Upward for Breeders of Holsteins

Enthusiasm High at Annual Convention and Sale at Springfield, Mass.

THE 42nd Annual Convention of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, was held in the Hotel Kimball of Springfield on May 30 and June 1. As a matter of fact June 1 was the official convention day. Monday the 30th was given over to committee meetings and preliminaries. On Tuesday the 31st the delegates started arriving. They soon got together and discussed problems and matters in an informal way. At 10 o'clock the delegates assembled in the banquet room and listened to the welcome of Mayor Parker of Springfield, to which President Lowden responded. At the welcoming ceremony, T. E. Elder, president of the New England Holstein-Friesian Assn., presided.

The big event on the 31st was the annual banquet which was held in the main dining hall of the Hotel Kimball. The banquet was so largely attended that it was impossible to seat all of the guests in the hall and as a result it was necessary to set tables in the lobby and accommodate other guests in another dining room. Ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, president of the Association, was the main speaker. He was received with great enthusiasm as he pled the cause of the American farmer. Very frequently during his talk, Governor Lowden referred to the farm cooperatives in Denmark, pointing out their effect on raising the standard of the average farmer.

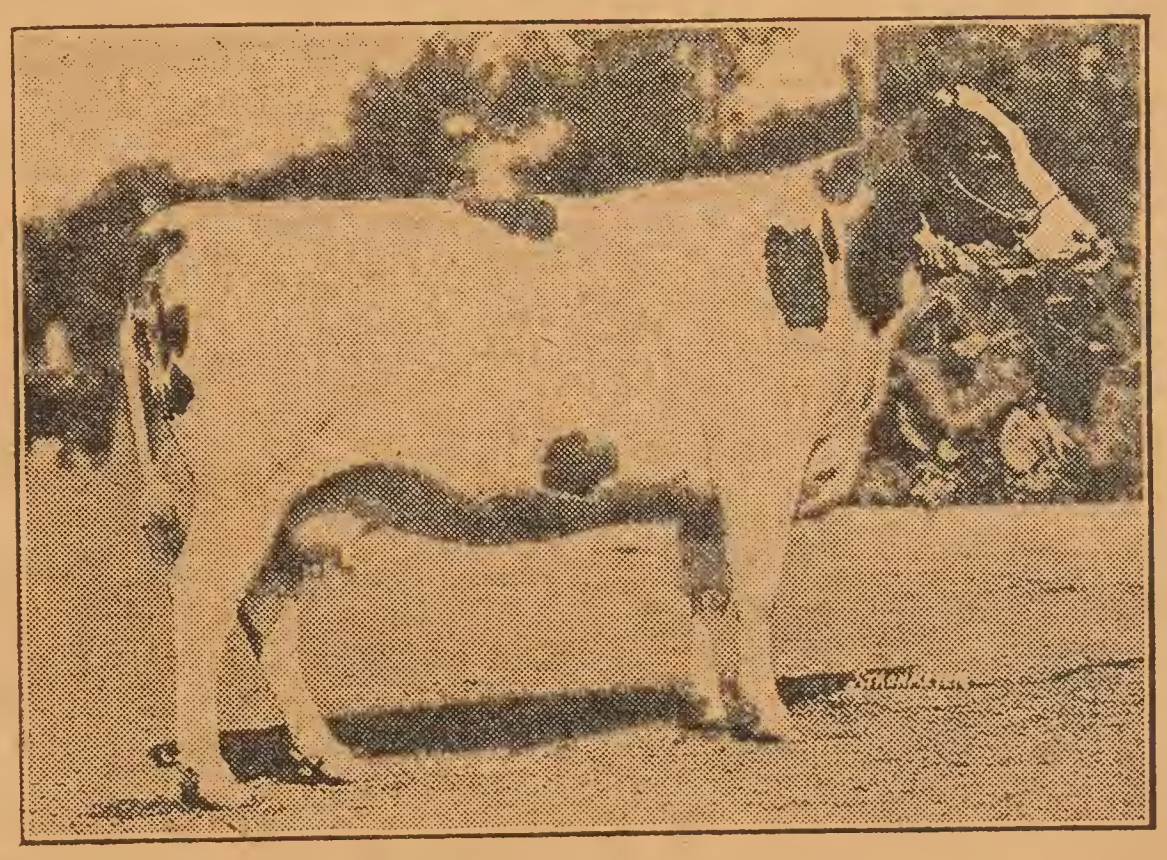
The convention itself was called to order at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 1 with the roll call of the delegates. Those delegates who were unable to attend were replaced by alternates so that there was practically 100% attendance at the convention. In addition to the delegates there was a large attendance of Holstein breeders and others. The hall was filled to capacity.

The early business of the convention was disposed of in a rapid manner. The various reports were accepted in their published form. It was not until the reports of the special committees were reached that the convention got down to some genuine debate. These special committees have been previously organized to make a study and report on selective and super registration as well as the herd test.

Herd Improvement Plan to Replace Herd Test

The report of the Committee on the herd test plan which was reported by Mr. M. H. Gardner of Delavan, Wis., and referred to the Board of Directors, first came up for discussion. It was very evident that breeders have been strongly divided over the herd test plan and cow test association work. Mr. J. A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio, stated to the convention that in substance the herd test plan and cow test association work were one and the same thing. Therefore it was suggested that in the place of the herd test plan it be called a *herd improvement plan.* To this end it was moved that a committee be appointed to consider the herd test plan and make its report to the Board of Directors, they being delegated the power to put the plan into operation. The committee appointed by President Lowden consisted of J. A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio; M. H. Gardner, Delavan, Wis.; H. W. Norton, Jr., Michigan; M. S. Prescott, Lacona, N. Y.; Professor H. H. Wing, New York; Professor O. E. Reed, Michigan; Professor W. W. Yapp, Illi-

(*Continued on page* 9)



Cattaraugus Flora Colantha, the cow that topped the 8th National Cooperative Holstein Sale at Springfield on June 2. She was consigned by Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., and went to John Tuck of Auburn, Mass.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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VOL. 119 June 18, 1927 No. 25

A Thought For the Week

Toiling — rejoicing — sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought.

—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, "The Village Blacksmith".

* * *

SO much wet weather this spring has favored the growth of fungus diseases of fruits and some of these, especially apple scab and peach leaf curl, will be more in evidence this year than usually. Peach leaf curl has already developed in New Jersey, Delaware, and in some places in New York State, while apple scab is found in noticeable amounts in Eastern New York.

* * *

WHEN one looks at a map of Canada and sees such an immense country stretching on into the far North, he is apt to compare it in population with the United States. Therefore, it may be something of a surprise to know that the last estimate of population made by the Canadian government on June 1, 1926 was 9,389,000, or less people in the whole Dominion of Canada than we have in the single state of New York.

It will be just sixty years on July 1st since Canada became a united and self-governing country. The Diamond Jubilee anniversary is to be appropriately celebrated throughout the whole length and breadth of the country on July 1st.

* * *

IF you men laugh at this one, you had better do it out in the cow stable.

"I see Marconi has invented a machine that will send five hundred words a minute."

"That's nothing; I married one!"

* * *

EACH week AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST brings to you in its high class advertisements a great department store, from which you can select in the quiet of your own home nearly everything needed in farm and home life. You can answer these advertisements knowing that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST guarantees them and will insure you a square deal. If you form the habit of reading the advertisements as well as the editorial matter, we know of no better way to keep up to the minute on what is latest and best in agricultural practice. When in need of supplies of any kind, why not see what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisements have to offer?

* * *

THIS is the time of year for the thinning of fruit which sets too heavily on many trees. Thinning improves the color and greatly increases the size and the general quality of the apples, but of course each grower must determine for himself whether the result will justify the large amount of extra labor needed for thinning.

* * *

RECORDS of seventeen states show that lime applied to the soil returns 138 per cent on the investment. All of us who are familiar with what lime will do on a sour soil in bringing back the clover and the shining green fields of alfalfa will understand why it pays such large returns.

* * *

WE were rather amused in studying a recent survey made by the Federation of Women's Clubs showing that the farm people of New York State have less number of bath tubs per capita than the farmers of any other state in the Union. On most other conveniences New York farmers were in the lead, but evidently the old wash tub still serves most of our folks pretty well on Saturday nights! It was interesting to note also that our farmers have far more automobiles than they do water systems and bath tubs.

One of our friends recently wrote us that Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey once told the girls in the College of Agriculture that they should make up their minds that one of the promises each of them should exact from the man she was to marry would be that he would provide running hot and cold water and bath room facilities in the new home. Evidently not enough of our farm women folks have insisted on such a promise. No single improvement can equal a water system in labor, health and even life saving of wife and mother.

* * *

Pay for Milk Twice a Month

WHY shouldn't milk dealers pay for their milk twice a month? We made this practical suggestion recently and we are making it again, believing that there are some of these smaller changes that can be made in the system of marketing milk that will greatly help every dairyman. Why should a dealer hold your money from fifteen to forty-five days? The interest on it is considerable, but what is far more important is the convenience of having it to meet your feed and other bills as they come due instead of having to obtain credit at your local dealer's as many have to do at present.

If there are any good arguments against paying for milk twice a month, we have yet to hear them. Why not discuss this suggestion at your local meetings? We will be glad to hear from dairymen on the subject.

Keep Your Ten Dollars

Can you give me any information about the New York Farmers and Livestock Dealers Association? There has been an organizer around in Franklin County getting people to join at $10 a membership. They claim it helps the farmer to get more for his cattle that are tested for tuberculosis by the State. They claim also that the appraiser will be a member of the association and will allow full price for the animals condemned.

Believing this to be a money making scheme, I am writing you to look it up and publish it in your paper if you see fit. I have been a subscriber of American Agriculturist for twenty-five years.—N. C. A., New York.

THIS is the organization that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST recently warned its readers to have nothing to do with. New York State is paying the highest indemnity for condemned cattle of any state in the Union, and if it were not, the men who head the so-called New York Farmers and Livestock Dealers Association have little or no standing at Albany and therefore their claim that they will help you get larger indemnities for your cattle cannot be carried out. The claim that the appraiser will be a member of the association and will allow full price for the animals condemned is absurd. Suppose some of the appraisers were members of the so-called association and some not. How long could a situation exist where some farmers got full value indemnities and some having cattle appraised by non-members of the association received smaller indemnities?

As we pointed out in an article on this subject sometime ago, we believe that this association is led mostly by certain cattle dealers and others who are selfishly interested in getting some special privileges for dealers which they do not now have. Therefore, in our opinion, dairymen who are approached for contributions will be money ahead by keeping their ten dollars in their pockets.

Too Many Poor Eggs—Not Enough Good Ones

A PROMINENT cold storage egg dealer told us the other day that in his opinion if it were not for the unsettled conditions in China which prevent it exporting many eggs at the present time, prices for eggs would be as low as ten or twelve cents a dozen. "At the same time," this man continued, "it is a rather strange fact that with all this over-production there is a real shortage of high quality eggs on the market. We just cannot seem to get the idea to poultrymen that it pays to take care in gathering eggs several times a day, in grading them very carefully with attention to having the same pack uniform in size, and in shipping them so that they are received on the market in strictly fresh condition. Eggs so handled and marketed always return a profit to the producer and at no time is this profit so marked as when there is an over-production of eggs of poorer quality."

Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell, commenting on the poultry situation, said: "For several years good wages and full employment made a high demand for eggs. The resulting good prices at a time when many other products were not paying caused a great increase in egg production."

This over-production brought many shifts to poultry, particularly by those marginal farmers who were attracted into the business by a few years of prosperity. Many of these men did not understand or could not practice the technique of poultry production and management with the result that they have furnished the market with a poorer quality of eggs and they will of course be the first to be discouraged by the losses. Those who stay in the business will be the ones who carefully practice the better methods of good management, carefully selecting stock, culling, and better marketing.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the best signs of the times is the present tendency of the churches in small villages toward consolidation, with the resulting elimination of un-Christian jealousies and rivalries. What many sections still need is fewer churches and better ones made stronger by larger congregations with better paid and better trained pastors.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick recently told a good story about two rival churches in a small village. For generations they had watched each other jealousy and fought back and forth at every opportunity. At last the people became tired of the lack of inspiration to be had at either church. Support and attendance fell off, and both churches went badly down at the heel. One Sunday the pastor of the Methodist church reviewed the sad plight of his church to his small congregation.

"Few of you come to church any more," he complained, "and even less of you contribute to our expense. We are in debt. The building needs repairs and in general there is only one bright spot in the whole picture: THE BAPTIST CHURCH IS IN MUCH WORSE CONDITION THAN WE ARE!"

With the Publisher in Spain

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*Here is another of those entertaining visits by Mr. Morgenthau upon his travels in Spain. He is now back on the job with us again; but the interest in these little personal travel stories has been so great, he has promised to give us a few more in succeeding issues.*

GRANADA was our next objective after leaving Malaga. The country is made particularly beautiful at this time of year by the many wild flowers. Varieties that are only known to us as cultivated flowers grown carefully in sheltered gardens, grow wild in Southern Spain. Spiraea, Lupine, Peony, Iris, Rose, Chicory, Rock Rose, Gorse, Poppy, Viburnum, and Morning-Glory are some of the wild flowers that we saw.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

About one hundred years ago, to be exact, in 1828, Washington Irving first visited Granada and discovered the Alhambra for many of us. Irving went in by mule-back from Seville, while we approached Granada from the south. I believe the Alhambra attracts more Americans and English on account of Irving's book, than any other spot in Spain, and I for one was not disappointed.

Mohammed I. offered the Moors, expelled from other cities in Spain, refuge in Granada. Here the Moors remained and prospered until 1492 when, after a year's siege, Ferdinand and Isabella conquered the town. This was a great event in the Christian world, as the fall of Granada meant the extermination of the Moslems in Spain.

Lockhart in his "Spanish Ballad" describes this event in a famous verse:—

"There was crying in Granada when the sun was going down;
Some calling on the Trinity—some calling on Mahoun.
Here passed away the Koran—there in the Cross was born—
And here was heard the Christian bell—and there the Moorish horn!"

The little that is left in Spain of Moorish architecture and tradition is best illustrated by the Alhambra and the Generalife Gardens. To quote from Irving who says, in describing the Alhambra:—

"How many legends and traditions true and fabulous, —how many songs and ballads, Arabian and Spanish, of love and war and chivalry, are associated with this Oriental pile! It was the royal abode of Moorish kings, where surrounded with the splendours and refinements of Asiatic luxury, they held dominion over what they vaunted as a terrestrial paradise, and made their last stand for empire in Spain. The royal palace forms but a part of a fortress, the walls of which, studded with towers, stretch irregularly round the whole crest of a hill, a spar of the Sierre Nevada mountains."

This description gives you an excellent idea of the historic and romantic background which surrounds this interesting old fortress.

Once inside the Palace we visited the *Court of the Myrtles.* This lovely courtyard has a pool of water enclosed by a hedge of myrtle. The court is one hundred and twenty feet long and seventy-five feet wide. At each end are beautiful arcades. Where can one find a more restful spot to sit and day-dream?

Adjoining the Court of Myrtles is the *Hall of Ambassadors.* Here the various rulers received their guests. In describing this Hall, Irving says:

"The walls are beautifully stuccoed and decorated with Morisco fancifulness; the lofty ceiling was originally of the same favorite material, with the usual frost-work and pensile ornaments or stalactites, which with the embellishments of vivid coloring and gilding must have been gorgeous in the extreme."

As I sit here trying to describe what I saw in the Alhambra, it seems futile to give you word pictures of the Hall of Justice, the Court of the Lions and the Room of the Two Sisters—one more beautiful than the other—when men like Irving have written a whole book on the subject. Suffice it to say that in all my travels, I have never seen a more perfect example of Moorish architecture.

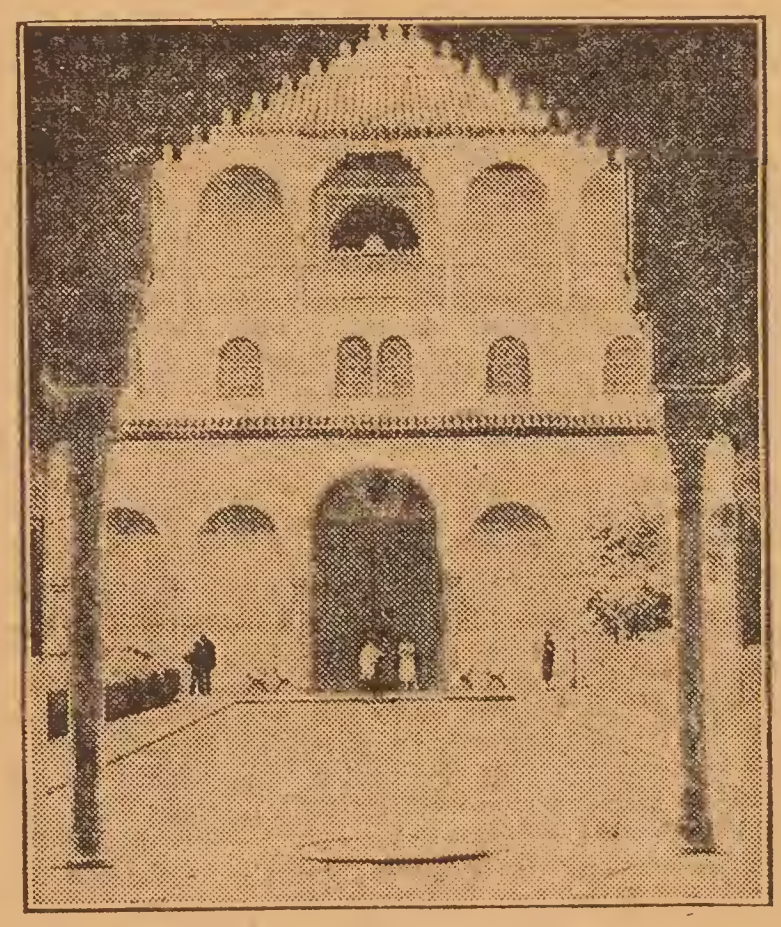
A little after seven we climbed the Torre de la Vela, a watch tower eighty-five feet high at the point of the fortress. From the roof of the tower, we got a marvelous view of the city and valley of Darro River. At our backs were the Sierra Nevada Mountains, rearing their snow capped peaks.

The sun did not set until a little before eight, but the view is one I will carry with me for many a year.

The next morning we visited the Generalife Gardens, which is, I believe, one of the most famous and beautiful gardens in the world. Havelock Ellis in his book, "The Soul of Spain" describes this garden far better than I can. He says:—

"The gardens are for the most part laid out in the formal manner familiar in the gardening of many countries, with symmetrically designed flower-beds and high box edges clipped flat at the top and straight at the sides. Everywhere there is the sound of water; and on Sundays not only the fountains, which are always playing, but the little jets everywhere are squirting out their playful cooling streamlets in all directions,— We are amid the relics of one of the finest civilizations the world has known, a civilization we can only learn to know perfectly in the pages of the 'Thousand and One Nights'."

Henry Morgenthau Jr.



"'We visited the Court of the Myrtles. This lovely Courtyard has a pool enclosed by a hedge of Myrtle'. It is One Hundred feet long and Seventy-five feet wide".

Visits With the Editor

FOR hours at a time in a recent trip across the Central West, I have looked out of car windows or from an automobile and watched the level acres stretching on and on to the horizon as far as the eye could see—land almost without a stone and with a fertility unequaled by any other as large a tract in the world.

E. R. Eastman

Always when I take this journey, I wonder what must have been the thoughts of those New England pioneers when after months of toil and hardship they finally reached this land of the West. Truly it must have seemed to them like the promised land, the land of milk and honey, a veritable Farm Paradise. What a contrast to some of the small, hilly and stony farms of New England from which many of them came. "How in the world," one of the members of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff recently said to me after he had returned from a trip in New England, "did those forefathers of ours ever wrest a living from those awful New England stone piles? Why it seems," said he, "that one-third of the ground on many of the farms in New England is covered with stone and the surrounding brush."

Of course, this is an exaggerated statement and of course some of as good land as lies outdoors is to be found in New England. But the fact still remains that the Western lands in fertility and extent were a great contrast to the farms of the East from which the Western settlers came. These Western lands being so level and so large led to the development of farm machinery and of a crop and animal production on a scale such as the farmers of the East had never dreamed. Think of the farms of seven thousand acres or more and single fields of a thousand acres, with the waving corn or wheat stretching on to the horizon. Nice to look at, to be sure, but I can in imagination hear the groans of one of our New England fathers as he saw one of these fields and thought of the job of plowing one of them with a one bottom side hill plow such as he was accustomed to using, or of the task of cutting and putting up the corn on a thousand acre field before the frosts and snow drove him from the job. Today one man with a tractor and picker can harvest ten acres of corn in a day and the new harvester combine cuts the wheat, threshes, bags and dumps it into a wagon all in one operation. Last year a Kansas farmer with the help of his sons and with no extra hired help using two of these combines harvested and marketed his wheat from over a thousand acres!

No wonder that the Central West farmers sometimes give us the impression that they think they are the "only pebbles on the beach" so far as farming is concerned. In conferences that I have had with the fine upstanding farmer men and their representatives of the West, I often get the impression and am somehow made to feel that Eastern farming is "small peanuts" and that the only thing the East is good for is to furnish a market for Western products.

Of course, I cannot quite let them "get away" with too many boasts about Western farms and farmers. I asked one of these friends lately why so many Westerners came East to buy farms and live. Every ointment has its fly, and for all of its many advantages, there are several quite sizeable bugs in the ointment of Western farming.

It has been they and not our own farmers who have made all of the hullabaloo about surplus and farm relief. As a matter of fact, it was the very fertility and ease of working the level lands of the West that has nearly ruined the whole farm industry of America for all of us by over-production. Easterners, however, by dairying, poultry husbandry, truck and fruit farming, and other diversification, have learned to meet the Western competition and survived, while the Western farmers are still struggling with the surplus of their own making. What good is fertile land and great fields of wheat and corn stretching away by the mile if prices for these products are below the costs of production?

It is true also that much of this land is high in price, so high in fact that some of it must certainly come down before it can ever be farmed again at a profit.

Another trouble of the Western farmer is his long distance from markets. With all of this talk about the menace of Western milk of which we of the New York milk shed have heard so much lately, I have thought that there was little danger from this milk competing with us while freight rates remain as high as they are now. Milk from the Chicago section would cost at least one dollar a hundred for transportation to New York City. If

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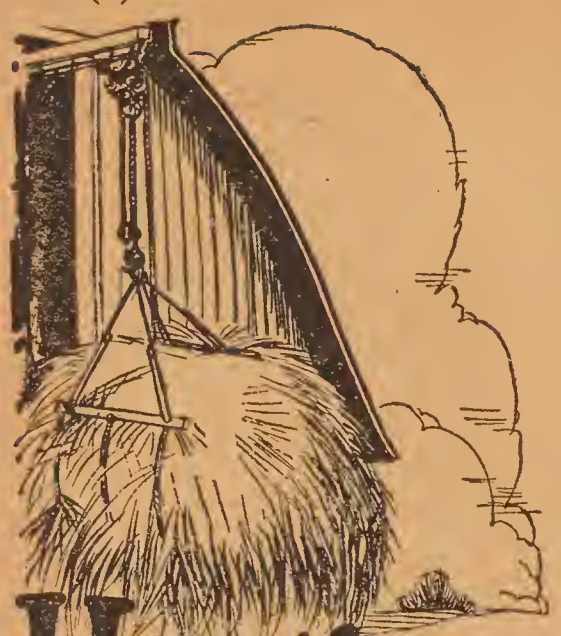

Haytime Help

ON the days that you expect to cut and store away your hay crop it may be threatening to rain so that you will have to work at top speed to save your crop. You cannot afford to take a chance on equipment that will not "stand the gaff" and strain of high speed work, and neither can you afford to be without the mechanical helps that are so necessary to make hay efficiently. You want the strongest possible rope, husky and smoothly running blocks and pulleys, free working and dependable hay carriers, plenty of forks, extra harness parts and such things.

It will pay you to go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and get the things you need in advance so that when the right day comes everything will be in readiness. You will get the most modern equipment of thoroughly dependable quality, priced right at one of these "tag" stores.

Suggestion:

A couple hundred extra feet of rope are always useful around the farm. Get some for hay time use. You will also find it mighty handy to have a dozen times a year for towing, tying or hoisting.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

What Farmers Want to Know

Stocking A Farm Pond With Fish---Controlling Cucumber Mosaic

What kind of fish can I stock my farm pond with and also would I be permitted to post it against fishing?

WE referred this question to the State Conservation Commission. Mr. Cowden replied as follows:

If the temperature of this body of water does not get above 60 degrees F. during the summer months, it would seem advisable to stock it with trout; but if the temperature goes above 70 degrees F., some of the spiny rayed species should be introduced such as the crappie, large and small mouth bass. The N. Y. State Conservation Department is prohibited by law from stocking private waters or waters that are not open to the public for fishing; but you can no doubt obtain a supply for stocking this pond by applying to the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., as this Bureau is not prohibited by law from stocking private waters and the waters so stocked do not necessarily become public waters.

Controlling Cucumber Mosaic

We suffered considerably last year from cucumber mosaic. Would you suggest any way in which this trouble may be prevented or treated?"—C. F., New York.

RECENT experiments have shown that this disease is carried by certain wild cucumber and milk weed and that mosaic can be controlled to a considerable extent by planting the cucumber field at a distance from buildings and the vegetable garden. Methods of eradicating these plants which spread the disease are outlined in the Department Bulletin 1461-D which has been printed recently by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. A copy can be secured by writing to the department as long as the supply lasts.

Poison Bait for Slugs

What can I do to destroy the soft snails or slugs that eat my tomatoes and peppers? —E. N., New York.

THESE soft slugs are a nuisance where they are numerous. They can be controlled to some extent by a poison bait of 20 lbs. of bran, 1 lb. of Paris green, 2 qts. of molasses, 3 lemons or oranges and 3¼ gallons of water. For a small garden these amounts can be proportionately lessened. This bait should be put out in small lots in the garden at night so that it will not dry out quickly.

Wire Worms in the Garden

My garden was on land last year that had not been plowed for years and some little worms did a lot of damage. I think they were wire worms. What can I do to prevent them this year?—E. N., New York.

THESE wire worms thrive best in meadows so it is probable that they will not bother as much this year. If they are still troublesome, a treatment often advised is to dip bunches of clover in paris green water and put them under boards in various places in the garden.

Preventing Stumps from Sprouting

I am writing to ask whether I can prevent the sprouting of stumps by burning brush around them. Is there any other way in which this trouble can be prevented?

WE referred this question to the State College of Forestry. They replied as follows:

"I think it would prevent the growth of sprouts from stumps by burning a pile of brush around the stumps. It certainly would provided there was enough brush there to burn the stump severely and perhaps the roots also to some extent. Another method of preventing sprout reproduction from trees in the case of Carolina Poplars at least, is to girdle the trees, take off 8 or 10 inches of the bark all the way around the trunk of the tree. This should be done at this time of the year (in the early spring) before growth starts to any extent. The trees will remain in leaf throughout this season and will leave out again next spring but in two or three weeks it will die and you will have no reproduction or sprouts from the stump. I think probably another tree would act in the same respect by girdling early in the spring. This girdling must be done before growth starts or you are liable to have sprouts the coming year."

Burying Dead Animals

"I am writing to ask what can be done with people who took a horse out on a lot and shot him and did not bury him. It seems to me that this might cause disease. Dead sheep are also left in the field and then farmers wonder why dogs kill sheep. It is not the dog's fault. It is the farmer's own fault. I wish there were a law protecting dogs a little when a person is too lazy to bury his animals. I believe in things that are right, but do not believe in killing a dog that kills sheep under such conditions."—E. D.

ANSWERING your recent letter, if dead animals of any kind are left around so as to become a danger to health or a public nuisance, you can appeal to the health officer of your town and he will enforce the law and cause the nuisance to be removed. All you need to do is to call your health officer on the telephone or write him a note and he will look into the matter.

A New York Apple Grower Visits the West

(*Continued from page* 3)

if it appears it is going to be too thick. They do not hesitate to thin out—as I saw them do it—2½ inch Delicious. The volume of fruit does really not lessen: the size is much increased to the point where they believe they are getting too big fruit; labor is distributed better as much of the smaller and undesirable fruit is not harvested.

One grower produces 99% hundreds or three inch apples. If the thinning is done early enough fruit spurs for the following years are also increased. This grower helps quality by another factor: by picking at harvest sometimes as many as five times. His men are instructed to pick only 100s at intervals of approximately ten days. By this means only at the last picking, when the trees are cleaned, is there likelihood of getting smaller fruit. It is evident that the color and size of the fruit are considerably improved. Less poor stock comes on the market and better prices are realized.

They Get Good Color

Color is what they bank on. Continuous sunshine, as rain is a novelty there coming only in the winter months, does not give them scab troubles. By pruning their trees by the long system and the vase shape or even spreading the tops with props, color is much improved. Besides much detailed pruning at the outer ends of the branches aids in opening the tree. This appealed to some of the tourists as the most important feature which they could apply to their eastern conditions. This serves a double purpose: it thins the fruit and invigorates the small branches so that again larger and less hidden fruit results..

Of course the stationary spray outfits used on some of the larger ranches (as they call their orchards) attracted much attention. 1000 gallon tanks, often divided into two parts, are located at some convenient place in the orchard. The pumps bring up the pressure to 450 pounds and force the spray through inch and three-quarter inch pipes all over the orchards. At the center of a group of 15 trees a tap allows the attaching of the 100 spray hose. As many as four men can spray continuously all day from one unit, only being obliged to stop long enough to change their hose. From 40 to 50% of the labor cost is saved plus such further saving in depreciation of the outfit.

So as one substantial grower put it—the order of importance on their orchard operation is:

1st Irrigation
2nd Spraying
3rd Thinning and Picking
4th Pruning

About marketing—that is not their problem as much as ours. In that department without question they are far ahead of the East. Cooperatives and large organizations are located in all the big fruit sections. They handle all the fruit and see that it is merchandized. Many of them even harvest and haul the tree run fruit particularly in the orange districts. The good fruit is marketed in boxes of only one size and consist of three grades, namely extra fancy, fancy and choice; the balance goes to canneries, cider mills and some is even made into a delightful candy called "Aplets". The orange growers have a further outlet through the numerous presses located in various nooks and corners of the cities where fresh juices are always available.

County Talks

Columbia County Celebrates Tenth Anniversary

LAST month we in Columbia County had occasion to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the organization of the Farm Bureau in this county. Several of the original Grange committee were present and stated that in furthering the movement they had nurtured hopes that the Farm Bureau would mean an improvement in agricultural conditions in the county. It is significant to note these nine years later, that these Grangers said that it was their honest opinion that these hopes were being realized.

To substantiate these statements, some comparisons then and now were made. Then there was wide spread discussions on the failure to get good crops of clover. "We used to grow clover, why can't we now?" It is now an old story. Clover again flourishes and mainly because of good northern grown seed and lime. Along with this has come the very greatly extended plantings of alfalfa and indeed the more general use of well grown and well cured legume roughages in the dairy ration.

Formerly it seemed to be the ambition of fruit growers here to have their spraying done and out of the way with as soon as possible. They sprayed because their neighbors did. Now the growers wait for the Spray Information Service letters and grow better fruit at a saving of expense.

Improved methods in poultry culling and feeding, the planting of forest tree seedlings, the marketing of wool cooperatively, the choice and almost universal use of better varieties of grains, the use of certified seed potatoes, the tuberculin testing of cattle, the intelligent use of fertilizer and many other improved practices were cited as having come in these nine years.

It is conceded here that the Farm Bureau, meaning as it does the combined effort of the State College of Agriculture and the farmers, together with the Grange and the good farm papers, have had a foremost part in bringing about these desirable accomplishments.

We feel however, that there yet remains much to be done if farm life is to become reasonably prosperous and satisfying. Locally, some crop adjustments seem desirable, but the movement which seems most promising is a consideration of improvement in market conditions and prices. In this work, Columbia is joining in with other counties. In the opinion of some of us, relief thru united action seems more promising than it did a year or two ago.

A. B. BUCHHOLZ,
Columbia County Farm Bureau Agt.,
New York.

How to Sharpen a Chisel

It is Easy When You Know How to Do it

By F. G. BEHRENDS

A GREAT deal of time is lost and much effort expended uselessly in working with dull tools. You who have worked with dull tools know this, and yet why is it that we do not keep them sharp? Sometimes, I know, it is merely because we do not get at it but as often it is because we do not know exactly how.

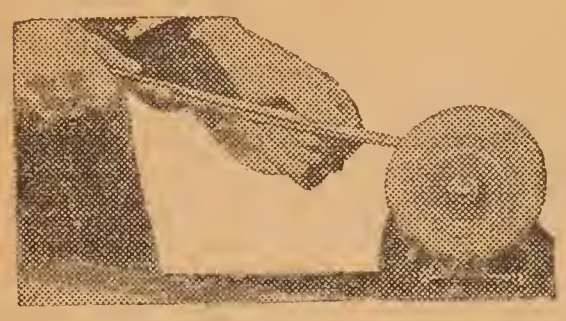

Fig. 1.—Squaring up the Cutting Edge

Suppose you have an old dull wood chisel, one that is badly nicked or one where the cutting edge is not square with the side. The first thing to do is to square up the cutting edge. Hold it against a grindstone or emery wheel as shown in fig. 1. Check your work with a try square to be sure that the cutting edge of the chisel is ground at right angles to the side.

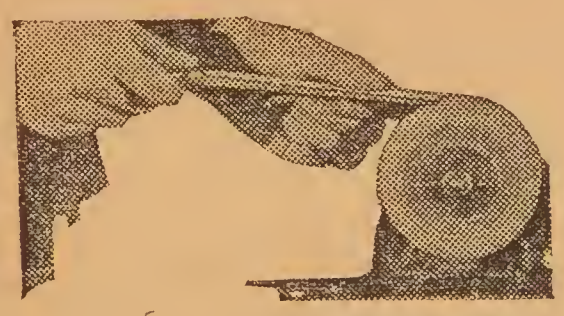

Fig. 2—Grinding the Bevel

The next job is grind the bevel, fig. 2. The length of this bevel should be varied according to the work to be done. A long bevel will have a thin edge which is preferable for some types of work, whereas a short bevel will have a stronger, blunter edge which will stand harder usage without nicking or breaking off the edge. For general purposes a bevel of from ¼ to ⅜ of an inch is desirable. The length of bevel which you will obtain is determined by how you hold your hands while grinding, see fig. 2. Raising the hands will shorten the bevel, lowering the hands will lengthen the bevel. After you have determined the position necessary to give the bevel desired, by all means keep this position so that bevel will be straight. Raising and lowering the hands while grinding will result in several bevels and this should be avoided.

After you have ground the bevel back the desired distance, the second or short bevel is put on at the cutting edge. Hold the chisel firmly as shown in fig. 3, press it firmly against the stone and force it forward three or four times. If three or four strokes do not produce the short bevel, then the chisel should

Fig. 3—Putting on the Short Bevel

be ground some more. Notice in fig. 3 the angle between the chisel and the stone. Many use even a greater angle than this, some as high as 70° between the chisel and the stone.

The last job is to remove the feather edge thrown up on the cutting edge of the chisel. Place the flat side of the chisel on the stone as shown in fig. 4. A few forward strokes will remove the feather edge.

The steps in grinding a plane are es-

Fig. 4—Taking off the Feather Edge

sentially the same. There is, however, one important difference; the entire cutting edge is not at right angles with the side of the plane bit. The corners should be ground back *slightly* (1/64 of an inch) so that they will not score into the surface of the wood when planing. The long bevel is seldom more than ¼ inch in length and the short bevel is the same as for a chisel.

A. A. Information Contest

(*Continued from page 2*)

affects shippers of dressed veal calves? How does it affect them?

10—What county recently offered $100 to each of three dairymen to be selected by a committee toward their expenses to the National Dairy Show?

The Prize Winners

The following are the prize winners for the third set of questions which appeared in the issue of May 28:

The first prize was won by Theodore Place, Jr., of Meshoppen, Pa. The second prize was won by Mrs. B. R. Taylor of Savona, N. Y., R. D. 2. The third prize was won by E. W. Bell of West Moreland, New York.

Unfortunately, the name and address of the writer of the first correct list of answers we received was omitted. We are very sorry that it is impossible to give it to him for this reason.

The correct answers to the list may be found in the following issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST:

1—May 21, Page 23.

2—Ford, Universal, Sharples, Empire, Pine Tree.

3—May 21, Page 21; March 5, Page 10.

4—Color insert May 21 or April 23.

5—May 14, Page 13.
6—May 21, Page 15.
7—May 7, Page 3.
8—May 21, Page 10.
9—May 7, Page 19.
10—May 21, Page 9.

A New Book

THE IRIS

By John C. Wister.

(*President of the American Iris Society.*)

The iris admirer who has been confused by the amazingly numerous lists and prices of iris will take comfort in Mr. Wister's little volume. He gives lists of colors and varieties possible for the home grower who wants irises for their color effect. Besides that, he has sorted out a sufficient number of which are not extremely expensive. When one considers that an iris specialist's catalog may contain from one to five hundred varieties ranging in price from 15 cents apiece to $10, $20, $50 or even $100 apiece, this selective list assumes new value. He even has a "black list" of varieties which for one reason or other are best left alone. Mr. Wister also gives very practical information about planting, growing and grouping iris in order to get the best results. Published by Orange Judd Publishing Company, $1.25.

For car-owners who want their money's worth

Kelly-Springfield tires always have been built for the man who demands the utmost in riding comfort, in dependability and in long mileage.

They have been designed, not to sell at a given price, but to deliver maximum service.

Kelly has built a lot of good tires, but never any so good as the present Kelly Cords and Balloon Cords. In every respect these superb tires are far ahead of their predecessors.

Yet they cost *no more* than other well known makes.

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there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
General Motors Bldg. New York

KELLY SPRINGFIELD PNEUMATIC TIRES

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.

The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY **AERMOTOR CO.** DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

BINDER TWINE

In five and eight pound balls. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents wanted. Write for sample and circular.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Box A, Melrose, Ohio

PLANTS. 5 Acres, June, July delivery, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25; express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 70c; 1000, $3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. W. J. MYERS, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

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To Buy, Sell or Trade
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OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Good to the last forkful

This Unadilla *makes* good silage and *keeps* it good. One farmer writes us, "although we did not open the Unadilla for almost a year, our silage was in perfect condition."

There is no waste—no mouldy silage—no oozing out of valuable juices, for the Unadilla doors are so made (of wood least affected by moisture) that they are air tight, frost repellant, strong and durable. They are important factors in insuring good, palatable, succulent, and productive silage.

Safe, efficient, convenient, and moderately priced, the Unadilla can solve your silo problems as it has those of thousands of other farmers.

Write today for our big catalog. It's well worth your while. Ask too, about our special discount on early cash orders.

Our water tubs, storage tanks and vats are moderately priced and sturdily built.

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UNADILLA SILOS

Only $5 Down buys a WITTE Engine
One Year To Pay—No Interest
Lifetime Guarantee

50 New Features

Write today—for NEW Witte Engine Book telling how you can now buy a WITTE Engine for ONLY $5.00 down, balance small EASY Payments. No Interest. Absolutely the greatest engine ever made. Used all over the world. Guaranteed for a lifetime. Runs on All fuels. Will increase your farm profits $500.00 to $1000.00 a year. Sizes 1½ to 30 h. p. Also 3-in-1 Saw Rigs and Pumpers.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
980-A WITTE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.
980-A EMPIRE BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA

$20 for your old Separator

TRADE IN your old separator for the new Improved Sharples Tubular. 30-day trial terms if desired. New positive jet, leak-proof feed. All the best features of the old Tubular with many new improvements.

Investigate also our special offer on the Sharples Milker—the only Milker with a positive squeeze.

UP TO $100 ALLOWED ON OLD MILKER.

Before you buy or repair, get the facts. Write today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., Dept. M. West Chester, Pa.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
724 9th Street, Washington, D. C.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A
New Herd Sire
An American Agriculturist advertiser can supply you with a well-bred individual.

Where They Save All But the Squeal

(*Continued from page* 1)

These men shackle a large revolving wheel to one of the hind legs of the hog. This wheel automatically raises the hog from the floor and starts it down an overhead pulley. He next passes along a platform on which stands the dispatcher with a long sharp knife who very skillfully and quickly sticks the hog as it comes down on the pulley with its neck towards him. This dispatcher severs the main artery and the hog travels along on the pulley bleeding as he travels. As I stood watching this operation, I should say that the dispatcher stuck at least ten a minute. This gives you some idea of how fast the work is carried on and I understand that the plant was not working at full capacity when I saw it.

Singed by Gas

After the hog is dispatched, he is passed through great scalding vats and I was reminded of some earlier personal experiences and the hard job of hauling a heavy hog up and down in and out of a barrel of hot water and then of the slow, tedious job we used to have at home in scraping the hair off. In the packing plant there is an especially constructed scraping machine which pulls out the hair after scalding. Afterwards, the hogs are run through singeing machines, containing burning gas jets, operating on much the same principle as Mother used when she burned the hair off of the chicken over the kitchen fire after the feathers had been plucked.

The hog is now placed on a moving trolley again suspended downward from the rails above, and government inspectors examine carefully the throat glands. These inspectors are trained veterinarians. All animals receive four inspections, after which they are stamped as inspected and passed by the United States government.

It was certainly interesting in following the hog through the plant circuit to see the skill of the workmen. Each one usually has but one task to do and of course he is a skilled specialist in that particular job.

Skilled Workmen

The hog is kept constantly moving from one workman to the next at a uniform speed. Before being cut up in the final parts, the carcass is passed to the refrigerator room until all of the animal heat is extracted. Then it begins its travels again, one workman taking off the hams, another the bacon, another the loins, etc. As the endless chain of half carcasses known as "sides" passes skilled workmen, each man with a deft stroke removes a cut.

I must confess to something of a shudder as I watched one of the big negro workmen with a cleaver at least three feet long and sharp as a razor cut a whole ham off of a hog with every stroke, always hitting exactly the same place and averaging, I should say, several hams to the minute. I half seriously remarked to one of my companions something about the damage that negro could do once he went crazy with that cleaver in his hand.

A Four Story Smoke House

Of course it is impossible within the confines of one article to give you very much detail in the dozens of different operations which I saw. In many of the operations I was reminded of the way the average farmer cares for his pork products, but of course on a thousand times larger scale. Hams, for instance, are cured by a sweet pickle being poured over them in large vats. To cure a ham properly requires from forty-five to one hundred days, depending upon its size. What would you think of a smoke house four stories high? The hams in the packing houses, after coming out of the cure are smoked over wood fires from thirty-six hours to seven days in one of these smoke houses. Hard wood is used to get a delicate, smoky flavor.

After the curing and the smoking of the various products of the hog, all go into the refrigerating rooms. Although it was a warm day when I was there, I felt the need of an overcoat and was glad enough to get out into the warmer atmosphere again. Never before have I seen so much meat together. Rows upon rows of products bound the great aisles running down through these great refrigerating houses for thousands of feet.

After seeing what happened to the hog, we went back into another plant and briefly saw some of the similar operations in the making of beef products. The handling of beef and the sheep and calves through the plants is very similar to the work done on the hogs. The only apparent inefficiency that I noticed was in the method of knocking the beef cattle down. Two or three of them are driven into a small pen alongside of a platform. On the platform a man stands with a sledge and strikes the cattle on the head as they come within range. Many of them he has to strike two or three times before knocking them down. I remarked to one of my guides that this seemed cruel and inefficient. He said that the Company had spent a good deal of time trying to find a better method and had tried to use a machine for the purpose, but the very best that they could do was to get seventy-five per cent efficiency; that is, knock down seventy-five per cent of the cattle with the first blow.

Humane Treatment of Animals

The Humane Society has an office in the stock yards and I suppose that everything possible is done to insure humane treatment of the animals in every way. In fact, the above is the only thing that I saw which seemed at all cruel and I think that probably is unavoidable.

After the cattle are down, they are automatically dumped out under a revolving wheel, hung from a traveling pulley on an overhead track and pulled up in much the same way as are the hogs. Their throats are cut and as soon as they have bled they go to the skinners and travel the rounds through the plant until they are in the refrigerators in final form for the consumer.

I had gathered the idea before going through the plant that after I had seen the meat packing operations I would not be hungry for meat again in a long, long time. On the contrary, the operations had exactly the opposite effect.

Cleanliness Emphasized

Cleanliness, as far as I could observe, is scrupulously practiced in every department. In fact, although the afternoon was only about half through I was not able to see all of the operations because the regular work had to be stopped for the day in order that the rest of the time might be spent in cleaning and scrubbing the floors and the apparatus. The number of inspections by trained veterinarians both before and after killing also gives one confidence in the wholesomeness of the products from the great packing plants. As soon as the work is done on the meat it is hastened to the refrigerators, and much of it is put into protective coverings of one kind or another. When it comes out of the refrigerators it is placed in refrigerator cars held at just the right temperature until it is finally sold to the consumer no matter where he lives. On the whole, after seeing the operations in one of these big meat packing plants, I would rather take a chance on its products than I would on meat bought and killed, usually without inspection, by the local butcher who, no matter how sanitary he may be in his methods, does not have the facilities of his big competitors. In fact, more and more local butchers are purchasing their supplies from the big meat packers because the large operations enable the packers to handle meat and ship it even long distances at lower prices than the butcher can secure his own supply from local sources.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Another Chinese Auction!

LAST month we sold a bull, Fishkill De Kol Colantha May, by means of a Chinese auction. Just as it is done in China, we established an initial selling price. On the first of each month as long as the bull was unsold, we reduced the price until we found a buyer. He was Mr. Herman Schier of Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Now We Are Starting Another

This time we offer a young bull ready for service

FISHKILL MAY BIRD INKA

A descendant on both sides of his pedigree of the great Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the best sons of that most noted milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

HIS SIRE

FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DE KOL, a grandson of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, with a record of 30.95 pounds butter in 7 days. Through his dam, Winana Segis May 2nd, he is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Hero (37 tested daughters, 2 over 31 pounds), a full brother of the great King Segis Pontiac Count whose daughters have broken world records.

HIS DAM

FISHKILL BIRD COLANTHA INKA, a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, whose A. R. daughters are legion, with 18 over 30 pounds. Fishkill Bird Colantha Inka is a grand-daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, who was a full brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, as mentioned above.

It is interesting to note that this young bull we are selling carries Colantha Johanna Lad and King Segis Pontiac blood in both the upper and lower parts of his pedigree. Truly he is qualified to accept the responsibility of heading any man's herd.

$450

Is his starting price. WHO WILL BID? On July 1, if he is unsold, off goes $50 and the price of $400 will prevail during July. If unsold on August 1, off goes another $50 and so on until sold.

For copies of the pedigrees and further particulars, write

FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Owner
HOPEWELL JUNCTION
Dutchess County, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS

PIGS CRATED AND SHIPPED TO YOUR DEPOT
Selected Spring Pigs
From all large type stock, Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $7 each. No charge for crating or shipping. All pigs shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. We pay all express charges to your depot. These prices are F.O.B. your depot. We have plenty of stock for prompt shipment. Pure bred Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 to 7 weeks old, $8 each.
CLOVER HILL FARM, Box 48, R.F.D., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs for Sale
CHESTER & YORKSHIRE, also CHESTER & BERKSHIRE, all good blocky, large type stock
7 weeks old ..... $5.50 each
8 to 10 weeks old ..... $5.75 each
Will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on your approval, no charge for shipping crates.
P. S.—Also a few PURE BRED CHESTERS 7 to 8 weeks old $7.50 each.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $6.00 each, 8 to 10 weeks old,, $6.25 each, pure bred Chesters $7.00. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval and you can keep them a week or 10 days. If you are not satisfied, you can return the pigs and your money will be returned.
No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone 0086.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Berkshire cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $5.75 each. All good healthy and growing pigs. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating.
J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503 W.

Things Are Looking Upward for Breeders of Holstein

(Continued from page 3)

nois; Professor R. T. Harris, Wisconsin; Professor W. E. Peterson, Minnesota; Professor A. A. Boreland, Pennsylvania and Professor J. H. Frandsen of Massachusetts.

After the adoption of that recommendation and the appointment of the committee, Chairman Reynolds suggested that a public hearing be held that same evening to receive recommendations from the delegates concerning the various phases of the plans and problems to be considered.

Selective and Super Registration Causes Much Discussion

The original committee on selective and super registration consisted of W. S. Moscrip, Chairman, Lake Elmo, Minn.; F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.; Harry Yates, Orchard Park, N. Y.; G. Watson French, Davenport, Iowa; R. J. Schaefer, Appleton, Wis.; and H. V. Noyes, Kenwood, N. Y. The committee made a rather lengthy report, too long to include in this brief review of the convention. Briefly the report outlined a system for the recommendation of proven sires on the basis of type and production of their offspring. In order to qualify, a sire has to have 10 offspring pass a different code of requirements for type and production.

As a matter of fact, this whole subject of super registration has been under discussion for the past three or four years. A year ago the committee was instructed to bring in a definite report for consideration at the Springfield convention. The report was published in the May 14th issue of the Holstein-Friesian World. This gave the breeders and delegates an opportunity to make a thorough study of the plan. It was very evident that the plan had received considerable study by those present at the convention because before the meeting opened up the discussion in the lobby was most intense.

Numerous Objections to Super Registration

A number of delegates addressed the convention on the advantages or disadvantages of the plan. It was very evident that not all breeders are ready for the move. Some expressed the opinion that such a plan would put the small breeder out of business because it might be years before he could get as many as 10 milking daughters of one sire for classification; in the meantime there being no market for the offspring of unclassified sires. Others were skeptic about the practicability of the plan in the manner of scoring.

Not Yet Ready

The discussion was soon brought to an end by a motion to table the report for another year. This motion was withdrawn when Colonel G. W. French of Davenport, Iowa, moved the adoption of the first part of the report which merely stated what the committee had done in its study. The report as accepted voiced the need for continued development and selection toward the ideal of the breed and recommended a continuation of educational work by the association membership. Colonel French's motion was seconded and accepted.

The action of the convention on super registration accepts the committees efforts up to the present and in substance urges the continuation of their study for consideration at another time. Before and after the convention it was clearly evident that the majority of the delegates believed that the average breeder is not quite ready to adopt this advanced method of the selection of most desirable individuals.

Resolutions Adopted

Comparatively few resolutions were adopted. Those resolutions which were proposed by F. J. Fishbeck of Howell, Mich., recommended some radical changes in registration transfer fees as well as in the extension service, were voted down or withdrawn. These resolutions created a considerable amount of discussion previous to the calling of the convention. The provisions in many instances were extremely radical and the adoption would have meant serious financial difficulties for the association. Mr. Fishbeck stated on the floor of the convention why he made the recommendations and why he also withdrew them.

The first resolution to be adopted dealt with official market milk score

(Continued on page 22)

Where They Save All But the Squeal

(Continued from opposite page)

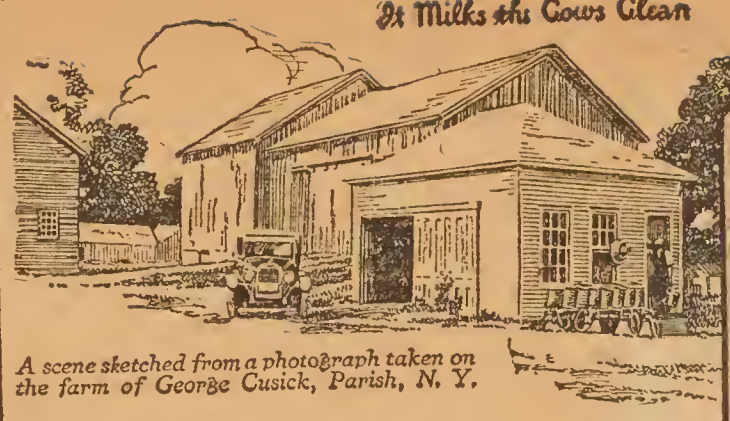
Another impression that the visitor gets is the efficiency with which a packing plant is operated. This is secured in many ways, one of which I have already mentioned, that of having one man devoted to one task so that he becomes very much of a specialist. Personally, I should think such work would be the dullest in the world. Doing only one operation all day, weeks in and out, no matter how important it is or how much skill that one thing might take, is not my idea of an interesting trade. Yet such a system does get work done rapidly and efficiently.

And then efficiency is secured by machinery. Few of us realize the tremendous strides that are being made constantly in this day and age through the use of machinery. Many of the marvelous inventions seem almost human in their operation and new inventions are going into every manufacturing plant almost every week. Just a few days before I visited the packing plant a new machine had been added to the equipment that did the work—so my guide informed me—of eighteen women. The machine required only two operators. As I thought of this I wondered how those eighteen women would now earn their living. The problem of machinery displacing labor is no new one; while it makes temporary suffering and inconvenience, yet in the long run it releases labor for other tasks and probably advances progress.

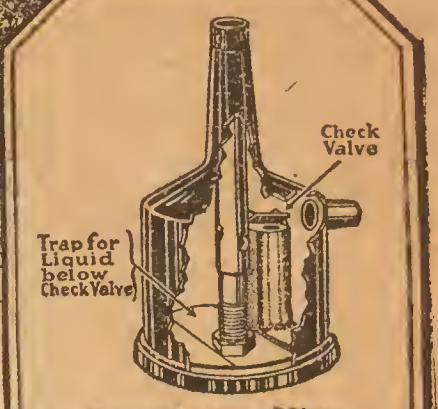
The same principle has been at work in our farm life for years so that with machinery we can keep a surplus of farm products on the markets all of the time with a fraction of the labor that would be required if the work were done by hand. One man on the farm or in the factory now easily does the work of two a few years ago.

Still another evidence of the efficiency in the packing plants is the use which the packers make of every possible product of the animals. Just to mention a few, there are the leather goods from the hides including even the skins of the hogs, the tankage from the meat scraps, the bone meal and the bone fertilizer and buttons from the bones, and fertilizer from the blood products. The horns and hoofs are used in many different ways such as in the manufacture of combs. Parts of the intestines of the hogs are saved for the parchment caps of cologne bottles. Other portions of the entrails are used for casings in the manufacture of sausage and bologna. The bones and other waste parts are manufactured into glue. Besides the big supply of lard some of the products of the plant go into the manufacture of what is known as "compound", used in vast quantities in the baking industry. All of these lesser by-products are in addition to all the different kinds of cuts and regular meat products regularly obtained from cattle, calves, sheep and swine so that there is truth in the claim often made by the packers that they "save everything but the squeal".

It Milks the Cows Clean



A scene sketched from a photograph taken on the farm of George Cusick, Parish, N. Y.

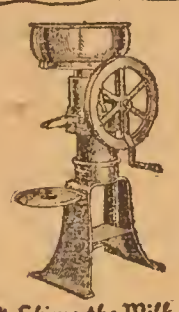


Cross-Section View
Burrell
Sanitary Moisture Trap

This Feature Is Essential For Low Bacteria Counts

"It is easy to make clean milk with the Burrell Milker. I consider the Burrell Moisture Trap absolutely essential for the production of clean milk and low bacteria counts. I supply the village of Parish and have to have milk of low bacteria count."—*George Cusick, Parish, N. Y.*

IN all milkers, the space in the pail above the milk is filled with vapor during milking. Some of this vapor is drawn into the tube leading to the vacuum pipe line. There it condenses and becomes contaminated, and, if allowed to flow back into the pail, it contaminates the milk. No ordinary check valve or trap will prevent this—but the Burrell Moisture Trap *does*.



It Skims the Milk Clean

For many years, the wonderful Link Blades of the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator have made it famous as the *closest skimmer*. It has a greater capacity for the size of its bowl, for the speed at which it is operated, and for the power required to run it than any other separator. It is simple, light and easy-running. But, above all, *it skims the milk clean*—and that's what you want in a cream separator. Four sizes—350, 500, 750, 1000 lbs.—hand or power driven.

It Prevents Contamination

The Burrell Sanitary Moisture Trap catches any condensed vapor which flows back from the pipe line. The check valve, being located above the liquid in the trap, prevents an inrush of air from carrying this contaminated liquid into the pail. The Burrell Sanitary Moisture Trap is a necessary safeguard against high bacteria counts.

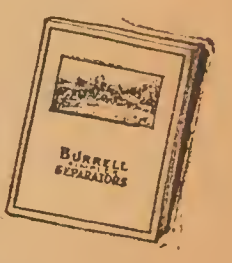
4 Exclusive Features

There are four exclusive features which make the Burrell the *perfect* milking machine. The first three are interdependent—each increases the efficiency of the others. (1) The *Automatic Controller*, which regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (2) the *Air-Cushion Teat Cup*, which supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (3) the *Positive Relief Pulsator*, which gives complete rest between pulsations and assures natural circulation; (4) the *Sanitary Moisture Trap*, which entirely prevents contamination from the pipe line.

The Burrell Milker is noted for its simplicity. It is a single tube system, with only half as many rubber parts as the ordinary type of milker.

Send For Valuable Free Books

Here are two valuable, illustrated books that are free to dairymen. One pictures and describes the Burrell Milker and explains how *"It Milks the Cows Clean"*. The other tells about the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator—all about its simple, sanitary, rugged construction, and how *"It Skims the Milk Clean"*. Every dairyman should have both of these interesting, practical, helpful books for handy reference.



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D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC., 27 Albany St., Little Falls, New York
Without obligating me in any way, please send me the two *free* books described above.

My dealer's name is .....
His post office is ..... State .....
I milk ..... (number) cows. I do / do not use a milking machine. I sell cream / whole milk.
My name is .....
My post office is ..... State .....

BURRELL
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

For Sale HOLSTEIN BULL CALF born Feb. 24, 1927. Sired by King Korndyke Ideal Ormsby, 465119; dam, Amoretta Cathrine Vale, 1043685, age 2 yr., 1 mo., 6 da.; 12,786.4 lbs. milk; 574.5 lbs. butter in 305 days, C.C. 175 days Class B.
AMORETTA STOCK FARM
South Hartford, - - - - - N. Y.

BLUE BARNS FARM DUROCS Orion and Sensation Breeding.
CHOICE BOAR PIGS For Sale. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY heifer calves practically pure, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Have a Mock Trial in Your Grange

Send to us for an outline of the trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil or for an outline of the trial of the tramp stump.

Either outline will help you put on an entertaining, instructive program.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
461-4th Ave., New York City

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the June prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80
2	Fluid Cream		2.05
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.46	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The June League price for Class 1 remains unchanged. Class 2 was reduced 10 cents; class 3, 15 cents.

The Class I League price for June, 1926, was $2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The April surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

BUTTER HOLDING FIRM

CREAMERY SALTED	June 7	May 31	June 8, 1926
Higher than extra	43½-44	43½-44	41¾-42¼
Extra (92 sc)	43 -	-43	41¼-
84-91 score	37 -42½	37 -42½	36½-40¾
Lower G'ds	35½-36½	35½-36½	35 -36

It looks as though the butter market is going to hold its present level now that the June deal is under way. Of course, there may be slight modifications up and down but it appears that 43c for extras will be about the general average.

Arrivals of butter have been extremely heavy but the movement of stock is keeping pace. Distributing into consuming channels is not as heavy as it was last month but it is keeping up very well. The movement into storage is heavy. Receivers on the whole are free sellers with the exception of a few who have been receiving high cost goods which could not be sold at a profit. This high priced stuff therefore is going directly to the freezers.

Production throughout the country is holding up very well. Pastures are in good shape, the weather holds generally favorable and cows are reported in good condition.

The entire market is not yet entirely on a trading basis. There are still some professional speculators who are hesitating to take hold, being of the opinion that the price level is in for further slashes. On the other hand the jobbers and chain store buyers are taking on their full supply. In view of the fact that production is running ahead of last year the butter deal at the present is a good one, especially when we consider that the market is holding almost a 2 cent advantage over last year. On June 7 there was just a slight indication that we may see a flutter downward. Street stocks are getting a little burdensome and with the bearish influence that the speculators always keep alive, there may be a slight revision.

CHEESE PRICES MOVE HIGHER

STATE FLATS	June 7	May 31	June 8, 1926
Fresh Fancy	23-23½	22 -23	21½-
Fresh Av'ge	—.—	21½-	—.—
Held Fancy	27-28	27 -28	27 -28
Held Av'ge	25-26½	25 -26½	26 -

Prices on New York State flats advanced on June 7 following some brisk out of town inquiry for fresh New York State flats. For some time the up-State market has been above par with New York and supplies here have not been very plentiful. Consequently when the call came there was a hurry up movement to supply the requirements and prices soon started upward. Some receivers are asking 24c F.O.B. primary markets for the best full grass stock. As yet there is little or no speculative interest although this element is expected to put in its appearance in the near future.

EGG PRICES MOVE DOWNWARD

NEARBY WHITE	June 7	May 31	June 8, 1926
Selected Extras	29-31	30 -32	39-41
Extra Firsts	28-	-29	37-38
Av'ge Extras	26-27	27 -28	35-36
Firsts	25-25½	25½-26½	33-34
Gathered	23-27	25 -27½	31-36
Pullets	22-23	23 -25	31-32
BROWNS			
Fancy	27-30	27 -31	37-40

The egg market suffered rather a slap since our last report. On Friday, June 3rd, the top marks slipped a full cent and naturally all the lower classifications reacted in sympathy. Apparently the greatest trouble is on the distributing end. Although good eggs are selling on the market as low as 28c retailers are still getting 50 and 55c for the choicest marks. This price gouging on the part of the retailers is causing considerable concern in some quarters of the trade.

If the retailers would only cooperate there is no reason why we should see such a stagnated condition. It is true that we are receiving a vast quantity of eggs, more than the market really demands. But when we cut down the price which prevails at the present time there should be a freer movement. The chain stores are cooperating very nicely and are doing a great deal to help the situation. However, we still need that vast army of distributors, not associated with any chain that represent a very important outlet. The baking trade is helping to some extent because the supply of canned eggs from China has stopped. If China were shipping, things would be worse.

Another reason why the market has fallen so far is that speculators have about withdrawn from active participation and we have had tremendous increases in the receipts of lower grades of mixed colors from all sections. It is said that out in the West eggs are retailed in some sections as low as 17c a dozen. When we consider the time, transportation and handling costs it may be imagined how little money the farmers out there are receiving. It is expected that this will have a very strong influence on the marginal producers who jumped into the poultry game so heavily two years ago when prices were so satisfactory.

On June 7th heavy accumulations that piled up during the week ending the 4th had begun to work out and some receivers reported a satisfactory clearance. Some even said they were short but most of the large operators still had some stock to be moved.

If this condition continues for a few days or so we expect to see the market back at its old position, held at our last report. Brown eggs have not suffered as much as whites.

LIVE POULTRY WEAKER

	June 7	May 31	June 8, 1926
FOWLS			
Colored	-25	-26	29-32
Leghorn	-22	22-24	31-32
BROILERS			
Colored	33-40	30-43	35-43
Leghorn	18-25	18-30	25-30
DUCKS, Nearby	—.—	-25	23-27

The live poultry market has turned considerably weaker than was expected following the two Jewish holidays that came on the 6th and 7th. Supplies have been extremely heavy, really more than the market could handle and no attempt was made to establish values until the 8th. Due to the large supply, buyers took hold slowly. It was clearly evident that even before trading started that the market would have to move to a lower level to take care of accumulations.

As we go to press it looks as though Leghorn broilers would sell anywhere from 18 to 25c depending on size. Small stock particularly was unwanted at this time. Colored broilers also have suffered in the decline and it appears that the choicest Rocks will have difficulty in reaching 40c. Several operators freely predicted that colored broilers would not sell over 35c. However, there is always the opportunity for special premiums.

Fowls have also been over plentiful. However, the reduction compared with prices of last week has not been as severe as with broilers. Colored stock generally sold at 25c with most of the Leghorns selling at 22c. It is hoped that the July 4 market is going to turn out better than the early spring holidays. Of course there is absolutely no assurance what is going to happen. Nevertheless for those who contemplate shipping, June 29 and 30 will be the best market days. The 28th will be a little bit early. July 1 may be a good market day.

Poultrymen are urged to watch their local market very closely. There are many sections up-state and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey where the local market is even above par with New York. We have in mind one section where broilers brought 42 to 45c when it was impossible to get more than 30c in New York for the same stock. A lot of the outlying districts draw on the New York market therefore poultrymen are urged to keep an eye close to home as well as the Metropolitan district.

OLD POTATOES WIND UP STRONG

The old potato deal wound up with a rush and a bang. It was far above expectations early in the season. No one ever dreamed that old potatoes would bring the prices that existed during the first week in June.

The situation in New York was due to the fact that Carolina potatoes are digging much lighter than was anticipated and with Florida potatoes off the market there was insufficient stock to supply many calls from consuming sections. The west has cleaned up on potatoes and consequently the outlets for the Carolina crop have been very free. South Carolina is about through shipping and now the deal is moving into North Carolina and Virginia. It will not be many weeks before it will be into New Jersey.

Indications are that the potato deal is going to continue pretty satisfactory as it comes north. It all goes to show how quickly an aspect can change without any warning whatsoever. Only a couple of months ago we were expecting one of the biggest crops of potatoes in the history of the country.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	June 8	June 1	Last Year
Wheat (July	1.44½	1.49⅜	1.42
Corn (July)	1.00⅞	1.04¼	.75
Oats (July	.49¼	.54	.42⅝
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.59⅝	1.63⅜	1.78
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.15⅝	1.20¼	.87⅝
Oats, No. 2 White	.61	.65½	.52

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	June 4	May 28	June 5 1926
Gr'd Oats	37.50	37.00	30.00
Sp'g Bran	32.50	32.50	25.00
H'd Bran	34.00	34.50	27.00
Stand'd Mids	34.00	33.50	24.50
Soft W. Mids	38.00	38.50	31.50
Flour Mids	38.00	36.00	29.00
Red Dog	42.00	40.50	33.00
Wh. Hominy	40.00	39.00	28.00
Yel. Hominy	——	41.00	28.50
Corn Meal	41.00	39.00	30.00
Gluten Feed	41.50	39.00	37.25
Gluten Meal	51.50	46.00	47.25
36% C. S. Meal	38.00	36.50	35.00
41% C. S. Meal	41.00	40.25	37.00
43% C. S. Meal	42.50	43.75	38.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	48.50	48.50	45.00

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

PEA BEANS HIGHER

Pea beans have shown a consistent improvement since our last report. Very choicest grades quoted at $6.25 and it is said some stock is held at $6.50 although no business is being done at that figure which is said to be a little too high. Marrows are still selling from $6.25 to $7, red kidneys $6.75 to $7, white kidneys $7.50 to $8.25. White kidneys are showing more strength and it is said they are quite scarce.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There has been comparatively little change in the live stock market since our last report. Prime veal calves are still selling at $13.75 to $14. If there is any difference it is just a shade better than a week ago, although top prices have exceeded those of last week. Medium grades are selling about 50c better however.

Spring lambs are selling a slight bit better, some of the most choice bringing $18 but by far the majority of good stock is above $17.50.

Hogs are not doing so well, Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 selling from $10.50 to $11. Heavier marks are selling lower than that the heaviest being down to $9. The market has been steady on steers, choice to prime veals bringing from $11.50 to $12.25, good choice from $11 to $11.45. Other marks from good down to common selling anywhere from $10.90 to $8. Bulls have advanced a little bit. Heavy fat state Bolongas $7.75 to $8. Other lighter weights anywhere from $7.50 down to $5.50.

Cows are steady to firm, heavy state selling anywhere from $4 to $6.50 depending on size; cutters and canners from $2.50 up to $5.25 depending on weight and condition. Yearlings $3.50 to $6.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *from the Market News Service, U. S. D. A.*

Butter markets have steadied further and prices the past week show very little change. Considerable quantities of butter have been stored and buying for this purpose has been sufficient to prevent any sharp declines, despite the fact that some receivers were free sellers. Receipts have been liberal and accumulations in dealers' hands are rather heavy. Production shows further increase, with pastures generally in good to excellent condition.

As the midwestern berry season waned, the Maryland-Delaware-New Jersey district was holding attention and shipments were starting in northern States. Nearly 16,000 cars have already been shipped, compared with 13,500 all of last season. Maryland and Delaware furnished more than half of last week's 1,500 cars. Prices advanced very noticeably, as the supply of shipped-in berries decreased by one-fourth. Growers on the Eastern Shore were getting $4-$5 per 32-quart crate of best stock. The total indicated crop this season in commercial areas is about 330,000,000 quarts, or 55,000,000 more than last year.

Moderate offerings of most feeds, together with further strength in the grain markets, have caused continued firmness in the feed market, although certain feeds showed fractional declines. Buyers in some sections were still taking small quantities of feed for immediate use but the demand generally has slackened because of good pasturage. Dealers' stocks are generally very low and the small offerings of feed at the markets were readily taken.

New! A JUNIOR Pasteurizer *and* Cooling Unit

An ideal outfit for the dairyman--a complete unit for pasteurizing and cooling that is just as efficient as larger and more expensive units. Keeps bacteria down and milk sweet for a longer period of time. Designed for the dairyman--and priced for the dairyman. Write for information.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Pennsylvania
Dept. L.

Sharples

Peach—CARRIERS—Tomato

Once used—complete with 6 4-qt. tills and divider. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. Egg Cases—30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. New and Second- hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
Dept. A. 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGGS WANTED

Well-packed, evenly graded, Whites and Browns bring highest prices

LEWIS & SANDBANK
Licensed and Bonded
152 Reade St., New York
REFS. GREENWICH BANK: COM. AGENCIES

Farmers Supplied with
STEEL WIRE BALE TIES
For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.
Quality Guaranteed
H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.
537 Greenwich St., New York

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen, here is a smoke!

I WANT you to meet my friend, Prince Albert. And what I mean by "friend" is *friend!* Why, there's friendliness in the way the tidy red tin smiles down upon you from the dealer's shelf. P. A.'s fragrance is just as friendly when you swing back the lid.

Fragrance that says "Come and get it!" in language you can't mistake. Eagerly you fill your pipe and apply the match or the trick lighter. That first wonderful whiff confirms this friend-stuff I've been telling you about. Here is smoking with the brakes off.

Cool as a notice to "Please remit." Sweet as the recollection that you already have a receipt. Mild as winter in the tropics. Mild, but with that full, rich tobacco body that makes every pipe-load *a smoke*. Nothing else ever tasted just like that.

If you have never met Prince Albert, you have never known pipe-joy at the very top notch. No matter how set you appear to be, I urge you to try P. A. I can't talk here the way P. A. talks in a pipe. That's the real test. Get going today with good old P. A.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

You can't paint a house with *apple-sauce!*

WHEN the question of painting or repainting your house comes up, *don't be fooled* by a low price. Remember that *apple-sauce* is not restricted to pretty parlor speeches. There's a lot of it in "cheap" paint.

When anyone tells you, for example, that a *cheap* paint is "just as good as SWP" or any other high grade paint—that's pure *apple-sauce*—plainly exaggerated—unbelievable—too good to be true.

The reason "cheap" paint can be sold at a *low price* is because it is *low in quality*—made of cheap or skimped materials—which smell and look like paint but can't play the part on the house.

If you want proof of this, insist upon seeing the formula of the "cheap" paint, either on the label or in the literature of the company.

Then compare the materials used in making the *"cheap"* paint with the ingredients of fine old SWP House Paint. The SWP formula is always clearly printed on every can.

What the formula test shows

Suppose, for example, that you are buying Outside Gloss White: Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. White lead should be the *basic* ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

THE FINEST HOUSE PAINT THAT MONEY CAN BUY

HOUSE PAINT

More than 90% of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White is made up of these two important ingredients — white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will find only 50% or less.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives this fine old paint its remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "*balanced formula*" of SWP is even more important.

Naturally, the dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors.

That is why SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated, pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' own linseed oil plant.

Price per gallon doesn't tell the cost of paint

When you read or someone tells you that a "low price" paint costs you less than SWP—that's more *applesauce*—unbelievable.

The place to figure the cost of paint is *on the wall*—not in the can—by the job—not by the gallon. Do that and here is what happens:

Each gallon of SWP, because of its remarkable *hiding* and *covering* ability, will properly beautify and protect 360 square feet of wall (2 coats).

The average "cheap" paint, made of inferior or skimpy materials, will cover only 250 square feet per gallon (2 coats)—or less.

SWP costs more per gallon. But each gallon covers 110 square feet more (2 coats). Therefore fewer gallons are needed.

Get an estimate on SWP for your house. Then get estimates on several "cheap" paints. Compare them.

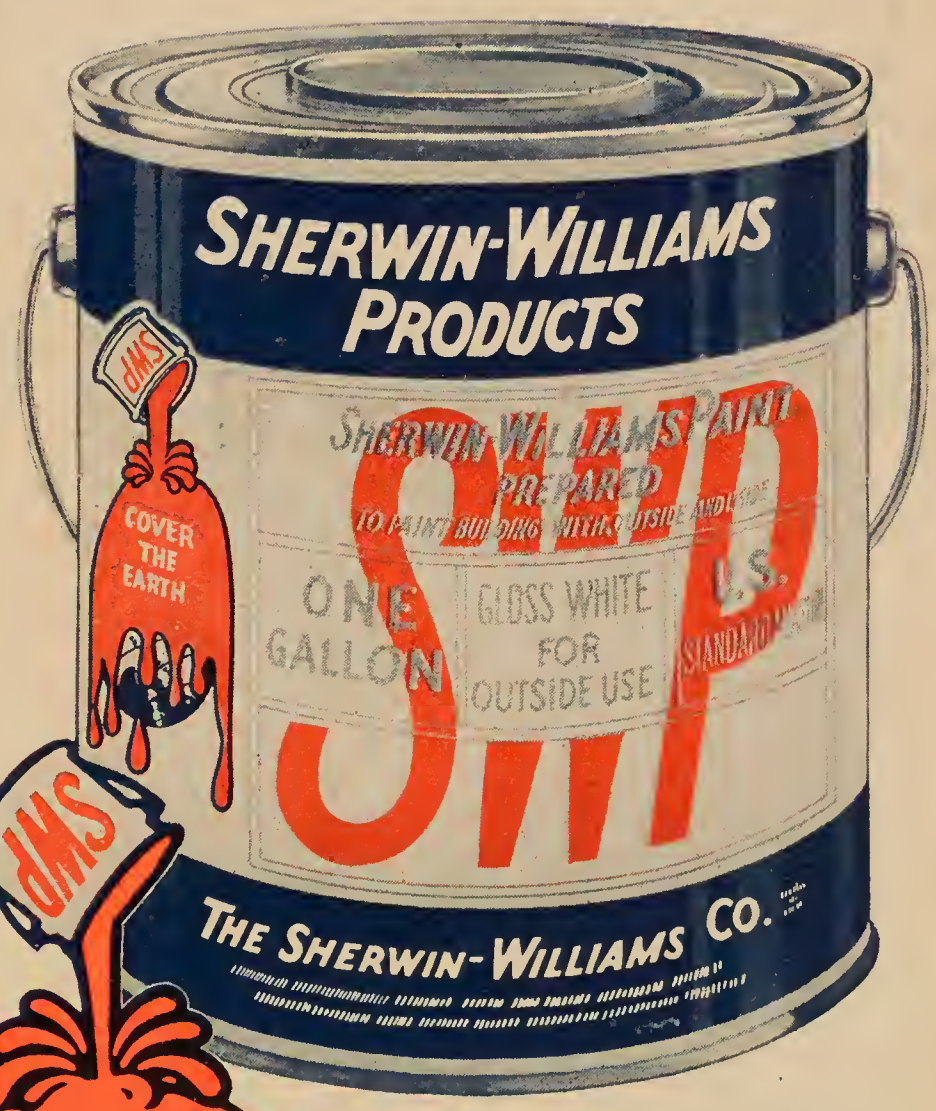
You will find that SWP House Paint costs no more for the amount you need than the cheap brands. And remember this: It costs just as much to *apply* the "cheap" paint as to apply SWP.

You get more years of service

You may hear or read alluring claims that a "cheap" paint is as durable as SWP. Plain apple-sauce — every word of it.

SWP with its fine materials, scientific grinding and mixing, dries to a firm, elastic, glossy finish. It will not chip, peel, chalk, or flake off. It weathers slowly.

Years after "cheap" paint has literally dried up and *blown away*, your SWP finish will still show a serviceable film. And when repainting *is* needed, you will save money because the finish will be in proper condition to take new paint.



Prepared house paint—at its best

That is why SWP often costs less than half as much per year.

Greater beauty, too

Finally there is a richness and beauty about SWP colors that no "cheap" paint can even approach. They give your house a rich, colorful beauty that is always a pleasure. They are weather fast—and they are non-fading.

Long after the colors of "cheap" paint have faded like an old shirt, the house finished with SWP shows practically no dimming of its original beauty.

Even after several years it can be washed with soap and water and the colors will come up unusually fresh and bright.

Call at "Paint Headquarters" and save money

SWP House Paint is sold the world over by thousands of dependable SWP dealers. Each one is "Paint Headquarters" in his locality. There is one near you.

Before you let "cheap" paint blind you to real economy, get his advice on your paint problem.

He will estimate your requirements in SWP. Compare it with the cost of "cheap" paint. Then remember the greater durability of fine old SWP—the beautiful colors that do not fade. Then decide.

If you want literature, color cards, a copy of the famous SWP Household Painting Guide, help on a decorative scheme, write us.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO

COSTS LESS PER SQ. FOOT . . . LESS PER YEAR . . . LESS PER JOB

All Stamped - You Add the Embroidery

by Leonore Dunnigan

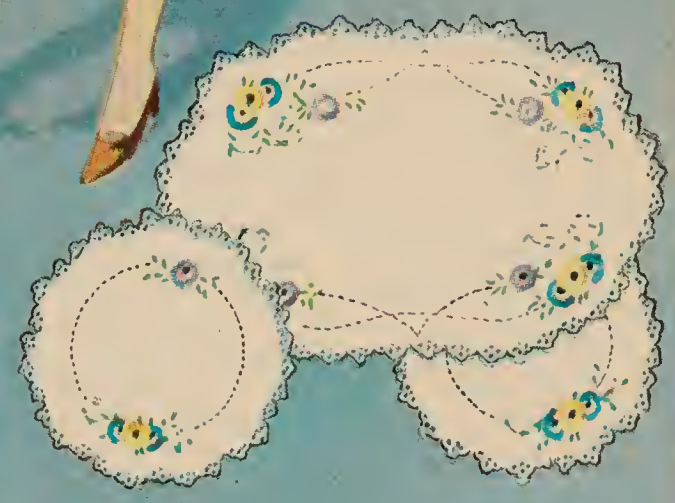
Pillow slips are lovely embroidered in white or pastel shades

Edges of runner come hemstitched ready for hand-crochet edge

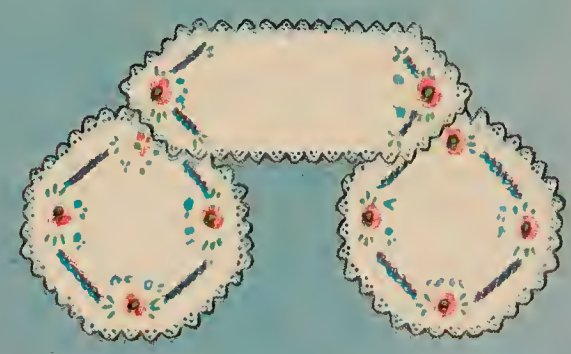
Clever aprons for those who would look attractive about the house

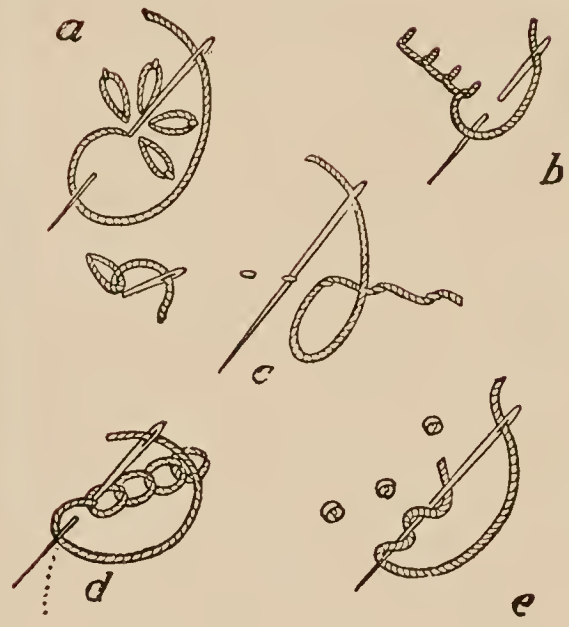
Charming dress in sheer voile for the very young

The very latest in a luncheon set with basket pockets to hold the napkins



A vanity set for girl's own room





NOTHING could be more interesting for summer porch work than these useful articles which come stamped, ready for your dainty touches of hand-embroidery. The work goes rapidly because the designs are simple and stitches easy.

Kitchen curtains No. 1642 come made up of white striped dimity, edged with green bindings. Each curtain measures one-half yard wide by one yard long, with one and one-half inch heading and one-half inch casing. Curtains are embroidered in yellow, orange, green and black.

For wear in the busy hours of the afternoon, Apron No. 1581, is charming in rose, blue or gold colored checked batiste. The design is dainty and effective worked in rose, blue, yellow, lavender, green and black.

Apron No. 1081 gives a well-dressed look. It comes stamped on unbleached muslin with pockets stamped on fast-colored blue chambray. Embroidery is in red, white, blue and black. The edges may be trimmed with blue edging or blue binding.

Mother's problem is solved for Miss One-year-old by this dainty little Dress, No. 1258, which comes made up in peach, yellow or blue voile with collar and cuffs edged with narrow Val lace. Clever flower design on front of skirt can be embroidered in less than an hour. The dress comes in one size only.

Luncheon set No. 1421 includes cloth one yard square and four 12-inch napkins. Design is stamped on linene. Clever little baskets of blue gingham at sides are really pockets to tuck the napkins in. The set is worked in shades of rose, yellow, green and black.

Runner No. 1065 is stamped on white linen with edges hemstitched. Flowers are embroidered in shades of rose, blue, yellow, lavender; leaves and stems in green.

Pillow slips No. 1775 are stamped on 42-inch wide tubing. Ends are hemstitched ready for hand-crochet edge.

Buffet set No. 1011 is interesting in shape and design. It measures 45 inches, including doilies. Edges come hemstitched.

Little sister will enjoy making this inexpensive Vanity set No. 1092 for her very own room. It comes stamped on white embroidery cloth.

Details for making embroidery stitches used on these articles are illustrated above: a. lazy daisy; b. blanket; c. twisted running; d. chain; e. French knot.

See another page for price list of articles.

The Farm News

American Jersey Cattle Club Meets In New York

THE 59th Annual Meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club held in New York on June 1st disclosed the fact that the healthy growth of the Jersey breed continues without interruption. Mr. Lewis W. Morley in his first report as Secretary of the Club announced that during the past fiscal year the number of registrations of purebred Jersey cattle reached a total of 55,904, a new high record for all time. Since 1904 registrations have shown an average annual increase of 9.7 per cent, while the number of transfers has increased at an average rate of 9.3 per cent.

Testing for production has increased during the past year, and extension work has made good progress. One of the features of this work has been the assistance given in the development of community programs for the advancement of better dairying. Better sires, bull circles or associations, calf clubs and testing work have been stressed in the Club's educational work.

President Barnes at this meeting outlined his plan to bring about more uniform judging in the show ring. He and Prof. H. H. Kildee of Ames, Iowa, and Mr. C. J. Tucker of Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Missouri, have been working on this matter for many months, and it is believed that the judges at the larger shows will cooperat in the effort to secure greater uniformity, with more emphasis laid on capacity and milking qualities as shown by veining, form and size. The minimum and maximum weights for mature cows and bulls have been increased 100 pounds on the score card, but it is felt that this step to improve capacity, milkiness and size will not conflict with the smoothness, beauty and quality of the Jersey breed.

A resolution tendering profound sympathy of the Jersey breeders to those who suffered from the flood in the Mississippi Valley was passed at this meeting. As a direct aid in the speedy rehabilitation of the devastated area an appeal will be made to Jersey breeders throughout the country to contribute Jersey cows and heifers to be shipped to the tick-free areas for distribution by the Rehabilitation Committee.

Col. A. Victor Barnes of New Canaan, Connecticut, was unanimously re-elected president. A. L. Churchill of Vinita, Oklahoma, was elected vice-president by the board. The new directors are: J. S. Campbell, Butler, Pennsylvania; Sam F. Crabbe, Fargo, North Dakota; John S. Ellsworth, Simsbury, Connectieut; J. W. Coppini, Ferndale, California, and J. Riley Green, Wolfe City, Texas.

Fertilizer Men Meet

THE third annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association was held at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., on June 6, 7, 8, and 9. One of the principal speakers was Sir John Russell, internationally known Director of the Rothamstead Experimental Station in England.

News Notes from Northern New York

WE have been having some nice weather this week, that has given n opportunity to finish up some of the owing that was so suddenly interrupted ome three weeks ago or more. The ower pieces are still very wet and will ave to take a crop of buckwheat, or go over without any crop at all. Oats that were sowed on low pieces are now showing the effects of the continued wet and cold, and their yellow color does not look very promising.

The acreage of corn that has been planted is far short of last year or normal, and those who were on the borderland of whether or not to plant any this year have about decided to let the corn crop alone. If the storm and heavy winds that cover Northern New York today clear the air again, a lot of corn will be put in next week. It has been so cold—frost each night for the last three—that corn has been as well out as in. The canning factories are not going to run any corn this year so that makes some difference in the southern half of Jefferson county.

* * *

POTATOES still are bringing all kinds of prices, and very few still in the hands of the growers to dispose of. Those who became panicky the first of May and unloaded at a dollar or a quarter more, have been feeling rather peeved at themselves, although ordinarily it is a good thing up here to get rid of old stock before too many of the southern early potatoes arrive. Potatoes that were planted early have been slow coming up, so it is impossible to tell much yet about the stand.

There are good crowds at the dairy farmers' meetings held at Pulaski and at Watertown this week, although if it had rained as in the preceding week there would have been many more present. The recommendations were as stated last week—those that would hold the spring freshening cow up in production through the fall months, with the idea of maintaining a more steady flow of milk until the fall freshening dairies get fully underway. Most of the recommendations were simply those that fall under the head of pure good business anyway.

* * *

AT present farmers living in the vicinity of Dexter and Limerick are wondering just how they are going to stand with the Levy Dairy Co., that seem to be more or less involved in financial difficulties with the Dexter National Bank and other financial institutions. Cheese that has been held in storage and considered as an asset has been discovered to be mostly in a more or less spoiled condition as reported by investigators.

There also seems to be some dissatisfaction with the reported plan worked out by the state committee on United Dairymen. The facts are difficult to learn much about, rumors are flying about, and farmers in general are hoping that this movement will not fall down as so many preceding endeavors have. The thought that there should be and can be some sort of a unifying influence whereby the four or more different farmer groups can work out a plan for united action, is still strong in the minds of many.

The article by Editor "Ed" Eastman on the future of the country fair is interesting to many in Northern New York. as it is becoming more of a problem of the Agricultural Boards each year as to just how to conduct the fairs so as to make them of more interest to the public. and at the same time pay their running expenses.—W. I. ROE.

Long Island Potato Tour June 22, 23, and 24

IT has been officially announced that the annual Long Island potato tour will be held June 22, 23 and 24th. The program this year will be quite similar to that of last year in that the trip starts from the Court House at Mineola at 10 A. M. Daylight Saving time. The first day will be spent entirely in Nassau County.

The night of the 22nd the party will stay at the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, from which point the trip will be resumed through Suffolk on the 23rd and 24th.

Up to the time of going to press plans had not been entirely completed. However, it is definitely known that there are two very interesting experiments to be noted in Nassau on seed source and the comparison of certified versus uncertified seeds from various sections.

Suffolk County is also planning some very interesting demonstrations. On the 23rd the party will visit the Long Island Experiment Station at Baiting Hollow where there are always some extremely interesting things to see as well as to hear.

Those who wish to make reservations should communicate with either H. C. Odell at Mineola, or E. S. Foster at Riverhead, Long Island.

North Country Dairymen Disapprove Conference Board

THREE members of the Milk Producers Program Committee on Unified Organization, which has approved the conference board type of organization for the dairy industry, have bolted the committee and refuse to attend the meeting to be held in Utica, June 27. A meeting of the North Counties Committee was held in Watertown, June 3, at which time resolutions were adopted, criticizing the conference board plan. The resolution was presented by I. B. Mitchell of La-Fargeville, a representative of the Sheffield organization.

E. B. Johnson of Chaumont, a member of the program committee, announced that he had asked Peter G. TenEyck of Albany, chairman, to call a meeting of the committee prior to June 27, so that the report of the committee may be reconsidered.

The farmers of the North Country are solidly opposed to the conference board plan, which would be made up of representatives from the various organizations. They want one organization to embrace all the organized dairymen. They were opposed to the conference board plant at a former Utica meeting, although, in the interests of harmony, they voted for it. After the conference board plan became public, there was a great deal of protest from the North Country dairymen.

At an executive meeting of the dairymen, Mayor John B. Harris of Watertown, was chosen to represent the Jefferson county dairymen at the Utica meeting, June 27.—L. N. FULLER.

Six Pennsylvania Potato Club Boys Grow Two Acres Each

SIX Fayette county potato club boys are growing two acres of potatoes each this year. Hitherto each boy has had no more than an acre.

Last year the average yield obtained by the six boys was 260 bushels per acre. They sold their potatoes in Connellsville. At the Dawson fair they exhibited their sprayer and vines bearing potatoes to show the good results obtained by spraying.

Good work on their part has inspired the organization of another potato club in the county. This is in Springfield township.

County Notes

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Cold and rainy weather seems to be regular. All crops are late and as help is scarce, everybody is busy when the sun comes for a minute.

The Dairymens League meeting held at Thompson, May 30, was well attended, about three hundred being present.

Hon. J. D. Willis, President and other prominent members addressed the meeting and a fine time was reported by all.—H. E. S.

Cayuga County, N. Y.—We are having lots of rain. Grass and wheat are looking well, pastures are fine. Some are still sowing barley and oats. Eggs, 22. Potatoes scarce, $2.50.—W. D. B.

Crawford County, Pa.—Wet and cold, some oats to sow yet. Corn ground not all plowed, some corn planted, quite an average of potatoes planted. Grass and pastures good, not a good stand of wheat, what there is, is growing fast. Very few apple blossoms. Eggs 18-20 cents, butter 50 cents, veal calves 10 cents lb. line, potatoes scarce, $2 a bushel. The wettest for years at this time. —J. F. S.

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Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	105.00
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Anconas	6.75	13.50	65.00	127.00
R. I. Reds, Barred & White Rox, White Wyandottes	7.50	13.00	60.00	125.00
Black Minoreas	8.50	15.50	76.00	150.00
Broiler Stock (Assorted)	6.50	11.00	52.50	90.00
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Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas,	$2.75	$4.50	$8	$38	$72
Brd. Wh. Rocks, S. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	3.00	5.50	10	48	95
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.25	12	57	110
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20	95	
Assorted, Odds and Ends, Mixed chicks	2.50	3.75	7	33	62
Assorted Heavy Mixed chicks for broilers	3.00	4.75	9	43	80

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We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, White & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pc-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
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Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings 20c each.. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

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White, Barred & Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
White Wyandots, Reds, Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	72.00	115.00
Light Brahmas, Black Giants	10.00	18.00	72.00		
Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	95.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds	4.50	8.00	32.00	48.00	75.00

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More About Winter Chicks

Cod Liver Oil As A Substitute for Sunlight

THE experience of E. W. in raising winter chicks has brought forth a number of letters and questions. Several people have written in asking for more details about the feeding methods followed with these chicks. We wrote to Mr. Walker who replied as follows:

"In reply to several who have inquired about the feeding management of the winter grown chicks about which I wrote sometime ago, I would say that feeding and management was practically the same as those I used for those hatched later in season.

"I fed a good growing mash to which I added a pint of cod liver oil for every one hundred-weight. Plenty of grit was provided for them. Scratch feed was fed as usual. I provided them with plenty of room and I gave them plenty of fine sliced cabbage after the first week.

"The management was precisely the same as I used for April hatched chicks except that they were not able to get outdoors at all.

"The eighty pullets are still four days short of six months old and have laid over 60 dozen of eggs.

* * *

Another Experience With Winter Chicks

I HAVE just read about raising chicks in winter by E. W. and I can go him one better. I bought 300 R. I. Reds on January 10. I sold the broilers at the Easter holidays when they weighed about 3 pounds apiece. The pullets laid the first egg on May 7, and laid every day for eleven days and have been laying steadily up to date. Is this not unusual for pullets?—R. J. S.

Rations for Young Ducks

WHERE ducklings are fed properly they weight from six to seven pounds by the time they are twelve weeks old. The State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York recommends the following ration. They should be fed four times a day for the first two weeks and three times a day thereafter:

A ration good for the first three days consists of 30 pounds of shredded wheat waste or ground wheat, 20 pounds of wheat bran, 10 pounds of corn meal, 9 pounds of meat scraps, 9 pounds of sand, and 9 pounds of condensed buttermilk.

From the third day to the end of the second week a ration consisting of 20 pounds of wheat bran, 10 pounds of corn meal, four and one-half pounds of meat scrap, three pounds of sand, three pounds of buttermilk, and 1½ pounds of alfalfa meal is recommended.

After the second week a ration of 50 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of corn meal, 20 pounds of alfalfa meal, 20 pounds of meat scraps, 25 pounds of low-grade flour, and 21½ pounds of sand gives good results.

For the first two weeks, the ration should be mixed with buttermilk, but after that water may be used. The mixture should always be fed moist and enough flour should be added to make it stick together. A good rule to follow is to moisten it so that when a handful is squeezed together it will break into small lumps when dropped on the ground.

* * *

AS the chicks begin to increase the distance of their range from the brooder house the danger of loss from pests such as hawks, crows, owls, etc., is considerably increased. When hawks start to take members of a flock of chicks there is no cure for the trouble except to catch or kill the hawk. One way of catching hawks which has been successfully followed is to put a small trap on the top of a nearby post. The hawks frequently will alight on some point of observation before making the final dash for the victim.

The Poultry Department of the New York State College reports that in some cases it has been necessary to cover the chicken yard with two-inch mesh wire for protection from hawks and crows. However, many poultry farmers use streamers tied a few feet apart on twine strung across the field, which is also successful in keeping away hawks and crows.

There is little danger of loss from owls where the chicks are enclosed for the night but where they are let loose among trees and open spaces there is considerable chance that there will be loss from this cause.

Where rats or weasels bother the chicks it is a good plan to remove any tall grass or weeds near the house and in case the floor is not of concrete to see that all possible places of entrance are stopped up.

Chicks Show Effect of Cloudy Weather

IT has been a common experience to find chick losses increase during a week of stormy weather. I remember one flock of about 1000 chicks that passed through a week of such weather without serious loss and yet when the sun came out the owner remarked, "The change in weather came just about in time to save me a heavy loss".

At that time the reason for this was not clearly understood. Some thought it was lack of warmth, some that the chicks did not get enough exercise, while perhaps the greater number did not attempt to give any reason. Now we know that it is the lack of sunshine that is responsible and many breeders can see the effect on the flock of a few cloudy days. The chicks begin to look unthrifty and the wing feathers begin to look too long for the rest of the body.

Fortunately poultrymen are no longer entirely dependent on sunshine but have found that chicks will thrive when kept inside all the time, if they get cod liver oil in the ration. This also explains the idea that "chicks must get on the ground within a few days after they are hatched". This is not necessary if cod liver oil is supplied.

Sunlight is cheaper, but it is important that chicks have no setbacks and many poultrymen are giving the chicks the oil as an insurance that they will be thrifty.

Chicks Have Eye Trouble

Some of our chicks are having eye trouble. They seem to get sticky and sore. What can we do to cure them?—K. H., New York.

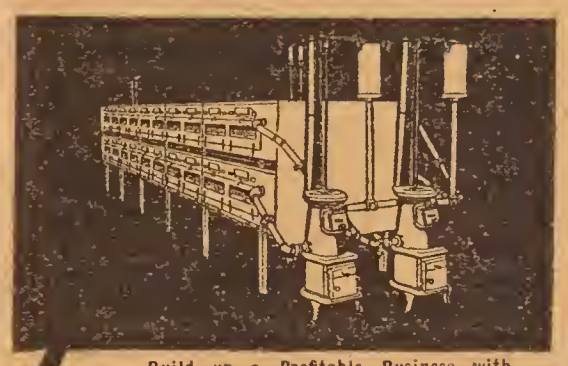
WE understand that this trouble is due either to musty litter or to a lack of enough vitamins in the ration. We suggest that you inspect the litter and provide the chicks with plenty of green feed and with cod liver oil if they are unable to get out in the sun or if the weather is cloudy for a considerable time.

Hens Have Enlarged Crops

Can you tell me what to do for my Black Giant hens. Their crop fills up with water or some substance to the size of a tin cup. At times it goes away but always comes back again. They eat good and are fat.—E. C., New York.

THERE are two possibilities as to the cause of your trouble. It may be that the crop became filled with food be-

BABY CHICKS



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Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00 Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.

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CHIX

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90.00
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Odds & Ends	4.00	7.00	60.00

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Reds & Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special Prices on Larger Lots. Free Range 100% Delivery. Circular.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12, - - - Millerstown, Pa.

Chicks

Mixed Chicks	7c
S. C. W. Leghorns	7c
Barred Rocks	9c
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Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 7c. Barred Rocks 9c. Light mixed 6c. Heavy 8c. 100% Delivery, postpaid.
L. E. STRAWSTER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chicks! Reduced Prices! 7c. Up!

From Michigan Accredited Class A flocks. Special Eng. White, S. C. Eng. White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds and Assorted chicks, also low-priced pullets. No money down. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalogue free.
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DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM, - PORT TREVORTON, PA.

TWO FREE BOOKS

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 26 years. *Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago. Largest Business in the World in Pigeons and Pigeon Supplies. We ship breeding stock everywhere on three months' trial.*

An Ad This Size
Will Help Sell Your
SURPLUS STOCK

cause of a stoppage at the lower opening of the crop. It would seem however that since several of your hens are troubled and have been troubled frequently, that the difficulty is more likely to be some inflammation of the crop which is likely to result from some disturbance in the digestive system. This inflammation of the crop when not due to a general run-down condition is usually caused by eating mouldy or decayed feed or poisons such as unslaked lime, paintskins and salt. The treatment recommended is as follows: Clean out the crop as completely as possible. This can be done by holding the bird head downward and carefully kneading and pressing the crop. After the contents have been expelled give the bird several spoons of luke-warm water and then repeat the process. Then give a small teaspoonful of castor oil and feed nothing for twelve to twenty hours and then feed sparingly on soft easily digested food. In your case, since a number of birds are affected it would appear that something is wrong with the feeding practice and it would be a good idea to check up on this. It will also help to give the birds plenty of exercise and it might help to add some fine charcoal to the mash.

A Case of Feather Pulling

We have a flock of about 25 White Leghorn hens which are confined in a small place. They seem to pull out each other's feathers and eat them. They are seemingly in a healthy condition otherwise. What is the cause of this?—Mr. W. J. E., New York.

PROBABLY the close confinement of your hens is responsible for their feather pulling. The best way to cure it would be to get them out doors and give them free range, if this is possible. About the only other suggestion we have is to keep them as busy as possible and to remove from the flock any bird that seems to have a habit which is especially bad. It is said that the de-pluming mite when present is likely to start this trouble. If you will examine the birds, you should be able to see by the scales around the feathers that have not been pulled out if this parasite is present. The treatment recommended for de-pluming mites is to use an ointment made by thoroughly mixing one part of flowers of sulfur with four parts of vaseline or one part of carbolic acid with fifty parts of vaseline. Use one of these preparations at an interval of a week or ten days.

Cull the Young Stock

IT is quite easy to see that it is more profitable to cull out a poor pullet and sell her as a broiler than it is to wait till she is a year old, during which time she has been kept at a loss, and then sell her. There is also no doubt but that it is easier to recognize a layer after she has been producing for a year.

The best time to cull out pullets is at the broiler stage or even before. When quite young the ones that seem to be slow in developing can be marked, and even though they may catch up later, they should be sold as broilers. A profit may be made on them at that time, which is probably the only time in their life that they will produce a profit. A common mistake is not incubating enough eggs to provide for this culling. If one can put a good pullet into the house in the fall for each five eggs that were incubated, it is a fair average. When only as many pullets are hatched as are wanted, it hurts to sell any of them, and yet even in such a case, the room they will occupy is more valuable than the eggs they will lay.

In culling pullets, sell those which seem to develop slowly, those with noticeably shallow or narrow bodies, those with crooked breastbones, and those that appear to have abnormally long legs. It will pay.

Kerr's Quality Chicks from stock now leading in national laying competitions

Prices greatly reduced!

KERR pens are taking highest honors for their respective breeds, at the Connecticut, New York and Maryland laying competitions. Our White Leghorns, at Storrs, have a record of more than a 70% lay during the coldest months, when egg prices were at the peak. Our contest pens represent the identical blood lines we now offer to our customers.

	Utility Prices 25	50	100	Special Matings' Prices 25	50	100
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$3.75	$7.00	$13
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12	4.25	8.00	15
R. I. Reds*	4.00	7.50	14	4.75	9.00	17
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	4.75	9.00	17
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14	4.75	9.00	17

**Blood tested and New Jersey State Certified*

½c less per chick than 100 price for 500 chicks; 1c less per chick than 100 price for 1000 chicks.

Large hatches on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday every week

Safe delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this advertisement *now*. Remit by money order, check or cash in registered letter.

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Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y.
Address Department 10

HILLPOT Quality Chicks

I HAVE REDUCED PRICES Better weather and greater fertility are averaging up my hatches. You get the benefit in more Hillpot Quality Chicks for your money. Order yours direct from this advertisement. Prompt Delivery

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Brown Leghorns or Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. Shipped Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. Money Order.

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ONE MILLION-AMERICAN-INSPECTED QUALITY, Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Chicks In Quality Matings as follows, 100% Live Delivery—Postpaid Summer Prices:

	100
White, Brown, Buff, Black Leghorns	$ 9.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Anconas	11.00
Blk. Minorcas & Langshans, R. I. Whites	13.00
Wh. & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	13.00
Gol. & Col. Wyandottes, White Minorcas	16.00
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Heavy Assorted Chicks, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. There is still time to put in these FAMOUS NABOB 18K CHICKS this season If you ACT QUICKLY. Get our Big, Illustrated 60-Page Catalog for further information on Rare Varieties, etc. Member International B. C. A. Bank Reference.
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BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of Incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $9.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, $11.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $12.50 per 100; Heavy Broilers, $9.00 per 100; Light Broilers, $7.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
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Member of the International Baby Chick Association

Chicks That Please AT PROFIT MAKING PRICES

Order from ad.	less than 100	100	500 up
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$.08	$7.50	$7.00
White & Barred Rocks	.11	10.00	9.75
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Heavy Mixed	.10	9.00	8.75
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Circular sent on request
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Chicks

JUNE PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. B. Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black .... $10 per 100, ... $90 per 1000
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Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.
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LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY

S. C. White & Brown Leghorns 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each; $90.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 12c. Heavy Breeds mixed for Broilers 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. Light Breeds mixed 7c each; $60.00 per 1000. Hatches due June 1, 7, 14, 21 and 28. 100% live delivery guaranteed by prepaid Parcel Post. Our 17th year. Member I. B. C. A. $1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
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Cut Prices on Baby Chicks Now

Leghorns-Anconas 10c
Rocks-Reds 12c

Other Breeds in proportion. Order from this advertisement. PULLETS all ages PRICED RIGHT.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box C, LINESVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

Reduction on large amount. 100% live delivery. Order from advertisement or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY
R. F. D. No. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

The Fashions of Midsummer

A Visit to the Shops Tells What Colors and Styles Will Be Worn

THERE is real joy and satisfaction in being able to select just the right clothes in becoming colors and materials to achieve smartness and distinction in dress. Recently I spent some little time in the shops whose fashions are always authoritative, looking over the new clothes for midsummer so that I might pass on to you some of the important style trends.

The colors are particularly lovely. The sweet pea shades include a full range of pinks from shell to deep meadow pink and orchids from lilac to red purples. Blues are decidedly prominent including crayon, Copenhagen, French and navy. Yellow in banana and sulphur shades, apricot and nasturtium colorings, almond and sage greens and a wide range of reds are good.

Black and white combinations will be worn for every occasion. Black or navy are also combined with Nile, shell pink, red, beige or Copenhagen blue. Pink and blue take the lead in pastels with mauve a close second.

Printed Materials Are Popular

Prints become popular as the summer season advances. Figured and flowered patterns and some very quaint designs which resemble the old-fashioned calicoes are called calico prints. The flowered chiffons are very good for the hot-weather party or dance frock. Crepes, satin crepes, shantung, pongee, taffeta and tubsilks hold favor.

Organdie in plain and floral designs in pastel shades is used for the fluffy, full-skirted dresses for summer afternoon and evening wear. Pretty shaded effects are produced by combining colors. Plain and block print linens are particularly good and ginghams have come out of the kitchen and now appear in the daintiest frocks for afternoon wear.

The nice feature about the block print linens and ginghams is they are cool and launder successfully.

Summer-weight flannels and crepes are used for sport coats and dresses for summer days when the mercury goes down.

Graceful draperies, tiers, irregular hems in the form of points and scallops, new style boleros, fringes, panels, pleats and tunics are steadily gaining in favor. Fullness is pleated or shirred or tucked with fine pin tucks.

Skirts remain brief. Long sleeves open the midsummer season, but elbow and sleeveless styles will be worn. The long sleeve has become such a favorite that it is shown this season in dresses of the sheerest fabrics. Lines are still simple, but nevertheless important. There are no marked changes in the silhouette.

The sports dress or ensemble consisting of dress and matching coat leads in popularity for the all-occasion costume. It may consist of a calico print dress with simple tailored coat in harmonizing shade or a short jacket in velveteen, moire, or Kasha, with crepe sport dress to match. Linen suits in plain or block-print patterns with harmonizing blouses of crepe are new and decidedly popular.

Coats Have Straight Lines

Summer coats are straight in line with very narrow collars. Some show quite narrow collar bands and others are entirely collarless. Black and navy in soft woolen materials are best for an all-round service coat for summer. Kasha and flannel are good fabrics to choose. Coats are made with a silk lining to the waist line or without a lining with the seams bound. Some are made double, combining dark and light Kasha so they are reversible.

The short-length jacket in crepe de chine, Kasha, velveteen, moire, flannel and linen is worn with dresses to match of printed silks or plain or block-print linens. The little jackets are made quite plain with or without a belt.

It is important to consider the coat or summer wrap before planning the dresses for one's summer wardrobe. The dresses should be chosen to harmonize with the coat and should form ensembles when worn with it.

For cool days the feather-weight flannel or wool crepe dress in one-piece or two-piece sports style is most serviceable. Flat crepes and crepe de chine, tub silks, linens and print frocks are attractive for most day-time occasions.

The flowered chiffon, georgette or voile in soft pastel colorings leads in popularity for afternoon and evening. Dresses are trimmed with rhinestones and pearls. Shoulder flowers add further elaboration.

With these dainty flowered dresses, the large hat is correct. The little hat with a small brim is still smart with sports and tailored type clothes.

Accessories are important. They match the predominating color or detail of the dress. Hats match the shoes. Pastel hosiery and hats are worn with white costumes.

The frocks above illustrate some of the most important trends in styles for midsummer.

The attractive one-piece frock at the upper left is fashioned of red-and-white coin dot print. The back is plain with a little round yoke which extends to the front. Side-pleated skirt sections are held in place by bright red grosgrain ribbon bands which fasten in small bows in center front. Vest and cuffs are of white georgette. The straight collar edged with red grosgrain ribbon ends in interesting side frills.

The waist blouses a little at the hips. The ribbon bands give the tight effect to the hip line. A large hat of red neapolitan braid with red feather flowers at right side of brim adds the finished touch to this costume.

Nothing could be lovelier for the summer afternoon or evening party than the dainty two-piece style of flesh-colored crepe. The finely pleated skirt is bound at lower edge with a half-inch binding of orchid crepe.

The blouse is made plain, ending in two deep tucks. Sleeves are gathered into narrow band cuffs bound with orchid. A pleated frill of self material bound with orchid crepe trims the edge of collar and front opening and a bow knot of orchid crepe appliqued to front of blouse are interesting trimming touches. Belt is of matching material.

For practical wear the sports dress of printed silk in one of the new flower calico patterns is ideal. The dress illustrated is in beige with a tiny fan and black flower design. It is a one-piece style with plain back. The front of the skirt is pleated with fine box pleats held in place with rows of stitching in points at the hip line. The deep pointed yoke, narrow collar and cuffs are piped with black. A long black tie and a black suede belt are new notes of smartness. The collar may be worn high as shown in the sketch or open as one finds it becoming.

Worn with this dress is a small hat of tan faille with brown milan insets in crown and narrow brim. Hose are very light beige with black patent one-strap sandals.

The three-piece suit of beige silk friska cloth with three-quarter length coat is distinctly smart as well as practical. The coat is a simple tailored style with set-in sleeves, unlined, trimmed with hemstitching down each side of the front, across the patch pockets and the cuffs. It can be worn over light dresses for summer.

The skirt is knife pleated in front with plain back. It is sewed to a white crepe top. The blouse is of white crepe made perfectly plain with long set-in sleeves and square neck. Five bands of friska cloth measuring two and one-half inches in width, are hemstitched in the blouse for trimming. Reverse tucks at the shoulder add fullness to the front. Neck is bound with narrow band of friska and a tailored bow of friska takes the place of a flower on the left shoulder.

A soft felt hat in matching color with amber pin ornament, beige hose and tan kid shoes complete the costume.

It is lovely without the coat for hot weather. When worn with the coat it is appropriate for church, for shopping and dress-up occasions.

An interesting treatment of bordered material is illustrated in the lovely dress at extreme right made of amber colored georgette with stunning border of amber, henna and black. The skirt is cut with the border at the bottom and shirred fullness across the front. The blouse is cut in a straight piece with the border at the lower edge. The extra piece of the border falls in a soft jabot effect at the left side.

The extra fullness in front is taken care of in the reverse tucks at the shoulder. Neck is bound with self-material and a large chiffon flower in shades of amber and henna is worn at the neck. Sleeves are plain with border at cuff. Shoes and hose in parchment shade are worn with this costume.—Leonore Dunnigan.

Left to right, Red Coin Dot Print Trimmed with Red Grosgrain Ribbon and White Georgette Orchid Crepe Afternoon Dress; Calico Print in Tan with Black Tie and Belt; Silk Friska Three-piece Suit; Bordered Chiffon in Soft Amber Shades.

Country Life Rally on Long Island

SUFFOLK County Pomona Grange did a commendable thing when it promoted a Country Life Rally for all of Long Island on June 2nd. The day was perfect and the crowd far exceeded the best expectations of all the organizations participating. By 10 o'clock automobiles were rolling into the driveways on the campus of the State School at Farmingdale and by noon when the visitors met at the school dining room for lunch the crowd had reached more than 300.

The following cooperating organizations were represented: Suffolk County Pomona Grange, Suffolk County Farm Bureau Association, Suffolk County Poultry Association, Suffolk County Health Nurse Association, Suffolk County Tuberculosis Association, Suffolk County Home Bureau Association, Nassau County Farm Bureau Association, Nassau County Junior Home Project Organization, Nassau County Home Bureau Association, Nassau County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, Long Island Poultry Association, Long Island Duck Growers' Association, Long Island Farmers' Club, Long Island Chamber of Commerce.

Many Exhibits and Demonstrations

The morning sessions were devoted to business meetings of the various organizations which had adjusted their regular meeting dates to suit the occasion. The afternoon was devoted to a tour of the school grounds, to farm machinery demonstrations and to visiting exhibits of various kinds. One of the most attractive features to the women was the demonstration, "Biscuits and Their Relatives" given by Miss Kellog of the Davis Baking Powder Company. The general meeting held in the Institute gymnasium was the high spot in the day's program.

The Long Island Chamber of Commerce was represented by their Managing Director, Meade C. Dobson, who assured the assembled farm organizations that they had much in common with the Long Island Chamber of Commerce in promoting the general welfare and growth of the Island.

Committee Formed for All Organizations

A committee of the whole, under the leadership of Mr. J. C. Corwith of Southampton was formed so that all the organizations would have representation in matters pertaining to the welfare of the whole island. It is anticipated that this committee will be effective in legislative matters particularly.

Professor P. H. Wessels of the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm recited some of his original rhymes, the chief one being, "Our Changing times". Professor H. W. Riley of the Department of Rural Engineering at Cornell recounted the adventures of his six month's trip through the United States illustrating his lecture with moving pictures which he himself had taken with a moving picture camera. Besides interesting sights of beautiful waterfalls, canyons, geysers and other wonders of nature, he had specialized on farm machinery. It was a sight to eastern farm people to see how the great irrigated sections of the southwest and west are farmed, the great pieces of machinery which do the work of many men and help to solve the labor problem.

The State Institute is to be congratulated on its hospitable manner of handling the crowds and providing them with delicious food at a very reasonable rate.

Am I a Success?

Aunt Janet's Contest Draws Out Some Interesting Opinions

Aunt Janet's "Success" Contest brought some very fine letters. We wish every one could be printed, but each week finds a mountain of material which has to be reduced to our space. So this time we are printing the two prize winning letters and one other which deserves honorable mention. Other letters will appear later.—AUNT JANET.

First Prize Letter

AM I a success according to Editor Eastman's definition? Here are the plain facts. You are the judge.

I am an average farmer's wife. Eight times I have listened anxiously for the cry of my newly born babe. With my husband, I have stood over the death bed of our first-born just as she had reached the golden gate that leads from childhood into girlhood and heard the last little gasp as her spirit left us until we, too, shall hear our summons.

A few years ago, lack of progress of our children in school work made me get my teacher's certificate renewed. Next year will be my fourth year in the pleasantest school I ever taught. My own five younger children have mother for teacher too. They are glad to do their part of the home work both in doors and out to help mother and daddy along. The two older daughters are in High School. Daddy takes them to town, ten miles away, on Monday morning and goes after them Friday afternoon. Such Friday nights! I wonder if these weekly reunions won't always stand out in the memories of these children. So much laughter and exchanging of ideas and confidences! The week-end is soon gone. The older girls are again starting out with daddy and the younger ones with mother for another week. The extra income has enabled us to get a longed for start in purebred dairy cattle. We also have music in the home and good books and magazines.

We get to church when the dirt road where we live is passable for cars, and mind, I say "passable", meaning exactly that. But we are still "renters". To the rather well-to-do farmer, our lives must look pretty dreary, but that is because he is on the outside.

* * *

Second Prize Letter

SUCCESS to me meant to attain a home, all our own, to fix up and plant roses, trees, vines and shrubs. A home the kiddies would love, and in after years call "The Old Homestead". I wanted such a home in which to live with time to write, write good books and things that would help others to better thoughts and lives by the reading thereof.

I am on the last half of my journey through life, never got the home, have planted roses, trees and vines every place I have lived and know they have brightened the lives of others who followed. Am mother of ten children, none of whom have given us real trouble yet, all home most of the time except the eldest who is married. All have received high school training, some normal school and some college training, and are filling responsible positions outside the home. That meant work, and more work with little time for study, reading or writing for mother. Have lived clean enough to rear all my children and that without any big doctor bills. Yet not too clean, uncomfortably clean.

We have helped many friends, mostly by work without pay. Have given two elderly relatives a home when they needed a home. Our friends never seem to hesitate to ask favors of different kinds which makes us feel they deem us dependable friends. While I have not attained the home or lived the married life I had dreamed of, yet I have been happy through the thirty years of it.

* * *

Family Is One Test of Success

I THINK every couple who establish a home and raise a family of happy, healthy, decently behaved children can be called successful, therefore I may claim to be a success.

After all our duty to posterity and the state is the most important one we have. If we send our healthy minded young men and women into the world our influence for good will be multiplied many times and will have far reaching effects that our own efforts alone would never be able to achieve.

Besides my duty to my family and friends I try also to be just to all animals under our care by seeing that they are kept clean and fed well. It is sad, isn't it, that there are people in the world that one would not like to give even a hen to?

Attractive Patterns for Summer Use

Pattern 3005 *is ideal for sports wear with its extra pleated fullness in skirt front and comfortable blouse. Plain and plaid silks, gingham or broadcloth combine to make a very attractive two-piece frock. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 1¾ *yards of* 36-*inch plaid material and* 2⅛ *yards of* 40-*inch plain material and* ⅞ *yard of* 32-*inch material for camisole.* Price 13c.

Pattern 3011 *is charming for sister's best frock. Pongee, English print, or crepe de chine would make up beautifully in this pattern. It cuts in sizes* 6, 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. The* 8-*year size requires* 2⅞ *yards of* 36-*inch material, made with tiers.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2334 *is very popular because of its slenderizing effect on large figures. Its straight lines are very becoming and may be adapted to almost any material. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 *and* 52 *inches bust measure. This style takes* 2⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 3047 *with its cascade jabots at the side is very smart this season. It is especially suited to georgette crepe, chiffon or the voiles. A combination of figured and plain makes it very attractive. The pattern comes in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3 *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 27 *inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for the Summer Fashion Book and send to American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

All Stamped

You Add the Embroidery

(Prices for Stamped articles shown on page 12)

No. 1642 Kitchen curtains come made up of striped dimity with edges bound in green binding.—Price 59 cents.

No 1092 Vanity Set comes stamped on fine embroidery cloth.—Price 15 cents.

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No. 1581 apron stamped on good quality of sheer checked batiste in pink, blue or gold. One size only.—Price 75 cents.

No. 1011 Buffet Set stamped on good quality Indian head. Edges hemstitched.—Price 50 cents.

No. 1421 Luncheon Set stamped on Indian head, set consists of cloth 36-in. x 36-in. and four napkins 12-in. x 12-in.—Price 75 cents.

No. 1081 apron stamped on unbleached muslin. Pockets of fast-colored blue chambray. One size only.—Price 59 cents.

No. 1065 Runner stamped on white Indian head with edges hemstitched.—Price 50 cents.

No. 1775 Pillow cases stamped on 42 inch tubing with edges hemstitched.—Price 89 cents.

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"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. One night John wakens and sees Lajeune motioning him to follow him. Lajeune orders John to wake those not in the mutiny. While Lajeune is quelling the mutiny in his own way the fort is suddenly attacked by Arabs.

LEJAUNE showed his mettle instantly. "Run like Hell," he barked at Gronau. "Back with those rifles," and sent him staggering with a push. "Send Sergeant Dupré here, quick."

"Down to the barrack-room," he snapped at me. "Give the alarm. Take this key to St. André and issue the rifles. Send me the bugler. Jump, or I'll...."

I jumped.

Even as I went, Lejaune's rifle opened rapid fire into the advancing hordes.

Rushing down the stairs and along the passage, I threw the key to St. André, who was standing like a graven image at the door of the magazine.

"Arabs!"I yelled. "Out with the rifles and ammunition!"

Dashing on, I came to the door of the barrack-room.

Michael was pointing his rifle at Boldini's head. Maris was covering Schwartz, and Cordier was wavering the muzzle of his rifle over the room generally. Everybody was awake, and there was a kind of whispered babel, over which rose Michael's clear and cheerful:

"Show a foot anybody who wants to die...."

Nobody showed a foot, though all seemed to show resentment, especially Boldini, with a loaded rifle a yard from his ear.

Taking this at a glance, I halted, drew breath and then bawled, *"Aux armes! Aux armes! Les Arbis! Les Arbis!"* and, with a shout to Michael and the other two, of:

"Up with you—we're surrounded," I turned to dash back, conscious of a surge of unclad men from the beds, as their gaolers rushed after me. Whoops and yells of joy pursued us, and gleeful howls of:

"Aux armes! Les Arbis!" as the delighted men snatched at their clothes.

St. André staggered towards us beneath a huge bundle of rifles.

Dupré and the guard were clattering up the stairs.

As we rushed out on to the roof, Lejaune roared:

"Stand to! Stand to! Open fire at once! Rapid fire! and, ordering Dupré to take command of the roof, he rushed below.

A couple of minutes later, a constant trickle of men flowed up from below, men in shirt-sleeves, men bareheaded and barefooted, men in nothing but their trousers—but every man with a full cartridge-pouch and his rifle and bayonet.

Lejaune must have worked like a fiend, for within a few minutes of Gronau's dropping of the rifles, every man in the fort was on the roof, and from every embrasure rifles poured their magazine-fire upon the yelling, swarming Arabs.

It had been a very near thing. A very close shave indeed.

But for Gronau's coming up and diverting attention from the inside of the fort to the outside, there probably would not have been a man of the garrison alive in the place by now—except those of the wounded sufficiently alive to be worth keeping for torture.

And they were brave. There was no denying that, as they swarmed up to the walls under our well-directed rapid-fire, an Arab falling almost as often as a legionary pulled the trigger.

While hundreds, along each side, fired at our embrasures at a few score yards' range, a large band attacked the gate with stones, axes, heavy swords and bundles of kindling-wood to burn it down.

Here Lejaune, exposing himself fearlessly led, the defence, controlling a rapid volley-fire that had a terrible effect, both physical and moral, until the whole attack ceased as suddenly as it had begun, and the Touaregs, as the sun rose, completely vanished from sight, to turn the assault into a siege and to pick us off, in safety, from behind the crests of the sand-hills.

I suppose this whirlwind dawn attack lasted no more than ten minutes from the moment that the first shot was fired by Lejaune, but it had seemed like hours to me.

I had shot at least a score of men, I thought. My rifle was hot and sweating grease, and several bullets had struck the deep embrasure in which I leaned to fire.

Below, the plain was dotted over with little heaps of white or blue clothing, looking more like scattered bundles of "washing" than dead ferocious men who, a minute before, had thirsted and yelled for the blood of the infidel, and had fearlessly charged to drink it.

Our bugler blew the "Cease fire," and on the order, "Unload! Stand easy," I looked round as I straightened myself up, unloaded my rifle, and stood at ease.

It was a strange sight.

At every embrasure there was a caricature of a soldier—in some cases almost naked—at his feet a little of spent cartridges, and, in one or two instances, a pool of blood. As I looked, one of these wild figures, wearing nothing but a shirt and trousers, slowly sank to the ground, sat a moment and then collapsed, his head striking with a heavy thud. It was Blanc, the sailor.

Lejaune strode over from his place in the middle of the roof.

"Here," he shouted. "No room nor time, yet, for shirkers," and putting his arms round the man, dragged him from the ground and jerked him heavily into the embrasure.

There he posed the body, for Blanc appeared to be dead. Into the embrasure it leaned, chest on the upward sloping parapet, and elbows wedged against the outer edges of the massive uprights of the crenellation.

Lejaune placed the rifle on the flat top of the embrasure, a dead hand under it, a dead hand clasped round the small of the butt, the heel-plate against the dead shoulder, a dead cheek leaning against the butt.

"Continue to look useful, my friend, if you can't be useful," he jeered; and as he turned away, he added:

"Perhaps you'll see that route to Morocco if you stare hard enough."

"Now then, Corporal Boldini," he called, "take every third man below, get them fed and properly dressed, and double back here if you hear a shot, or the 'Assembly' blown. If there's no attack, take below one-half of the rest. . . . Then the remainder. . . . Have all klim-bim and standing-to again in thirty minutes. . . . You, St. André, and Maris, more ammunition. A hundred rounds per man. . . . Cordier, pails of water. Fill all water-flasks and then put filled pails there above the gate. . . . They may try another bonfire against it. . . . Sergeant Dupré, no wounded whatsoever will go below. Bring up the medical panniers. . . . Are all prisoners out of the cells?" . . .

He glared around, a competent, energetic, courageous soldier. "And where's the excellent Schwartz?" he went on. "Here, you dog, up on to that look-out platform and watch those palm trees—till the Arabs get you. . . . Watch that oasis, I say. . . . You'll have a little while up there for the thinking out of some more plots. . . ." And he laid his hand on the butt of his revolver, as he scowled menacingly at the big German.

Schwartz sprang up the ladder leading to the high lookout platform that towered far above the roof of the fort. It was the post of danger.

"Now use your eyes, all of you," bawled Lejaune, "and shoot as soon as you see anything to shoot at."

Ten minutes or so later, Boldini returned with the men whom he had taken below, now all dressed as for morning parade. They took their places and the Corporal hurried round the roof, touching each alternate man on the shoulder.

"Fall out, and go below," he ordered.

Ten minutes or so later they were back, fed, clothed, and in their right minds. Gone like magic were all signs of *cafard,* mutiny, and madness. These were eager, happy soldiers, revelling in a fight.

With the third batch I went, hoping to be back before anything happened. Not a rifle-shot broke the stillness, as we hastily swallowed *soupe* and coffee, and tore at our bread.

"Talk about 'They came to curse and remained to pray,' " murmured Michael, with bulging cheeks. "These jolly old Arabs removed our curse and remained for us to slay. There'll be no more talk of mutiny for a while."

"Nor of anything else, old bean," I replied, "if they remain to prey."

"Never get in here," said Michael. "They couldn't take this place without guns."

"Wonder what they're doing?" I mused.

"Diggin' themselves in on the crests of the sand-hills," said Michael. "They can't rush us, so they're going to do some fancy shooting."

"Yes. What about a regular siege?" I asked. "And killing only one of us to a score of them that we kill? We should be too few to man the four walls eventually."

"What about relief from Tokotu?" suggested Michael.

"Over a hundred miles away!" I replied, "and no wires. Nor any chance to heliograph across a level desert, even if they could see so far."

"Chance for the *medaille militaire,*" grinned Michael. "Go to Lejaune and say, 'Fear not! Alone I will walk through the encircling foe and bring you relief.' Then you walk straight through them, what?"

"Might be done at night," I mused.

"I don't think," said Michael. "These merry men will sit round the place in a circle like a spiritualists' séance, holding hands, rather than let anyone slip through them."

"Full moon too," I observed. "Anyhow, I'm very grateful to the lads for rolling up. . . ."

"Shame to shoot 'em," agreed Michael, and then Boldini hounded us all back to the roof, and we resumed our stations.

All was ready, and the Arabs could come again as soon as they liked.

Lejaune paced round and round the roof like a tiger in a cage.

"Hi you, there!" he called up to Schwartz. "Can you see nothing?"

"Nothing moving, *mon Adjudant,*" replied Schwartz.

A moment later he shouted something, and his voice was drowned in the rattle and crash of a sudden outbreak of rifle fire in a complete circle all round the fort. The Arabs had lined the nearest sand-hills on all sides of us, and lying flat below the crests, poured in a steady independent fire.

This was a very different thing from their first mad rush up to the very walls, when they hoped to surprise a sleeping fort and swarm up over the walls from each other's shoulders.

They were now difficult to see, and a man firing from his embrasure was as much exposed as an Arab lying flat behind a stone or in a trench scooped in the sand.

There was a man opposite to me, about a hundred yards distant, who merely appeared as a small black blob every few minutes. He must have been lying on a slope or in a shallow sand trench, and he only showed his head for a few seconds when he fired. I felt that either he or I would get hurt, sooner or later, for he, among others, was potting at my embrasure.

With unpleasant frequency there was a sharp blow on the wall near my embrasure and sometimes the high wailing song of a ricochet, as the deflected and distorted bullet continued its flight at an angle to the line of its arrival.

Suddenly, the man on my right leapt back, shouted, spun round and fell to the ground, his rifle clattering at my feet.

I turned and stooped over him. It was the wretched Guantaio, shot through the middle of his face.

As I bent down, I was suddenly sent crashing against the wall, as Lejaune literally sprang at me.

"You turn from your place again and I'll blow your head off! he roared. Duty, you dog! Get to your duty! What have you to do with this carrion, you cursed, slinking, cowering, hiding shirker . . ." and as I turned back into my embrasure, he picked up the choking, moaning Guantaio and flung him into the place from where he had fallen.

"Stay there, you rotten dog," he shouted, "and if you slide out of it, I'll pin you up with bayonets through you," and he forced the dying wretch into the embrasure so that he was wedged in position, with his head and shoulders showing through the aperture between the crenellations on either side of him.

"I'll have no skulking malingerers here," he roared. "You'll all stay in those embrasures alive or dead, while there's an Arab in sight. . . ."

Suddenly the Arab fire dwindled and slackened and then ceased. Either they had had enough of our heavy and accurate fire, or else some new tactics were going to be introduced. I imagined that a camel-man had ridden all round the sand-hills, out of sight, calling the leaders to colloquy with the Emir in command.

Our bugles sounded the "Cease fire."

"Stand easy! . . . Wounded lie down where they are," rang out Lejaune's voice, and some half-dozen men sank to the ground in their own blood. I was thankful to see that Michael was not among them.

Sergeant Dupré with Cordier, who had been a doctor, went to each in turn, with bandages and stimulants.

"Corporal Boldini," barked Lejaune, "take the men down in three batches. Ten minutes for *soupe* and a half-litre of wine each. Come back at the double quick if you hear the 'Assembly' blown. . . . St. André replenish ammunition. Each man to have a hundred. . . . Stop that bandaging, Cordier, and stir yourself. . . ."

When my turn came, later, to go below, I was more thankful for the comparative darkness and coolness of the

(*Continued on page* 22)

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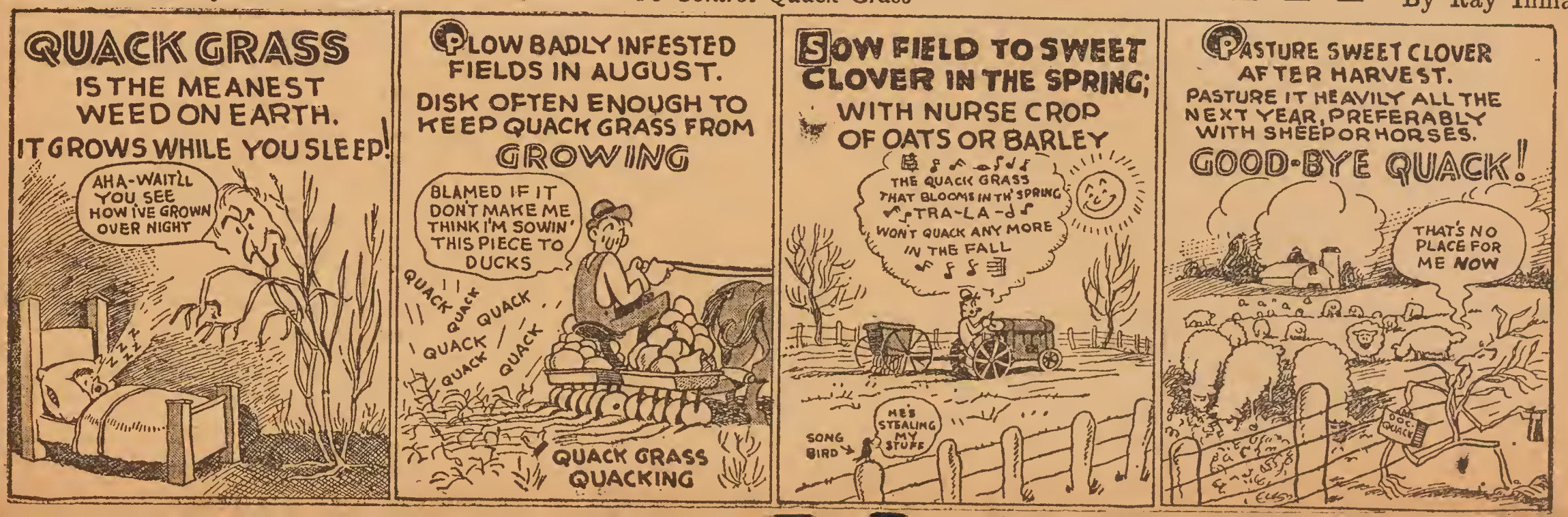
4,000,000 SWEET POTATO Plants, Varieties, Yellow Jersey, Big Leaf Up River, $1.75 per 1000 cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

CABBAGE, CELERY, KOHL RABI, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1000. Tomato—$2.00 per 1000. Pepper—$3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower—$3.50 per 1000. Egg Plant—$4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Early Copenhagen Market, Glory of Ekheuzen, Red Danish, Short Stemmed Danish Ballhead. Ready from June 1st to August 1st. Write for prices. BYRON T. JOHNSON, R. F. D. No. 3, Cortland, New York.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — *To Control Quack Grass* — — — — — — — — By Ray Inman



CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

50 ACRES FIELD GROWN Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Some of finest we ever grew. Special—$1.00 thousand. Sweet Potato Plants $2.00. Prompt Shipments, entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

30 MILLION FINE FIELD Grown frostproof Cabbage Plants—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.50, prepaid. Expressed, 10,000—$15.00. Tomato Plants same price. Sweet Potato $3.00 thousand prepaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20.00. Prompt shipments, good plants, satisfaction, absolutely guarantced or money refunded. 15 years satisfactory service. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage,—Copenhagen, Danish, Ballhead, Flatdutch, Succession, Wakefield, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00, postpaid. 10,000—$10.00, express. Tomato plants,—Baltimore Stone, Matchless, same price. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Potato Plants, 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. We guarantee good plants and good order delivery, or money refunded. IDEAL PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE and TOMATO Plants. Cabbage—Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Danish Ballhead, Wakefield, Succession, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00, postpaid. 5000—$5.00, express. Baltimore, Stone, Tomato Plants, same price as cabbage. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Potato plants, 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. Good plants and quick service guaranteed. SERVICE PLANTS COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

CELERY, CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, Plants, immediate shipment. 100—35c; 1000—$2.75. Postpaid. E. FETTER, Lewisburg, Pa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—for late planting, dozen varieties, name choice—Cabbage $1.00—thousand collect—$1.75 prepaid—Tomato—$2.50 prepaid, 10,000, collect $15.00; Sweet Potato, earliest varieties, $3.00 prepaid, 10,000 collect $25.00. Well packed, ventilated crates, satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE and Sprout Plants. Cauliflower. Early Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20.00; 500, $2.50; 300, $2.00; 200, $1.50; 100, $1.00. Cabbage Plants, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, Red Danish Stonehead, Succession, Surehead, Savoy, Golden Acre, $2.25 per 1000; 5000, $10.00, 500, $1.60. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, $3.00 per 1000; 500, $2.00. Send for list. Safe delivery guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, TOMATO and Brussels Sprouts, Plants. Field Grown Plants. Cabbage Plants—4,000,000 Ready (May 25th to August 1st). Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Early Summer, Early Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Summer Danish Ballhead, Short Stem Danish Ballhead, Tall Danish Ballhead, American Drumhead Savoy, Savoy, Red Danish and Dark Red Dutch. $2.00 per 1000; 5000, $9.00; 500, $1.25. RE-ROOTED CABBAGE PLANTS—$2.25 per 1000; 5000, $11.00; 500, $1.50. Cauliflower Plants—(All re-rooted) 500,000 Ready May 25th to August 1st. New Beds coming on each week. Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt $4.50 per 1000; 5000 for $20.00; 500, $2.50. TOMATO PLANTS—1,000,000 ready June 15th to July 1st. Bonny Best, John Baer, Shalk's Early Jewel, Matchless, and New Stone. $3.00 per 1000; 5000, $13.00; 500, $1.75. Brussels Sprouts—500,000 ready June 1st to July 15th. Danish Prize and Long Island Dwarf, $2.50 per 1000. Smaller Quantities—All orders for 100 plants or smaller quantities will be $1.00 per 100 Postpaid except Potted Plants. Send for free list of all Plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

TOBACCO

BETTER TOBACCO! Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds smoking, 75c. Four pounds chewing, $1.00. FARMERS' CLUB 100, Hazel, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor: Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking. 5 lbs. 75c, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION. Mayfield. Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, Slightly Damaged Crockery, shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for $6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, Platters, Cups and Saucers, Bowls. Pitchers. Bakers, Mugs, Nappies, etc.—a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & COMPANY. Portland, Maine.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

THREE PAIR LADIES' Mercerized Stockings and card "Darnit" $1.00. Black, French Nude, Grey. 8½ to 10. Good openings for agents. GEO. B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices: we furnish bank reference: lots held separate when requested. S. H. LIVINGSTON. Succ Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster. Pa.

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Brother Scouts:

My brother Ernest went in the woods one afternoon and buried a treasure with odds and ends in it. When he came home he drew a memory map of it and gave it to me and to James Downs saying that some time we should go up there and see if we could find it by way of tracking and using the map. Well today after school when it was almost dark we did. One time I thought I saw where it was buried but it was Jim that first saw the place where Ernest had buried it. He dug in the ground and sure enough he found it. Then the other two boys said I should bury it next and give a map of it to them. So they went to a place where they could not see where I hid it. I ran into an overgrown road and ran to the end of it where there was a large oak tree. Just then I heard a sneeze and boy, I went up those branches and never stopped till I got about ten feet up in the branches. Then I looked in the direction I had heard the sneeze. I saw a lot of gray forms running in to the swamps for there was a swamp near by. I thought they were dogs so I hollered for Ernest and Jim. Then I looked closer and saw that they were rabbits coming out to feed. I slid down the tree and began to laugh. Just then Jim and Ernest came running up at full speed puffing and blowing. Jim began to ask what the trouble was. I said there were some rabbits feeding and one of them gave a sneeze which scared me at first. Then we looked around for rabbits but all were hid safely away. That is all to our treasure hunt. It makes me laugh to think of it now.

Scoutingly yours,

(Signed) HOWARD DOWN (10 points)

* * *

Dear Scouts:

I am writing to tell you about the scouting that I am doing and have done, I will begin way back. The most of the large boys in our school were interested in scouting. My chum Chester C. Newcomb had a "Boy Scout Handbook", from which we found out about it, so we started to make a Boy Scout Patrol but failed. Chester told me he heard something over the radio about Lone Scouts. So I sent in to the headquarters asking about the Lone Scouts, from which I received no answer. We waited anxiously all summer. Until one day about a week before school started, Chester or Chet as we call him, and some other boys and I, went on a short hike or walk. On the way Chet told me that he had something to show me. We went on with the rest as they followed the creek, until we came to a deep place in the creek called "Hides Hole". There we went in swimming. On the way home Chet and I went a different way than the rest. I asked him what he wanted to show me. He drew a Sunday School paper, "that his nephew gave him", out of his pocket on which the Lone Scouts were explained. We were so glad to find what we had long been hunting for that we nearly learned it by heart. We agreed to send in the next day. I did and Chet didn't!

It took me quite a while to join because the headquarters were changing offices. I found out about the boosting points, and told Chet about it and he joined in my credit. I got six boys to join in my credit last fall. The next thing I tried to do was form a tribe, that wouldn't have failed if the whooping cough hadn't set in. During the winter I passed the first degree. In the spring I got three more members. Then I tried to form another tribe which is a success so far. We held our first meeting April 1, 1927. Chet helped me with everything, in fact, we helped each other in about everything we do. We are holding meetings every other Friday till school is out, then we will hold them once a week. We have not sent into the headquarters yet and we are not going to until we are sure that the tribe will not be a failure. We are studying our degrees in our meetings too.

Our members are as follows:
Chester C. Newcomb—Chief.
Ralph H. Gifford—Sachem.
Harold Brust—Scribe.
Willis Campbell—Wampum Beaver.
Frank Sheffer Jr.
Edmund Madigan Jr.
George W. Gifford
Joseph Sherman Jr.
Charles Chushman
Randell Brust
Randall B. Weber—Scout Guide.

There are only two of these passed a degree which is Willis Campbell and myself. Chet has passed but has not sent in yet.

Say, Scouts, I don't understand all about the A. A. Tribe and I wish the editor would explain these and all other things about the A. A. Tribe in the next issue. Where do the points that you get for writing letters and the such go? Do you get anything for getting new members?

Say, fellows, I hear a lot about discontinuing the scout column. If it discontinued, part of my scouting will discontinue, too. Every time the paper comes the first thing I do is look for the scout column. If it is not on the regular page, I look all through the paper and if I do not find it at all, I turn away disappointed. But I suppose I can't depend on somebody else to do all the writing and things. Everybody must take their turn. I'll take mine right now. This is the first letter I have written but it is not going to be the last. Now I'm going to give you boys a challenge to see who can get the most points in the months of June and July.

You may send in letters, drawings of nature, or snapshots and explanations of what they are, where you got them, poems, etc.

I think it is a good way to increase this column. If you accept this challenge write to me. Write to me anyway.

I will close wishing you happiness and success in your scouting.

Your Brother Scout,

(Signed) RALPH H. GIFFORD, Jr.
(25 points)
Valley Falls, New York, R. F. D. 2.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 16)

caserne than for the *soupe* and wine even, for my head was splitting.

"Here's to Death" said Cordier, as he raised his mug of wine.

"Don't talk rot," said I. "You're no more dead than—*Madame la République.*"

"I shall be dead before sunset," replied Cordier. "This place will be a silent grave shortly....*'Madame la République—morituri te salutant!* " and he drank again.

(*To Be Continued*)

Things Are Looking Up for Breeders of Holsteins

(*Continued from page* 9)

eard of the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. W. B. Barney of Des Moines, Iowa, stated that he had been assured some time ago by the Bureau of Dairying that if the revised score card were accepted by the American Dairy Science Association in its Detroit meeting last October 8, 1926, the Bureau of Dairying at Washington would act favorably upon the change. To date Mr. Barney stated that the Department has failed to so act and this recommendation was urged to bring the matter to the attention of the Bureau of Dairying.

Another resolution by T. J. Owens of Kirkland, Washington, called for the reapportionment of directors according to districts. This resolution was not approved because according to the by-laws the directors cannot be apportioned by districts.

The resolution by A. B. Craig of Pittsburgh, Pa., was accepted making it possible for a member of a firm or a corporation to act as a delegate. This resolution was further amended to read that all persons delegated or nominated as delegates shall be a resident of the district to be represented.

Testing and Color Brought Up

A resolution read from the floor called for the amendment of the rules for A. R. testing to the end that an official test shall not be commenced until 14 days after the cow has freshened. Colonel French of Iowa suggested that the time limit be made 30 days but this was revised and the resolution passed with the 14-days limitation.

The subject that caused considerable discussion on the floor following the consideration of resolutions, dealt with the question of color. Several instances were called to the attention of the delegates by members on the floor where cattle were denied registration because of black spots near the hoof. Secretary Houghton spoke at great length concerning handling cases of this kind. He stated that the Board of Directors, Secretary and Chairman of the Executive committee which acts as a special committee to consider these unusual cases has refused registration because it has been trying to protect the breed from animals of impure breeds as well as animals showing markings not characteristic of the breed. Although no resolutions were passed for a change in the code of markings, it was very evident that less drastic consideration would be given these unusual cases. These cases of dark sopts about the hoof were comparatively infrequent. Secretary Houghton stated that there were about one in every 400.

Previous to the short recess, Governor Lowden interrupted the discussion of super registration to announce the nominating committee which was to recommend candidates for the various places. Mr. Lowden stated that he thought it was for the good of the association that the committee consider some one else for the office of president. There was an immediate thunder of "no" from the floor which was undoubtedly a forerunner of Mr. Lowden's reelection. It developed that this early indication was not contrary for all of the officers and directors whose terms expired were reelected unanimously. These officers are as follows: President, Hon. Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill.; Vice-President, Mr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, Pa.; Director G. Watson French, Davenport, Iowa; Director, F. W. A. Vesper, St. Louis, Mo.; Director James A. Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio; Director, R. J. Schaefer, Appleton, Wis.

Milwaukee in 1928

The last subject of discussion on the program was to determine the next place of the annual convention. Invitations had been received from Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colorado; Buffalo, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Omaha, Nebraska. There were also boosters for Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Louis, Mo. Milwaukee prevailed. It developed that last year it was practically agreed that Milwaukee was to get the convention in 1928. Before the convention and during the recess there was considerable talk of some city in New York, either Syracuse or Buffalo, for 1929.

Sale Draws Big Crowd

On June 2 all interest centered at the Eastern States Exposition grounds where the 8th Annual Sale of Holsteins was held. Seventy head of cattle were offered and among them there were some of America's best Holsteins. The sale was conducted under the auspices of the New England States Holstein Fricsian Association. It was well attended. The auctioneers were R. E. Hacger of Illinois, E. M. Granger of Connecticut and Mack of Wisconsin. J. E. Watson of Brandon, Vermont, was in the box.

The honor for the top price for cows went to New York State. Cattaraugus Flora Colantha consigned by Harry Yates, owner of Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., topped the sale at $1225, going to John Tuck of Auburn, Mass. Cattaraugus Flora Colantha holds a record of 1000 pounds as a twice 33-pound cow. Cattaraugus Flora Colantha took second prize in the aged cow class at the New York State Fair of 1924. The top bull was consigned by Hollyhock Farms, Dousman, Wis. Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes, 63d. It was expected that this bull would top the sale for he is very well bred. He is a full brother to the bull that topped the bulls at Des Moines Annual Sale last year. The purchaser of the top bull was D. D. Artken of Flint, Mich., who bid $1200.

The seventy head of cattle that went under the hammer averaged $400. Some stayed right in Massachusetts. Others went to Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Rhode Island, Michigan, Ohio, California and Arizona.

Springfield outdid itself to make the visit of the delegates an enjoyable one. Provisions were made for the entertainment of the ladies. The Springfield Chamber of Commerce was most active in this direction providing sightseeing trips to interesting points about the city and to other nearby points of interest, such as Mount Tom, etc. Like all conventions it gave the delegates and breeders an excellent opportunity to compare notes and talk shop. Optimism prevailed.

To sum up the entire convention in a few words "things are looking up".

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Protective Agency Collects and Then Disappears

SOUTH JERSEY farmers are watching closely for two men who have been operating throughout that section of the country, particularly around Salem. They swooped down upon the territory, made their haul and then disappeared. They claimed to represent the Rankins National Protective Service which was said to be operated by the New Jersey Protective Service of Camden, N. J. They collected $5 for one year stating it was their job to help farmers who were victims of chicken thieves.

It is said that one of the individuals was a tall slim fellow of foreign appearance while the other was a heavy set man. Both were slick talkers, as was attested by the fact that they practically plastered the territory with large red-lettered signs of the agency.

Firm Not Licensed in New Jersey

The activities of the two were reported to the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation, which organization made an investigation with the following report, which appeared in many papers through the Garden State:

The New Jersey Protective Service is said to be an offshoot of the Rankin National Protective Service, California.

"The New Jersey Protective Service has negotiated with hundreds of farmers in Salem county, it has been discovered. In some townships of the county the farmers signed up almost 100 per cent, the investigation revealed.

"The agency is reported to operate as the New Jersey representative of the Rankin National Agency, which is not registered to do business in this state. An examination of the license books in the state comptroller's office, Trenton, revealed that no detectives are licensed under the name of either firm in New Jersey.

"The agency maintained executive offices in Salem, but used also the address of 21 Broadway, Camden, on the application blanks. An investigation revealed that the concern had rented space at that address, had paid one month's rent, but its representatives had not been seen there for several months."

Farmers in other sections are warned to be on the lookout for these fellows, not only in New Jersey but New York, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. They are not to be confused with local farmers' protective societies and other protective agencies that are really helping to guard the farmers against thieves, particularly chicken thieves who have been so active not only in New Jersey but all our country districts.

Agents Reported Exaggerating Chemical Products

THE Service Bureau has received a letter from Allegany County in New York inquiring about the Union Chemical Company of Lewisburg, Pa. It is said that the agents who are selling the products of this company are making unusual claims for the effectiveness of their products. One of these products is carbicide which is hardly said to be nothing more than carbon bisulphide, a product commonly used to kill bean weevils and other insects in grain. It is said that the agents of the company claim that this carbicide can be used for the treatment of seed potatoes.

The activities of the Union Chemical Company have been reported to the State Department of Agriculture at Pennsylvania and it is said that the company has been warned concerning the activities of the agents. Complaints have come from county agents and many others. On the other hand the department has accepted registration from the Union Chemical Company for a number of insecticide materials as provided in insecticide law because these products met the requirements as far as registration was concerned.

Agents Said to Exaggerate Facts

Apparently the main complaint is with the sales agents. However, complaints to the company on this score have apparently been of no consequence for the reports indicate that the agents are continuing their activities. It is said that the State Department has warned the company of conditions. In addition to the exaggerated statements of the agents it is said that there are numerous statements in the literature of the company that are not based on scientific fact. This was revealed in an investigation which was reported by the Chief Entomologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry to the Department of Feeds and Chemistry. It is said that the products of the company do control under some conditions. However, the greatest complaint lies in the fact that the agents have been claiming for the products they are selling, properties and powers which experimental facts contradict.

Service Bureau Report for May, 1927

Sterling Budd, Stanfordville, N.Y. *Adjustment from com. merch. on eggs.*	$ 27.54
B. A. Gibbins, Hagaman, N. Y. .. *Adjustment from chick hatchery.*	5.00
H. L. Scott, Ticonderoga, N. Y. *Adjustment on hay deal.*	135.06
Miss C. Marvin, Brookfield, N. Y. *Adjustment from seed firm.*	1.33
Mrs. H. Gardner, Westfield, Pa... *Adjustment on eggs from com. merchant.*	6.66
Louis S. Burton, Edmeston, N.Y. *Adjustment on eggs from com. merchant.*	15.31
Mrs. Jos. Roetgerman, Minster, O. *Adjustment on eggs from com. merchant.*	22.43
Mrs. W. F. Craft, Burlington Flats, N. Y. ..... *Adjustment on eggs from com. merchant.*	7.79
Mrs. T. W. Miller, Cambridge Springs, Pa. ..... *Adjustment from eye-glass company.*	4.45
Bert Sullivan, Mt. Vision, Pa. .. *Adjustment on egg account.*	48.54
C. Miller, Chateaugay, N. Y. .... *Adjustment from chick hatchery.*	6.00
E. R. Geliott, Thompson, Pa. .... *Adjustment from chick hatchery.*	6.00
Isaac Kilmer, Pine Plains, N. Y. *Adjustment on lost shipment of eggs.*	7.73
	$293.84

Another Contract Squabble

THE attention of the Service Bureau has been called to the activities of a Mr. J. E. Niver of Ithaca, N. Y., who has been operating through the territory selling contracts on a machine that makes a "pinless clothesline". Considerable complaint has been made that Mr. Niver is not abiding by his original statements. One of our subscribers was told that he would receive delivery on a certain date but up to the present, several months later, nothing has appeared. Mr. Niver claims that the party to the contract had never fulfilled the terms of the contract, namely had never paid full amount. However, our subscriber states that Mr. Niver said in the presence of witnesses "that the machine would be delivered within a few days". To be precise Niver sold the machine on Friday and promised delivery on the following Tuesday. Furthermore Mr. Niver promised to return later to help sell the machine but he has never put in an appearance since that time.

Said to be An Infringement

It is said that the Lang Engine Company of Ithaca has been making the machine for Niver. It is said that only recently the Lang Engine Company received complaints from another company to the effect that the contrivance Niver is selling infringes on previously awarded patents.

The principal warning on this occasion is to subscribers who are approached and asked to sign a contract. Sign no contract unless you are absolutely sure of the facts contained therein. From the exact wording of Niver's contract he can hold the people who have signed the papers. There is only one thing left to do and that is either pay out the balance and make the contract good and then sue for rights; or, lose the initial payment and get out free and clear.

Promptness Appreciated!

R. No. 2, Medford, N. J.,
May 9, 1927

Your representative brought my insurance check today, for $130.00, and I am very grateful for it, also for your promptness in sending it.

I almost let my policy run out last year, but I am certainly glad I renewed it.

I can heartily recommend the service of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the insurance protection you offer your subscribers.

FRANK D. STEWART.

Mr. Stewart was in an auto collision January 21st, and sustained a fractured clavicle, bruised shoulder, sprained knee.

* * *

Greenwood, N. Y.
Feb. 6, 1927.

Yours received with check enclosed for $38.57 from the North American Accident Insurance Company for which please except my thanks.

I think the A. A. is giving its readers a valuable service that they should not overlook. Some people don't think much of insurance, but I believe the first duty a man owes to his family is to provide some kind of protection in case of accident.

I wish to thank both the A.A. and the Insurance Company for the courtesy and promptness of their service.

ROSS HULIN.

State Law Compels Vaccination

The teacher of our district school tells the scholars that they will all have to be vaccinated against diphtheria which we haven't had a case of in years around here. Is there a law that will compel me to have this done. I have two children and am very much opposed to it. Please let me know the law as to this.

THE state law does provide that children must be vaccinated and the enforcement of this provision is given to the school authorities in your district. They have the power to prevent your children from attending school until they have been vaccinated. The law, however, further provides that in case the parents of the school children do not provide the required vaccination that it shall be done by the local Board of Health and most of the cost, a public charge.

Visits With the Editor

(*Continued from page 5*)

our Eastern farmers cannot meet this competition of Western milk that labors under such a handicap than we ought to lose our market to better farmers than we are. Not only with milk but also with all other products, we have the best markets in the world, with transportation facilities so well established that it brings these markets almost into our own front yards.

Still another factor to consider in judging between farming in the East and in the West is the difference in the beauty of the countryside. Now every patriotic son of the West no doubt thinks his home, his neighborhood and his state are the finest and the most beautiful in the world, and I would not give thirty cents of Chinese money for him if he did not think so, for

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!

But all the same, much of the Central West is a flat country and I am a son of the hills and the valley country of the East, so I am probably just as prejudiced for the East as the Westerner is for his native prairies. Taking it all in all, I cannot help feeling that it is just as easy to make a living on a good farm in the East as it is anywhere else in America, and as for the environment, how can the beauty that surrounds the homes that dot the colorful hills and valleys of our Eastern farm country be surpassed—a country of which we may truly and proudly sing:

I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills—

MORE Dependable

FOR ALL FARM EQUIPMENT

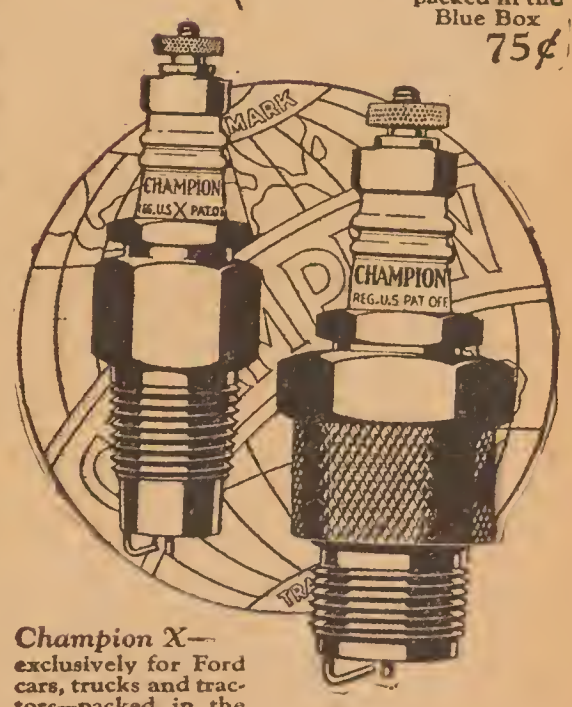
The enthusiasm for Champion—the *better* spark plug—on the farm lies in its absolute dependability.

Two out of three farm owners always buy Champions for trucks, tractors and stationary engines as well as for their personal cars for the very same reasons that two out of three motorists, the world over, give Champion the preference.

For full efficiency, dependability, long life and greater economy you will find Champion fully deserving of its world-wide reputation — the *better* spark plug.

Car manufacturers recommend, and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every 10,000 miles to insure better and more economical car operation. This is true, even of Champions, in spite of their world-wide reputation for remarkably long life.

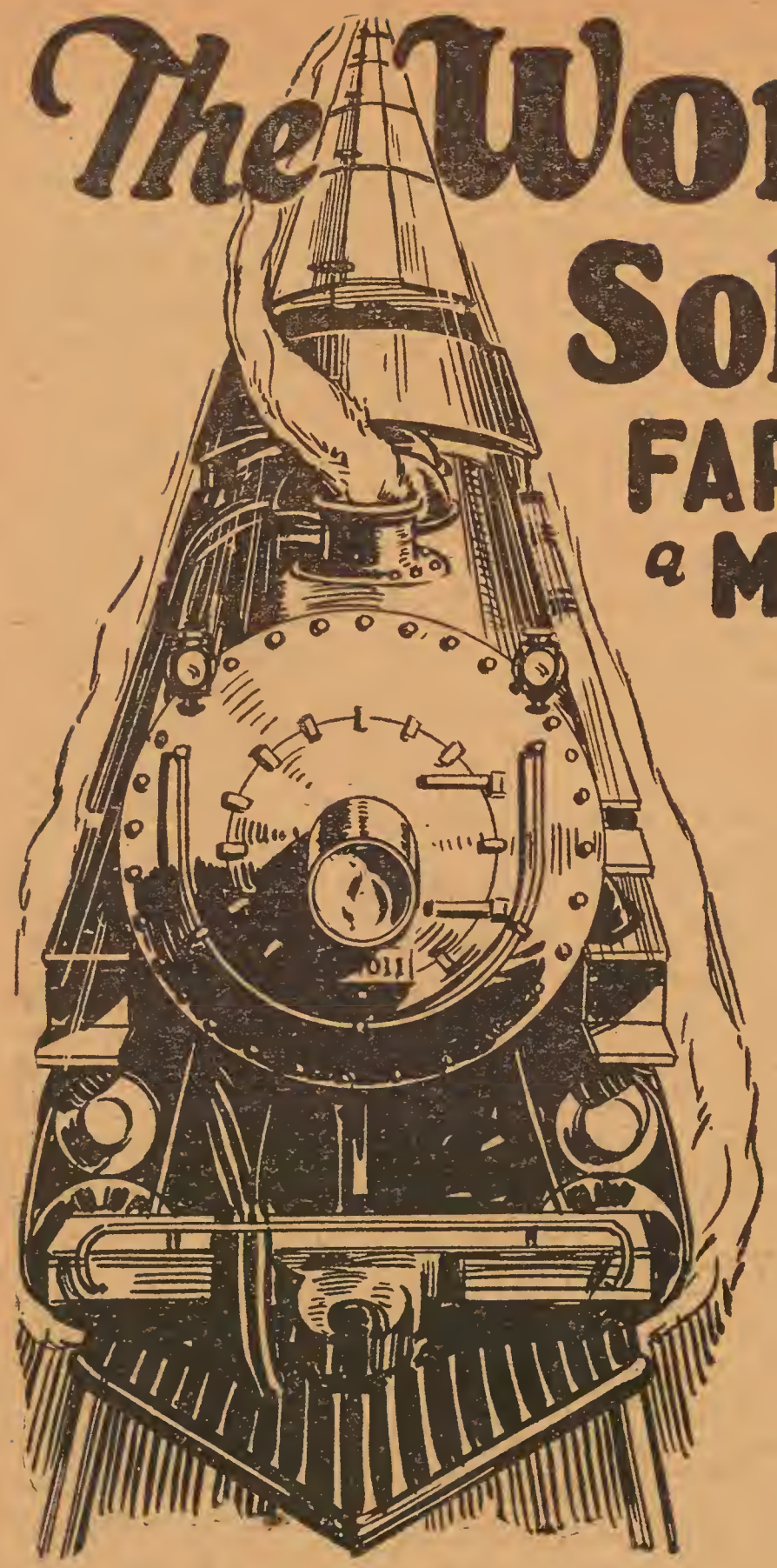
Champion— for trucks, tractors and cars other than Fords— and for all stationary engines— packed in the Blue Box 75¢



Champion X— exclusively for Ford cars, trucks and tractors—packed in the Red Box 60¢

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

The World's FIRST Solid Trainload of FARM WASHERS — Every one a MAYTAG with Gasoline Multi-Motor



F-T-1-27

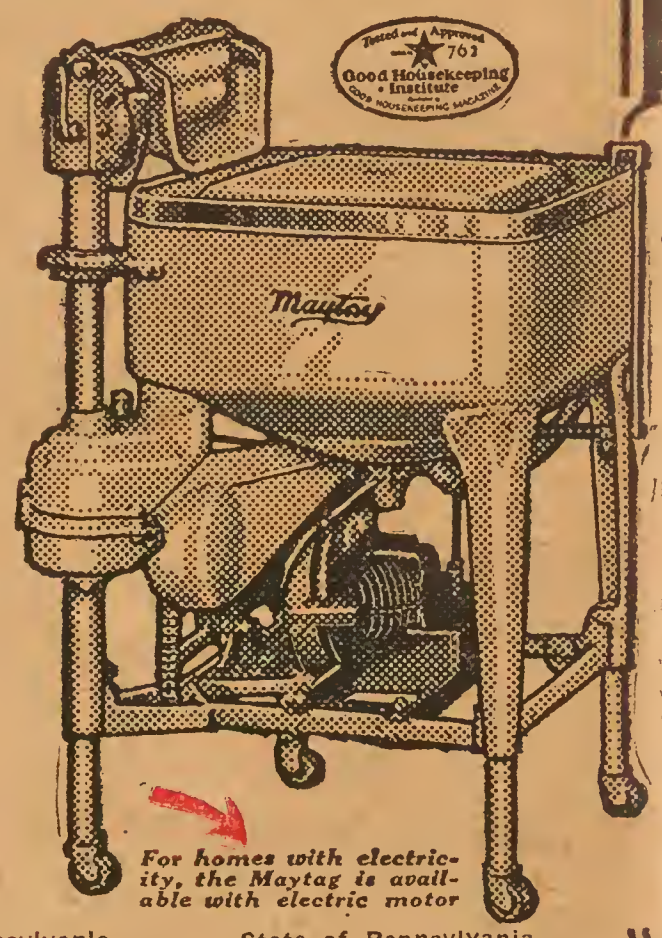
Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

FOR the first time in history, one distributor, serving one section of the country, takes a solid trainload of multi-motor washers in one shipment for distribution to farm homes exclusively—showing the overwhelming preference for Maytag washers.

The size of this shipment is even more astounding when you consider that it consists entirely of Maytag Aluminum Washers equipped with gasoline power, whereas many farms have electricity and buy the Electric Maytag.

The Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor with a record of 10 years' successful performance, is just as simple, compact and dependable as an electric motor. It is in-built, a part of the washer—no belts to line up, and has a simple foot-starter that a woman can operate. There is sufficient power to run both the washer and wringer at the same time.

The Maytag is the only washer with a seamless, cast-aluminum tub. It holds four gallons more than ordinary washers—does an average washing in an hour. Washes everything beautifully clean without hand-rubbing—even collars, cuffs, wristbands and grimy overalls.



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Write or phone one of the Maytag dealers listed below. Without cost or obligation use a Maytag Aluminum Washer for your next washing. Discover for yourself the many advantages that have won World Leadership for the Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

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State of New York

City	Dealer
Amsterdam	Modern Housekeeping Shop, Inc.
Astoria, L. I.	Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn	Ohio Maytag Co.
Ballston Spa,	Wendell Townley
Batavia	..Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Binghamton	Crocker & Ogden Co.
Brooklyn	Maytag Washer Co., Inc.
Buffalo	Buffalo Maytag Co. 773 Main St.
Buffalo	Kolipinski Bros. 1110 Broadway
Canajoharie	Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Canandaigua	DeZutter Maytag Co.
Carmel	J. R. Cole
Chatham,	Chas. M. Canham, Inc.
Corning	Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland,	Crocker & Ogden Co., Maytag Store
Croton Falls	George Juengst & Son
Dundee	Clifton L. Yawger
Dunkirk	Maytag Shops Inc.
East Aurora	Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Easton	Thos. A. McGrath
Eldred	Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville	R. S. Walker
Elmira.	Charles W. Young & Son
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Fonda	E. H. Kurlbaum
Ft. Plain,	Geesler & Keller. Inc.
Fulton	Johnston's Hdwe.
Geneva	Young Maytag Co.
Gilboa	Wm. D. Thorpe
Glens Falls	H. P. McConnell Company
Gloversville	Bramer Stove & Ht'g Co.
Gouvenour	F. G. Gallagher
Gowanda	Hunt Maytag Co.
Hamilton	Edw. W. Arnst
Hayts Corners	H T. Covert
Highland	W. R. Seaman, Inc
Honeoye	C. C. Eldridge
Horicon	H. P. McConnell Company
Huntington, L. I.,	C. M. Felt
Ilion	C. J. Nichols
Ithaca	Amos A. Barnes
Jamestown	Maytag Shops, Inc
Lackawanna,	Kolipinski Brothers
	A. Rosinski, Local Rep.

State of New York

City	Dealer
Liberty	Kandel Brothers
Lockport	Conway Maytag Company
Lowville,	Northern Maytag Co.
Malone,	Mason's Electric Store
Massena	L. L. Merrill
Medina	Conway Maytag Store
Middletown	R. Y Matthews
Mt. Vernon	F. E. Skinner
Naples	John M. Vierhile
Newark	DeZutter Maytag Co.
Newburg,	Newburg Maytag Shop
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Ogdensburg,	Northern Maytag Co.
Olean	Lang's Hardware
Oneonta	Maytag Oneonta Co.
Oswego	Johnston's Hdwe.
Owego	Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pawling	E. M. Crowe
Peekskill	Wm. J. Donovan
Perry	Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Pine Plains	Paul G. Roberts
Plattsburg.	Maytag Plattsb'g Co.
Pleasantville	Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jefferson,	Lerch Music Shop
Port Jervis	James P. Morgan
Potsdam	A. S. Caswell
Pulaski,	Ohio Maytag Company C. W. Blanchard, Mgr.
Richmondville	L. R. Dibble
Rochester	Rochester Maytag Co., Inc.
Rome	T. V. O'Shea
Salamanca	Hunt Maytag Co.
Saranac Lake	J. O. Galloway
Scheneetady	Modern Housekeeping Shop Inc.
Schenevus	Grover T. Chase
Spring Valley	Ramapaugh Elec. Co.
Stillwater	Curtis Maytag Co.
Syracuse	Ohio Maytag Co.
Ticonderoga,	Spring Hill El. Co.
Tupper Lake	Tupper Lake Garage & Supply Co.
Tonawanda	H. H. Koenig
Troy,	H. C. Calhoun Co.,
Utica	H. D. Morehouse & Son
Walden,	T. L. Millspaugh
Walton,	J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown	Northern Maytag Co., Inc.
Williamson	DeZutter Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Allentown	Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Bellefonte	The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bethlehem	Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford	Joseph Marks
Bristol	Clymer Maytag Co.
Carbondale,	Scranton Maytag Co.
Carlisle,	The Carlisle Maytag Co.
Catasauqua	W. T. Kleppinger
Coatesville	Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville.	M. D. Thompson
Coraopolis	Ferree Electric Co.
Cresson	Soisson El. Co.
Doylestown,	Clymer's Dept. Store
DuBois	Grebe Maytag Store
Easton	James E. Hauck
Erie,	Erie Co. Maytag Company
Forest City,	Vincent Maytag Co.
Frackville,	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Hazleton	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Honesdale	Vincent Maytag Co.
Hanover	York Co. Maytag Co.
Indiana,	Lightcap Maytag Co.
Johnstown	Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kennett Square	John H. Voorhees
Kittanning	Mateer-White & Campbell
Lancaster	Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.
Latrobe	Latrobe El. Appl. Co.
Lebanon	Lebanon El. Co.
Lewisburg	Home El. Store
Lock Haven,	H. E. Pursley Co.
Malvern	Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Mansfield	Tioga Co. Maytag Co.
Meadville	Lynn W. Camp
Mifflinburg	Mifflinburg Hdwe. Co.
Montrose	Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Muncy,	The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Nanticoke	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
New Castle,	Maytag Sales, Inc.

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Newport	Carlisle Maytag Co.
Norristown	J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Oil City	Lynn W. Camp
Oxford	Earnhart Brothers
Peckville,	Scranton Maytag Co.
Pennsburg,	Chas. V. Rotenberger
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	North Phila. Maytag Co. 3639 Germantown Ave. 4743 Frankford A. 70 West Chelten Ave. 2017 S. Broad Street 4708 No. Fifth St.
	West Phila. Maytag Co. 5206 Chestnut Street 4113 Lancaster Ave.
Phoenixville,	McCarraher Bros.
Pittsburgh—	Espy Maytag Store, 2327 Carson St., S. S. 109 Meyran Ave.
	Loeffler El. Store 5904 Penn. Ave.
	McKees Rocks Maytag Store, 413 Chartiers Ave.
	Mt. Oliver Maytag Store, 162 Brownsville Rd.
	North Side Maytag Store, 410 E. Ohio St.
	Squirrel Hill Maytag Studio, Cor. Beacon & Murray
Pittston,	Wilkes-B're Maytag Co.
Pottstown	McCarraher Bros.
Pottsville,	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Punxsutawney,	Grebe Maytag Store
Reading,	Reading Maytag Co.
Reynoldsville	McCreight Maytag Co.
Royersford,	McCarraher Bros.
Sayre	Harden Brothers
Scottdale,	Ace Maytag Company
Scranton	Scranton Maytag Co.
Shamokin	Zuern Maytag Co.
Sharon	Sunshine El. Appl. Co.
Shenandoah	Reiley's Stores, Inc.
Slatington	Jones Bros. & Miller
Somerset	Shaffer's Maytag Shop

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Souderton	Yocum, Godschalk & Co.
Stroudsburg	J. A. Seguine
Tamaqua	Williams Maytag Co.
Tionesta	S. S. Sigworth
Titusville	Lynn W. Camp
Towanda	Harden Brothers
Troy	Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock	Greenwood's Maytag Co.
Uniontown	Fayette Maytag Co.
Warren	Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester,	Suplee Hdwe. Co.
West Newton	Ace Maytag Co.
Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Williamsport,	Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
York,	York County Maytag Co.

State of New Jersey

City	Dealer
Asbury Park	F. G. Rhodes
Atlantic City	South Jersey Maytag Co.
Bayonne,	Devlin Sons Co., Inc.
Bloomfield	Davega Home Appl. Corp.
Bound Brook	Smith Elect. Co.
Camden	Camden Maytag Co.
Hackensack.	H. Plager & Sons
Hammonton	Rice-Rubba Store
High Bridge	Servu Appl. Co.
Hightstown	C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell	Hopewell Elect. Co.
Lambertville	Servu Appl. Co.
Montclair	Davega Home Appl. Co.
Morristown	James E Hauck
Passaic	Rupp's Maytag Shop
Paterson,	Paterson Maytag Shop
Pennington.	Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove,	Elliott's May'g Co.
Perth Amboy,	Kelly & McAlinden
Pitman	C. G. Pidgeon
Plainfield,	Winn & Higgins, Inc.
Port Norris	J. R. Prichard
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Summit	Arthur Manser
Sussex	Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
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West New York	Roth-Seuferling Co., Inc.
Wildwood	R. W. Ryan
Woodbury.	Elliott's Maytag Co.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JUNE 25, 1927

Another Chicken Thief Jailed in New Jersey

Mr. Harry Gerlack of Swedesboro Wins Third $100 Reward

SHORTLY after midnight on February 16, Mr. Louis Gerlack, of Swedesboro, New Jersey, heard a commotion in his chicken house, and the furious barking of his dog. In spite of the prominent part the dog took in the capture of the thief he absolutely refused to allow us to take his picture for publication.

Undersheriff Tryon who Arrested the Thief

In scanty attire but with his shotgun in hand, Mr. Gerlack raced to the hen house but found no one there.

"I listened for someone running" said Mr. Gerlack, "but heard nothing, so I shot into the air in hopes of frightening the thief. I then went around the house but saw nothing and when I came back Mrs. Gerlack who had followed me as quickly as she could, said that she had heard someone running away from the chicken house. If I had seen him I certainly would have shot for his legs and tried to stop him".

Mr. Gerlack's son, Harry, had by this time noticed the lights of a car on a nearby cross road and jumping into his car he gave chase. As he neared the cross road, he saw the car coming so he went on toward Swedesboro and as the car turned the corner toward town, he continued on his way and roused Mr. Harry Kennedy, Chief of Police of Swedesboro.

In talking with Mr. Kennedy later I mentioned that he was doing more than his duty in going after a thief outside the village limits.

"Well", he said, "Harry is a good friend of mine and anyway I would hate to turn a man down who came for help dressed only in shirt and trousers he had pulled over his night clothes and with nothing on his feet but bedroom slippers. Besides that I like to catch a man who steals another man's property."

"Mr. Kennedy and I went back", said Harry Gerlack, continuing his story, "and tracked the thief. It was a frosty night and the track made by the car showed plainly. After following the tracks for several miles, they turned off on a dirt road and soon we found a Studebaker touring car stuck fast in the mud but there was no one in the car and no chickens but we did find some feathers. We went back to Swedesboro and I went home."

Mr. Kennedy immediately called Undersheriff Tryon who was fourteen miles away. Mr. Tryon responded immediately and with Mr. Kennedy they returned to the mired car and waited patiently until daylight.

Soon after daylight a colored man and a white man appeared with a truck and started to get the mired car back on solid ground.

"Shall we arrest them?" asked Mr. Kennedy.

"Let's wait till they get the car out or they will probably leave it here", replied Mr. Tryon.

Apparently the men had no suspicion that Kennedy and Tryon were other than curious spectators.

Mr. Louis Gerlack and his son, Harry, whose prompt action in following the thief resulted in his capture.

"Mr. Tryon went into the brush apparently looking for a rail with which to help them out", said Mr. Kennedy "but before

The chicken house door through which the thief entered.

long he found three crates with three chickens in one of them, as well as several burlap bags."

By the time the car was on dry land it was evident that it belonged to the darkey, whose name proved to be Thomas Cooper, and Mr. Tryon informed him he was under arrest.

"What for?" asked Cooper, "jest because I'm unlucky and get stuck next to where somebody hid some chickens?"

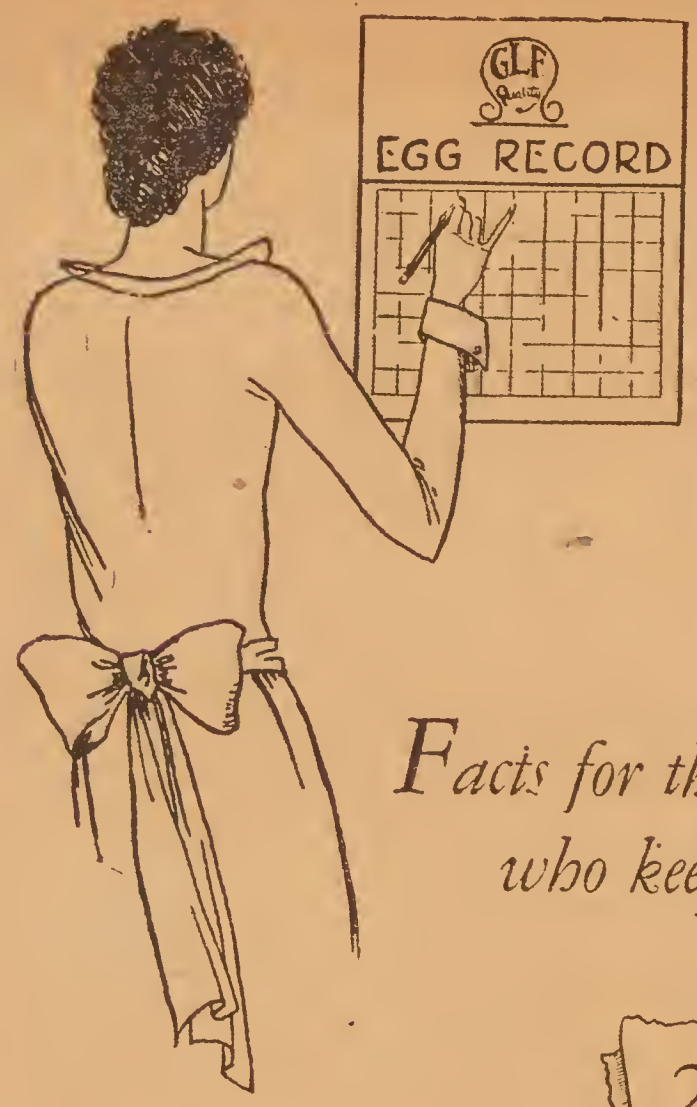
This unfortuante remark later proved to be damaging evidence against Cooper.

Cooper was taken to Swedesboro and later to the county jail at Woodbury. Later in the day Sheriff John Stratton brought one of the prisoner's shoes to the Gerlack farm and found that it fitted perfectly in the tracks made there. The shoe was new and the rubber heel made a clear impression.

Bail was fixed at $2500 which Cooper could not furnish. He pled "not guilty" and his trial was set for early in May but it was postponed and finally took place on May 24.

Cooper attempted to explain his actions but succeeded rather badly and he was

(*Continued on page* 18)



Facts for the woman who keeps poultry

2

The

well fed flock can be closely culled

YOUR flock is now at the critical period, as far as profits are concerned. You will make a good many extra dollars if you can keep them in production for the next three months and, therefore, in condition to be closely culled.

Of course, you *must* cull your flock if you are to make money from it. But if the flock has not been well fed it will be hard for you to tell the good birds from the poor ones. Only a flock in good physical condition can be culled closely, without a loss of good layers.

What you need is a laying mash of a quality above question, to get your flock in first-rate condition. The G. L. F. meets your need with G. L. F. Laying Mash with Meat Scrap. Starting with a formula approved by the college specialists, the G. L. F. selects the ingredients which go into this mash with almost super-critical care. At the same time, it prices this feed so low that, no matter how small your flock, you can afford to use it.

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COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, NEW YORK

Apples Setting Light

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WHEN I sit down at my desk to write these notes I always try to think who is likely to read them, what he is interested in and may find helpful. There are those, perhaps chiefly college graduates including some professors, who are reported as seeing no value in writing about what detailed work is going on each week, the weather, etc., and as wondering why we do not write about something worth while.

M. C. BURRITT.

But I take it from the comments that come to me directly and indirectly that the man whose chief interest is farming and who reads these notes on the porch after a day's work in the fields or of a Sunday afternoon, is interested in what his brother farmers are doing elsewhere, how the weather has affected them and what they are thinking about. Most people not farmers fail to realize how dependent we are on the weather—that we are literally "in the hands of the Gods". At the same time we are all interested in constructive criticisms and suggestions, which by the way are not always easy to make. I would be very much pleased to have reader's comments on these interpretations of what they want to read and what they find helpful. Am I right or wrong?

The first fact worthy of note here in the fruit belt this week is that we are coming to the conclusion that this year's fruit crop will be far below last year's and much below the promise of bloom. Fruit has generally not set well although there is a great difference in varieties. Twenty Ounce, Greening and Northern Spy have set very poorly and the yield of these varieties will be very small. Baldwin, King and Hubbardson have set very well for the bloom. McIntosh and Wealthy are spotted. Some report a good set, others a poor one. A group of men quite representative of all parts of the fruit belt here estimated their probable crops all the way from 25 to 100 per cent and averaged 55 per cent. On the whole, it seems to me now that the prospect is far from fifty to sixty per cent of a crop. What the pack will be is another question which depends on quality and price. We must make allowance too for the fact that this is the "blue" period in the apple cycle. The drop has been heavy, the fruits are hard to see on the trees and the grower is apt to underestimate now. A smaller crop that will bring a respectable living price will be a great boon to western New York.

The first full week in June was a week of almost ideal June weather here. Rain was threatened but none fell in this immediate section. It has been fairly warm with a bright sun much of the time. These are good growing conditions. Corn, most of which was planted the week before, germinated quickly and is now coming up to get off to a good start. Ground is being fitted for cabbage. Such beans and potatoes as are yet grown hereabout have been planted. Work is generally as well along and in hand as I have known it in a long time. We actually have a little time to pick up around and make minor repairs.

I sometimes wonder if we all realize just how much our farm plants have run down of late years, because of neglect due to the high price of labor and the low price of farm crops. Two out of three hired men have left the farms. They have been partly replaced by machinery, especially by the tractor. But machinery doesn't pick up stones, keep the fence corners clean, the hedge rows cut and the buildings painted and repaired. Our farms are low in man power and likely to be for we can't afford to hire more than we are. Then too, money we might pay out to extra day men—if they were available at a wage we could afford—we are now compelled to pay to the garage man to keep the expensive tractor, truck and other gas engine equipment in repair, because most of us have neither the knowledge nor the skill—if we had the time—to do this.

This fact of depreciation due to high costs and low prices was borne in upon me recently in plowing some stony ground with a walking plow when I realized that few if any stones had been picked off that field for ten years. My father used to pick the stones off every plowed field regularly. It was one of the annual tasks. Fifteen and twenty years ago I did it. Of late years the job has neecessarily been neglected. Again lack of man power, which we couldn't pay for if we had it, coupled with two wet seasons has given quack grass a tremendous hold on much of our land here, cutting down production from 10 to 50 per cent on some crops. I hardly need mention unshingled and unpainted buildings. Our farms are actually much depreciated, but in spite of it we produce more per man than ever before. Can we keep it up?

A. A. Information Contest

INTEREST is certainly increasing in this contest. It is keeping our staff busy looking over the answers that come in. Many of the letters commend the good sense of the questions. We do not make you search a long time for something that is not worth while after you find it.

A new set of questions will be given each week, the answers of which have appeared in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. For the most accurate answers we will award each week prizes of $3, $2 and $1. The rules are very simple.

1—You must state the page and the issue of American Agriculturist in which you found the answer.

2—Answers must be brief.

3—Answers will be judged in order of the time they are received at this office. They should be addressed to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

4—If two sets of answers worthy of prizes and of equal merit are received at the same time, the same prize will be awarded to each.

5—Each contest will close just one week following the date of issue in which the questions are found. The names of the prize winners and the answers will be printed in the third issue following the date in which the questions appeared. For example, the answers to the questions appearing in this issue of June 25 must be in the American Agriculturist office on or before July 2, and the prize winners and answers will be printed in the issue of July 16.

6—The same prize will never be awarded to the same person a second time. For example, a first prize winner can never win a first prize again, but he might be awarded second or third prize.

Here is the seventh set of questions. Remember that the answers can be found in recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and you must state the answer briefly together with the date of issue and page where you found the answers.

1. What were the receipts of livestock at the Chicago stockyards in 1926?

2. What city recently had 2300 cases of typhoid fever resulting from an uninspected milk supply?

3. How can you tell when a baked custard is done?

4. How much more butter was im-

(*Continued on page* 18)

More About Beef Cattle For Eastern Farms

Some Conclusions Of a Successful Grower

By JAMES S. MORSE

WITH due respect for Henry Ford and his crops of scientists, who may soon supply us with synthetic milk, we still believe that the eastern part of the United States must continue for some time to be a milk producing section to supply the millions of people who live in our large cities. Where conditions are favorable for producing milk there is little question but that dairying is one of the most profitable farm enterprises throughout the northeastern states.

The small well-tilled farm, which has a market value of from $75 to $100 per acre, cannot reasonably expect to produce beef in competition with the great range country, where land is valued at from two to five dollars per acre and where no stabling is necessary.

However, here in the East we find a great diversity of local conditions which make it possible and in many cases necessary to undertake different branches of farming. Then too, we find that those sections in the West which are ideal for cattle raising are well worked over, and that the better ranges now have a market value approaching that of land here in the East. We also find communities where splendid farms are not worked, and where good land can be rented at so low a rate that the owner barely has a return for taxes, insurance and general repairs, to say nothing of interest on his investment.

If the farmer is not prepared to handle a dairy, it is in some cases almost impossible to secure the necessary help to conduct a dairy successfully. While beef cattle do not solve the labor problem entirely they do, I believe, come nearer to solving it than any other method that I have yet found.

During the summer months the beef cattle require practically no attention except salting occasionally. I have gone to the field and found three new calves in a herd of fifteen cows, and had no more care than to take a record as to which cow had the calves.

Our beef cattle usually remain on pasture well into December, on fields which have not been too closely grazed and during the winter months the dry cows need only an open shed and the very cheapest, coarsest feed on the farm. The calf having been weaned in the fall the cow need only maintain her own body during the winter.

Pure Bred Aberdeen Angus heifers taken at Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y. These heifers were yearlings when the picture was taken. Conditions in the East are such that in many cases Beef Cattle help remarkably in solving the labor problem.

We are able to carry ten or twelve head of dry cows on the coarse stems, which our ninety sheep refuse to eat or what is left in their manger. I have often seen the beef cows lying out on straw in the barnyard on a zero night rather than to go into the shed, which was also well bedded with straw. The heavy meaty body of the beef cow is not so sensitive to weather conditions as the thinner body of the dairy cow.

The natural conditions under which beef cattle are grown makes them more resistant to disease than cattle which are closely confined and forced for heavy production of milk.

While the general market price of beef is not altogether satisfactory, due partly to the large amount of inferior beef which can be bought at very low prices, I find that some producers are developing a special high-class trade, where one or two choice steers can be supplied each week, where the producer can assure the market of strictly high-class meat. I believe that some such method of marketing must be worked out in order to get satisfactory prices for our beef, in as much as it is sometimes hard to persuade the local butcher that such beef is worth considérable more than the ordinary, unléss one can supply his market regularly with this high-grade product.

As one can readily see the question as to whether beef cattle can be made profitable depends largely upon the value of pasture and winter feed, varying somewhat with local market conditions, but assuming that the general price will continue as high or higher than it has

(*Continued on page* 18)

Are We Ready for Cooperative Marketing

Success Depends Upon a Large Volume of Business Assured By Active Membership

By F. E. ROBERTSON

Manager, N. Y. State Sheep Growers Cooperative Assn.

TOO many who have been closely associated with our farmers cooperative marketing movement there are times when doubt supercedes assurance that any large majority of farmers really want the thing. For if there be no vital need for the growth of the cooperative idea; if the old way of selling ungraded farm products to local produce buyers is still satisfactory; or again, if our farmers have not yet been sufficiently hurt to the point of being mad enough to fight for a principle they believe to be right, then we must conclude that perhaps the time is not yet right for it.

Joint Effort Necessary

There has been more or less said by perhaps too many farmers, that what we want most is not advice how to produce larger crops but rather ways and means for selling what we do produce to better advantage—better prices. Our Farm Bureaus have been criticised for preaching and demonstrating better crops at lower costs. Some there are who imply that the County Agents should give more attention to improving the marketing end rather than to advocate more economical production. I do not know that this particular class of critics are numerous, in fact they cannot be very plentiful for if they were they would be more in evidence, if they are sincere, as leaders in developing better marketing conditions.

Better markets for farm produce cannot be well brought about except through the joint action of a sufficiently large number of farmers producing a given crop to create volume enough for economical handling. When this volume is large enough and there is reasonable assurance of sincerity and fighting instinct among the farmers who participate, then there should be reasonable certainty that the thing will go.

Every individual farmer who believes that through group association only can he expect to improve his markets, and is sincere in his decision immediately shoulders a burden of responsibility that all who desire to participate must jointly share. This is a responibility of sincerity, loyalty and determination. Not until a greater measure of these principles has been absorbed by the rank and file of our farmers can they hope to build an enduring cooperative marketing organization.

Too many cooperative marketing movements have gone to pieces primarily because those who joined in the enterprise do so for purely selfish reasons. They looked upon the thing simply as one more competing buyer or seller in the community and if it could not almost immediately show higher net prices it had failed, in their narrow judgment. Such men have not the necessary faith in themselves, nor in any organization they may join to insure success. A successful marketing organization cannot long endure with that kind of membership for its foundation.

Let us consider for example any of our existing farmer cooperative organizations. Must we resort to periodical revivals among these members to maintain a constant membership and a stable volume of business, or is the principle so vital to a sufficiently large number of them that they can be relied on to instinctively work together for their common good without constant annual solicitation for memberships and business? In brief, is cooperative marketing among our farmers so vital that it sells itself? The writer is of the opinion that that condition does not yet prevail. Evidence to support this belief is found in the relatively low percentage of farmers who are actively associated with many of our existing organizations. We must almost conclude, though with considerable reluctance, that the great majority of our farmers are either getting along well enough, or at least have not been seriously handicapped, to the extent of creating sufficient righteous indignation which would cause them to want to work together.

One is inclined to ponder a bit about this. How many more years of adversity will be necessary to awaken a determination in our farmers for better methods for selling their produce or purchasing their primary supplies? In the minds of some farmers the time has already arrived for action and they are emphatic and logical in their pleadings to interest their neighbors, but there is still so much apathy or lack of understanding that one may not be far wrong in challenging the truth of the suggestion that our farmers really want to improve their markets.

What Is the Problem?

It cannot be that this great majority of farmers who are passive to the issue are expecting that someone will bring to them a perfect plan, self-operative, like a platter of meat around which they may gather to participate in the possible advantages without risk? One dislikes to admit that such sentiment is dominant among our class. But whatever the position or state of mind of our farmers on this subject it seems that we are bound to conclude that our farmers do not yet want badly enough to cooperate. If that is anywhere near correct, what then is our farmers' chief problem anyhow?

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Thought For the Week

Why tell me that a man is a fine speaker if it is not the truth that he is speaking?—CARLYLE.

* * *

THROUGH a five station hook-up, dairymen all through the East were able to hear by radio the addresses at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, held at Binghamton on June 16th. More than 2,000 dairy farmers attended the meeting from every part of the New York milk shed.

Reports showed that the Association handled during the fiscal year more than 4,450,000,000 pounds of milk, or 2,224,000,000 quarts, which is 64,500,000 pounds more than the total marketed during the previous year. In general, it is recognized by dairymen both in and out of the League that the organization is making real constructive progress.

* * *

A GREAT series of conferences of Grange workers is now in progress in New York State, covering practically all the counties and bringing together hundreds of masters and lecturers to study methods for making the work of the organization in their home communities more effective the coming year. New York is the big Grange state of the Union, with over 900 subordinate units and upwards of 140,000 members.

* * *

THE amount of any product in cold storage is always one indication of the market situation for that product. For instance, the fact that there was on May 1st less than half the average quantity of butter in storage as compared with other years is a very favorable sign for the general prosperity of the dairy industry. On the other hand, stocks of eggs on hand in storage are more than a million cases above the average for May 1st and this is another indication that the poultry business is being overdone.

* * *

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* * *

JUNE weather has been living up to its reputation. Farmers have been able to make final plantings and the crops already in the ground have jumped under the influence of plenty of moisture and a warm sun. Late planted crops are sometimes the best. The fine June days remind us of the poet's words:

"What is so rare as a day in June?"

Bill Nye said, however, that he had seen quite rare days in March—so rare in fact that they were almost raw!

* * *

THE first request Captain Lindbergh made after he had reached the home of Ambassador Herrick in Paris was for a bottle of milk and a bath. What a fine tribute to the dairy cow! How well the great aviator showed his character and his training as a farm boy. Instead of asking for wine, he asked for milk.

* * *

THE early government forecast for winter wheat is 594,000,000 bushels as compared with 627,000,000 bushels harvested last year. This slightly smaller crop in wheat now may be made up between now and harvest time by favorable weather conditions.

Do We Need Tax Collectors?

M. SLADE KENDRICK of Cornell calls attention to a change that should be made in the collection of taxes that we have emphasized before in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Professor Kendrick says:

"Another defect in the administration of general property tax is the method of collection. When taxes are paid within thirty days from date of notice that the collector has received the tax roll, the collector in country districts receives a fee of 1 per cent, unless the aggregate amount is $2,000 or less, in which case his fee is 2 per cent. On taxes collected after thirty days, he gets 5 per cent. *** Why should the collector receive 1 per cent for the taxes he does collect and 2 per cent for the taxes he does not collect? *** In effect the law says, collect and you get 1 per cent; do not collect and you get 2 per cent; collect late and you get 5 per cent.

"In so far as this law is adapted to any civilization, it is adapted to the muddy-road, horse-drawn, money-in-the-mattress civilization of a century ago. In those days the collection of taxes was, and had to be, a personal matter. There was no rural free delivery. There were no telephones. Banks were scarce, hence checking accounts were unusual. *** But today, with automobiles, good roads, and above all rural free deliveries and banks, why keep such an antiquated method? Why not let the county treasurer mail to each taxpayer a postal card stating the amount of his taxes, the time of payment, and the penalty for late payment? Then the taxpayer could forward a check. In this simple, direct way, the whole transaction could be closed and probably at less expense than under the present method."

We might add taxes are collected by mail in the cities and it is the way the Federal and State income taxes are paid. As Professor Kendrick points out it is only the farm people that are still carrying the burden of this old method of tax collection.

Producers Must Sell Apples As Well As Grow Them

IN M. C. Burritt's Western New York Notes in a recent issue, he has something to say about the high quality of New York apples. He says it is high time to stop knocking and to do a little praising. "When I think of this criticism," says Mr. Burritt, "as day after day I put expensive spray on my trees, when I remember the money I have spent and the apples I have discarded and sent to the dry house and cider mill, in an effort to give the consumers a good product, I get pretty hot under the collar."

Mr. Burritt is right in praising the high quality of Eastern apples. There are hundreds of producers who *are* making every effort to grow a high grade apple, but there are hundreds of others who do not pay much attention to spraying and whose apples are put on to the market in competition with those from the good growers. If one has any doubt about these statements, all he needs to do is to walk through the great New York wholesale market at harvest time and see the great amount of poor quality stuff graded badly or not at all, packed in any old way in any kind of a package that will hold them together, and dumped on the market without regard to the demand.

We have always said that we could see no reason for growing two blades of grass where one grew before until the first blade had been sold at a decent living profit. So it is with apples. Many growers, like Mr. Burritt, are putting great emphasis on the production end of the business, but we maintain that comparatively speaking very little is yet being done by apple producers of the East to market properly their product.

Perhaps one way that a good producer could avoid the competition from poor quality apples poorly packed would be to pack his apples under a trade mark brand which in time would come to be known by the dealers and the market and sought for at better than the prevailing prices. Of course, even a better way is for growers to cooperate in an efficient grading, packing and marketing organization which would soon gain a reputation in the market for its brands that would always insure a market at good prices.

While we are on this subject, it is well for all of us interested in the prosperity of Eastern fruit growers to remember that the per capita consumption of apples has been reduced from 149 pounds thirty years ago to 62 pounds in 1925. One reason for this great reduction in the consumption of apples is that the Western citrus growers learned how to organize so that they could grade, pack, advertise and market their brand with the result that thousands of consumers have learned to substitute oranges and grape fruit for apples.

Are Farmers Interested in Marketing?

MANY of the state colleges of agriculture have fine correspondence courses covering the different branches of farming, and the growing desire of farm people for technical education in their business is shown by the great numbers who are taking and completing these mail courses.

At the New York State College of Agriculture, we found the rather interesting fact that there were *fifty* persons taking the general courses in poultry management to *one* person who was taking the marketing courses in poultry. For all of the talk about marketing, it still seems to be true that farmers are much more interested in production problems than they are in the selling end of their business. There cannot be a great deal of change in marketing problems until the farmers themselves take hold of the movement. Colleges of agriculture or farm organizations cannot travel faster along any line of work than their patrons or members are willing to follow.

Eastman's Chestnut

A TEACHER in one of our public schools in the course of a lesson on "Natural History" was explaining to her class of boys the harm that had been done to the trees, etc., in the city by worms, and then went on telling how the English sparrows had been imported to kill the worms, and that the sparrows had increased so in numbers that they had become as bad as the worms.

Noticing the boys were not very attentive, she said to one of them: "Tommy, which do you think are the worst, the worms or the sparrows?"

"I dunno," said Tommy; "I NEVER HAD THE SPARROWS!"

Do Dairymen Want One Organization?

Some Facts We Have Learned About Milk Marketing

By CHARLES A. TAYLOR

A GREAT mass meeting in Watertown a year ago last January sent up a call for one united milk producers organization to handle the milk of the dairymen in the New York Milk Shed. This call was echoed and repeated by similar union mass meetings in a dozen other counties. In February the State Grange held its annual Convocation in Watertown. During the week delegates from the several counties where Union Meetings of dairymen had been held, met and unanimously adopted a bill of fundamental principles which was brought to the Utica delegates meeting on March third. These fundamental principles were as follows:

"We do unanimously agree that the interests of all dairymen can best be conserved through the sales of their product promoted by one United Dairymen's Cooperative Association operating under fundamental principles which we recommend and endorse as follows:—

No. 1—Properly incorporated.

No. 2—With membership available to actual producers operating in the territory commonly known as the New York Milk Shed and this membership to be exercised through a contract.

No. 3—Employing a classified price plan for the sale of milk and its products.

No. 4—Equalized payment plan subject to grade and differentials.

No. 5—Comprehensive financing plan, just and equitable to all members."

This bill of particulars was brought to the Utica delegates meeting of March 3rd. Probably no group could be assembled that would more fairly represent all the producers interests in the territory, and this Utica meeting endorsed the bill of fundamentals substantially as drawn at Watertown. In addition they appointed a committee to work out the particulars and present the dairy industry in this territory with a plan for a union that would eliminate competition between marketing groups. This committee of eleven failed to agree upon such a plan and so reported to another convention of delegates at Utica on October 27th. At this meeting the joint committee representing all groups in the four north counties, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis and Oswego, presented a detailed statement of the particulars to amplify the fundamental principles previously stated. At the same meeting Mr. Morgan Garlock of Utica presented a plan for a "Conference Board" to consist of representatives of producers organizations "and to recommend to the organizations represented, plans for— (a) Obtaining a fair price for milk; (b) Organization of unorganized producers; (c) Equitable distribution of surplus; (d) Promoting friendly cooperation among groups; (e) Elimination of price cutting among groups; (f) Lessening of overhead expenses; (g) Avoiding duplication of dealers' plants; (h) Protection of producers from unjust regulatory requirements (i) Promoting or opposing legislation; (j) General betterment of dairy conditions.

The producers conference Board shall have the power to adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

The expenses of the Producers Conference Board shall be borne by the groups represented and shall be prorated equitably among the groups as the Producers Conference Board may determine.

Any group may withdraw from the Producers Conference Board at any time or may recall its representatives at any time and elect others in their places."

At this meeting the so called Johnson Plan, submitted by the North Counties committee was read paragraph by paragraph and criticism of the plan was solicited. However, very little material

(*Continued on page* 8)

One Organization or a Conference Board?

PROBABLY never before have dairymen been doing more thinking about this job of marketing milk than they have in the past two years. Even in this very busy time, milk meetings held in every county are being attended as never before and the problem given intelligent and careful consideration. We believe that it is our job to get to you every bit of information and all of the facts on every side of this problem and put them in brief articles that can be easily and quickly read. When farmers have the facts they can be depended upon for right decisions.

We are glad therefore to give you at this time just before the big meeting of dairymen from all over this section at Utica a summary in the article on this page by Mr. Taylor of what has been done so far by yourselves and your representatives toward bringing all the dairymen of this milk shed together in some kind of a plan that would bring better prices for milk.

If you care for our personal opinion in the matter, we believe, as stated in this article, that the best results can only be secured through one organization representing all the dairymen. But we also believe that some progress is better than none at all and that if it is not possible at this time to get one organization then a conference board representing all the different organizations is better than nothing at all.—The Editors.

Dairymen's League Has Big Annual Meeting

Hon. Frank O. Lowden Given Enthusiastic Reception at Binghamton

APPROXIMATELY twenty-five hundred dairy farmers and their wives attended the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League on Thursday, June 16, at Binghamton.

The business of the meeting was promptly and efficiently transacted during the forenoon session while the principal features of the afternoon meeting were the address of President Slocum and the Hon. Frank O. Lowden, President of the Holstein-Friesian Association and formerly governor of Illinois.

The first event of the meeting was an evening's entertainment on Wednesday which was arranged especially for the ladies. Miss Vera McCrea, director of the home department of the League welcomed the League members and their guests. Musical numbers, a burlesque of a local Dairymen's League meeting, community singing under the direction of Hal Eppes, talks by J. A. Coulter, Secretary of the League, and W. K. Moffett of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce, and a three act playlet made up the evening's program.

Important Resolutions Passed

The annual meeting was called to order by President Slocum, promptly at ten o'clock, Thursday morning. Hal Eppes led in community singing, after which the directors were introduced and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The resolutions committee reported a number of resolutions all of which received favorable action. One resolution was in effect a vote of confidence in the officers of the association and the manner in which they had transacted the business of the association during the year. Another resolution expressed approval of the salaries of the officers and the members of the executive committee. Perhaps the most important resolution so far as actual effect on the milk business is concerned was the one requesting the Board of Directors to ask the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation to urge that the tariff commission make a speedy report on the application for an increase in the tariff on whole milk and cream that would make them comparable to the tariff on butter.

Resolution Commends Doctor Harris

Still another resolution commended the Board of Directors for their help in averting the danger that the New York Milk Shed would be extended. Following President Slocum's address another resolution was offered and passed commending Health Commissioner Harris for his action in giving the present milk shed an opportunity to supply the needs of New York City.

At about this stage of the meeting "George Duff" was recognized in the audience and President Slocum asked him to stand so that his many friends who read his accounts of happenings along "Thompson Creek" could recognize him. There was an insistent demand that he speak a word to the meeting and Mr. Slocum asked him to come to the platform. He was given an ovation by the meeting and in a few words he told the audience that things were about the same as usual at "Thompson Creek".

"We still have a few non-poolers," he said, "However, one has recently died, two have been converted and we have hopes for the other three."

The election of the following directors for three years was announced. Chester Young, District five; Henry Burden, District eleven; Fred Sexsauer, District twelve; H. J. Kershaw, District thirteen; Henry Strang, District sixteen; H. L. Seeley, District twenty; Paul Smith, District twenty-one and George Slocum, District twenty-four.

In his annual report, following the noon recess, President Slocum spoke of the distribution wastes that result from duplication of plant operations, duplicate hauling, less than carload shipments and extra brokerage. "There are three ways of getting more money for the farmer," said Mr. Slocum. "1. By more efficient production. 2. By more efficient distribution. 3. By a higher price to the consumer. We approach the danger line if we increase prices without regard to competitive costs. The League has many critics who would have us disregard this well known economic principle. If the Eastern Dairyman loses his market to a keener Western Producer it will be because of our wasteful methods and for no other reason."

In commenting on the state of the League, Mr. Slocum mentioned the increase in total sales, the large number of new contracts and the few cancellations during the past year, the prompt way in which the certificates of indebtedness were met and the increase in the pool price over former years.

League Works to Improve Marketing

Among the projects in which the League gave help but which are not directly connected with milk marketing, the following were mentioned by Mr. Slocum:

"The work that we did in the passing of the increased tariff on butter;

"The effort that is being now put behind our demand for an equalization of the tariff rate on cream;

"The assistance of our entire legal force in the Wool Growers suit;

"Our plea last year with the Commissioner of Health against expansion of the territory. Again this year this question is being given our foremost consideration;

"Our effort in the successful passing of the Lenroot Taber Bill;

(*Continued on page* 11)

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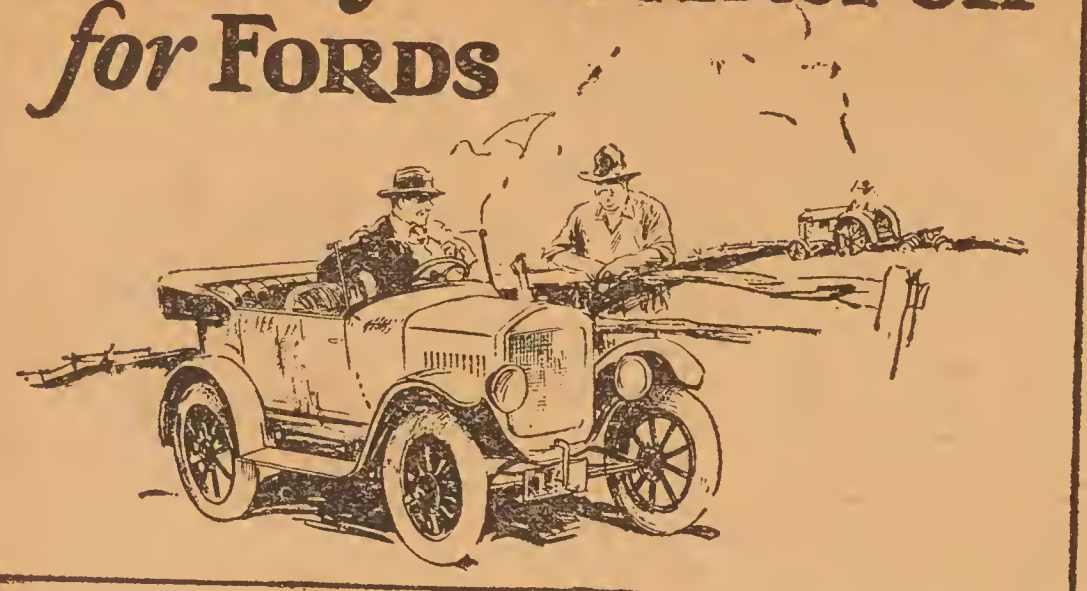

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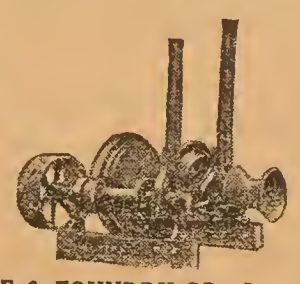

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What Farmers Want to Know

Deformed Apples Caused By Rosy Aphis

What causes apples to be deformed and covered with small depressions? Is this caused by an insect or by a disease and what can be done to control it?—G. R., New York.

THE injury is probably done by the rosy aphis, which appears when the apples are very small. This insect is very small but when present in great numbers are one of the worst apple pests. They have sucking mouthparts which makes it necessary to use a contact spray for them, usually nicotine sulfate, a tobacco product. This is usually applied along with the delayed dormant spray at the rate of one pint to one hundred gallons of dilute lime sulfur. This spray is applied when the leaves of the blossom buds are out ¼ to ½ inch.

If you use an oil spray for the delayed dormant, close watch should be kept for the rosy aphis as the buds break open and if they are present use nicotine sulfate in the pre pink spray.

Another insect that causes depressions in apples are the redbugs, but they appear later in the season, and the same spray is used against them at the time the apples are sprayed for the codling moth.

Beets Not Practical for Silo

Would it be practical to put beets or mangels into a silo along with corn?—W. H. B., New York.

I HAVE never heard of any attempt to put mangels or beets into a silo along with corn. It seems to me that the changes which would favor the silage are exactly the ones which would encourage the decomposition of the beets. Beets can be so well kept in the properly constructed storage that I cannot understand why the silo is suggested. As long as the beet is not injured, it is not difficult to save it. When sliced, even if surrounded by silage I would expect it to spoil.—Prof. H. A. Hopper, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Clarifying Cistern Water

Several years ago you had an item in your paper telling what to put in cisterns to clear the water. We used it that year and it was fine, but have lost the recipe. Could you give it again?—C. L. C.

THE following directions for clarifying dairy cistern water, as given by the Illinois State Water Survey, Urbana, Ill., are the directions referred to:

Dissolve ¾ lb. soda acid carbonate, or ordinary baking soda in 1 gal. water. Use ½ pint for each 30 gallons of water. Dissolve ½ lb. filter alum $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ in ½ gal. water. If ordinary alum $KAl(SO_4)_2$ is used, use 1 lb. Use ¼ pint for each 30 gallons of water.

These solutions added to a colored cistern water will in 24 hours remove the coloring matter. A sediment will form which must be kept from the clear water above.—I. W. D.

Thin Strawberry Plants for the Best Crop

A THICKLY matted row of strawberry plants look fine and thrifty during their first summer, but we have found from experience that we get more and better berries by hoeing out all plants as soon as possible that set closer than six inches to another plant. It is remarkable how many berries will be produced by one plant that has had plenty room to grow.

During the first summer, the plants are manufacturing starch in the leaves and storing it in the root systems. The more they store the greater the crop will be the next summer. Allowing the plants to set too thick does about as much damage as allowing weeds to grow, in fact the surplus plants are weeds and should be treated as weeds.

There is another angle to this. Plants set out from a bed that has been kept thinned out, will prove thrifty. They will grow faster, fewer plants will die and they will produce a better crop than plants taken from a crowded bed.

Danger from Loose Exhaust Pipe in hay field

WHEN using a tractor in the hayfield, be careful that the exhaust pipe does not become disconnected. We know of an instance where this happened when a tractor was drawing a wagon and hayloader. The exhaust set the hay on fire, and it was not noticed until the burning windrow had passed under the wagon, and on to the load. The result was the burning of hay, wagon and hayloader.

Probably this would very seldom occur, but where the exhaust pipe has been removed for repairing, it may work loose again.

Keeping Berries Out of the Mud

IT is not pleasant to gather fruit when it has been beaten down into the mud, and the fruit is not attractive when picked. To prevent this we may select a variety that stands up well, and we may carefully mulch the ground with clean straw, working it well in under the plants. This is best done just after the plants begin growing, or a very light mulch of coarse straw spread before they start will serve a double purpose—it will check their starting some and often save the fruit from late frost, and the plants coming up through the straw have a perfect bed for the fruiting. Dunlap and like varieties bear the fruit on stems that hold it well up, but the Bubach type rests most of its fruit on the mulch or ground.—L. H. C.

County Talks

Orange County Produces Milk, Muck Crops and Fruit

AS the sun breaks over the top of the Schunemunk Mountains in the east, it looks down on the productive hills and valleys of Orange County. This county has been properly called the land of milk and honey. Fluid milk is the greatest agricultural product, followed by onions fruits and poultry.

The dairy business of the county is slowly undergoing a change. The meadows and pastures that were once so productive have gradually dropped in yield till the dairymen have started to rotate their crops, lime and use acide phosphate. There are many meadows that have not been plowed for the past thirty or forty years that are being plowed today and fitted to grow alfalfa the Farm Bureau way.

Orange County has over half the acreage of onions in New York State. The growers have been having an uphill fight in the past few years with diseases, insects and foreign competition. A time is coming when Orange County onions are as well known to the public as Orange County milk.

Larger plantings of tree fruit are being made each year. The fruit grower knows that if he sprays and packs his fruit right, he will always receive a fair price on the New York market. The Farm Bureau Spray Service in the county is helping the men to accomplish this end.

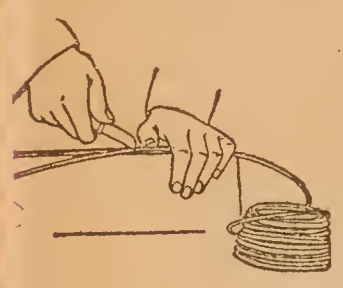
The poultry industry took another advancing step this year when they put on a campaign to clean up white diarrhea in the larger flocks of the county. The time is not far distant when one will be able to buy chicks in Orange County and know that they are clean of this disease that costs the poultrymen so much each year.

C. C. DAVIS,
Orange County Farm Bureau.

How to Blast a Ditch

Follow Directions and Use Caution

THERE are two methods of blasting ditches, the propagation and the electric. In the propagation method, a line of holes is put down and loaded, but only the central one is primed. When this is fired, the shock communicates itself through the soil from charge to charge and fires each successive hole in line. The central cartridge may be fired either by blasting machine or with cap and fuse.

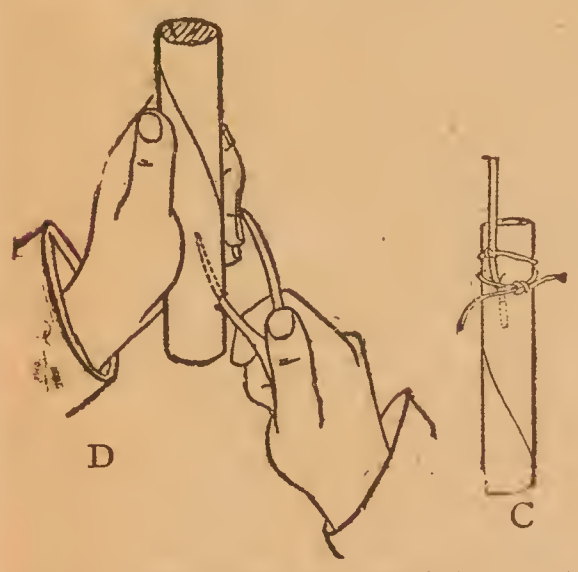


Where a fuse is used it should be cut with a sharp knife. A fuse will burn about 2 feet per minute.

Take one cap from the box. Be sure the fuse is inserted as far as possible—crimp the cap carefully on the fuse.

In the electric method, each hole is primed with an electric blasting cap, the caps are connected in a circuit and fired with an electric blasting machine.

The propagation method can be used only in wet soils, while the electric method can be used in either wet or dry soils. The explosives and blasting supplies needed and the methods of loading vary considerably in the two methods. Straight nitroglycerin dynamite in 50 to 60 per cent strength is the best explosive for ditching by the propagation method. When blasting by the electrical method, a 30 per cent ammonia dynamite may be used for small ditches, but for larger ditches by this method, a 40 per cent low freezing ammonia dynamite or 40 per cent gelatin dynamite should be used.



C.—Cap inserted and fuse tied to cartridge.
D.—Making a hole in the side of the cartridge to receive the cap.

The smallest practicable ditch that can be dug with dynamite is about two feet deep and about four feet wide on top. This size of ditch can be blasted with a single line of holes put down about two feet deep and spaced approximately twenty inches apart, if in muck soil or heavy clay saturated with water. Dry soils would require a little different spacing, the holes being a little deeper and a few inches farther apart.

If a larger ditch is desired, holes four feet deep and eighteen to twenty-four inches apart will result in a depth of about three and one-half to four feet and a top width of eight to ten feet.—A. E. Riley.

Questions and Answers About Radio

Could you advise what particular form of loop aerial is the best? I see many types on sale—square, diamond-shaped, round, basket-type, etc.

There is little to pick so far as results are concerned in the actual shape. However, the best results are obtained with a loop of fairly large area and using fairly heavy wire, preferably stranded.

I attempted to find the voltage at which I was lighting my tubes by using a voltmeter. Every time I touched the wires of the meter to the socket terminals the tube would almost go out. The voltage read only about 3 volts and I know this can't be right.

Yes, it was probably right, just the same. The trouble is in the type of voltmeter used. Only a high resistance voltmeter is suitable for measuring tube voltages, because the ordinary "watch-case" type of meter requires a good deal of current for its own operation. This extra current caused a bigger voltage "drop" in the rheostat, with the result you describe. Only when the current consumed by the meter is negligible can you tell accurately the voltage at which the tubes are lighted.

What is the best way to have radio tubes tested by a dealer? I want to be sure of getting good tubes because I have been "stung" a few times.

One way is to buy only well known makes in sealed cartons. Before you take them, have each tube tested for normal plate current, making sure the test is done with the normal filament voltage, as the case may be, and normal "B" battery. Then have the tube tried as detector and radio frequency amplifier, preferably on a weak station, for the test of sensitivity.

Could a "B" battery be properly guaranteed to give 8 months' service. One make is advertised in this way.

Certainly not, unless it was stated also that the battery was to be used on a set with so many tubes with current drawn at such a rate, etc. The battery could be used up in one month on a set drawing heavy enough plate current. Such a guarantee is worthless unless all these factors are considered—and the number of hours per day the set were used would have to be taken into account.

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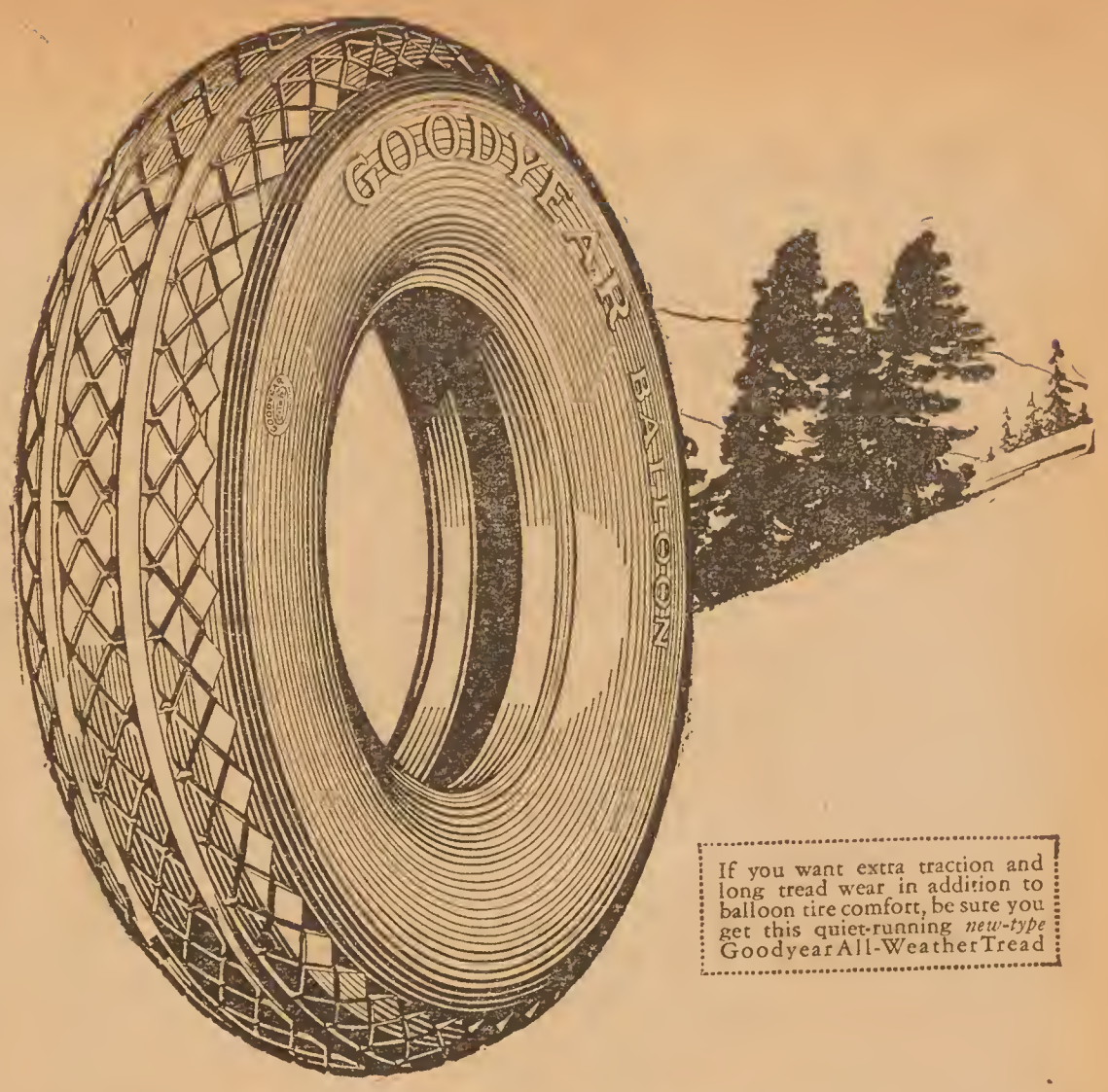

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Do Dairymen Want One Organization?

(*Continued from page 5*)

objection to the plan was voiced by delegates. At the close of the meeting a new committee was appointed to study the plans presented.

During the past eight months this committee has given intensive study to the problems of dairymen and at hearings held at the Department of Agriculture and Markets in Albany. They have accumulated probably the most valuable body of testimony ever gathered on milk marketing in this territory.

Let us see if the testimony gathered supports the fundamental principles for a United Dairymen's Association as passed by the Utica Convention.

Fundamental No. 1 "Properly Organized."

During the past year and a half dairymen's meetings all over the New York Milk Shed have reiterated their desire for one United Dairymen's Association. A referendum to the dairymen in forty counties was returned by over 4,100 dairymen of all marketing groups and 91% of these favored one organization in preference to the present arrangement.

Men Who Favor One Organization

In the minutes of the committee we find the testimony of the following experienced men in favor of one organization:—

Henry Burden, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the State Bankers Organization said, "I think that one central organization would be a good thing."

Geo. F. Slocum, president of the Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. said, "The farmers marketing problem can only be solved with one central organization. I think anything less than that a compromise which just complicates the matter and makes it more difficult."

W. S. Rhodes, president Non-Pooling Dairymen's Assn.: "Yes, one organization would be better than the present arrangement. I would want ninety per cent, I would rather have all in it."

C. E. Hough, Gen. Mgr. Conn. Milk Producers' Assn.:—"I don't believe the milk in this metropolitan district can be handled in a profitable manner without a majority of the producers in the territory in one organization."

R. E. VanCise, Production Mgr. Dairymen's League:—"There is not a question but that one organization would be preferable to the present arrangement."

P. S. Fox, President Borden's Farm Products Co.:—"If you are going to have an organization at all, it should be one organization."

C. W. Halliday, Secretary Sheffield Producers Assn.:—"One organization properly organized, is the ideal situation."

R. D. Cooper, formerly president Dairymen's League, recently presented a plan for one united dairymen's organization for the New York Milk Shed.

Professor H. A. Ross of Cornell University:—"The problem of plant duplication and uneconomic hauling would be solved, in part, by a unified organization."

Centralized Type Gets Approval

Professor W. I. Myers, of Cornell University, says: "That the centralized type of cooperative is best for the cooperative sale of milk in the New York Milk Shed, is indicated both by the experience of other fluid milk marketing cooperatives and by an analysis of the market situations in this area. A very large proportion of the successful milk-marketing cooperatives of the United States are of this type. The most important exception to this statement, the N.E.M.P.A. has desired to change to the centralized type of organization. The marketing of milk in the New York Milk Shed involves the handling of some surplus milk all of the year and a substantial surplus during a part of the year. This surplus should be converted into those manufactured products that will bring the highest net return. The best interests of all producers are served by having the surplus milk manufactured in the plants which have the highest cost of transportation to the fluid market. It is unfair to ask local producers to finance and operate an expensive manufacturing plant for the benefit of all producers in the New York Milk Shed. With a federation of locally owned milk plants this would be necessary. With such a federation each local would wish to sell all of its milk as fluid milk all of the time. Under such conditions friction between locals could scarcely be avoided."

One Man—One Vote

Incorporation—If certain stipulations are observed, it is easier to make sure that a cooperative will run for the benefit of its users. It should be controlled by its users (one man one vote). Dividend returns on capital should be limited; when the capital consists of money borrowed from patrons at a fixed rate of interest, this stipulation is met. Provision should be made to insure that surplus earnings above necessary reserves, will be paid back to patrons. The cooperative marketing laws of this state safeguard the future.

In 1912, the Capital Stock Cooperative Law was passed by the New York legislature. This was followed a few years later by a law providing for the formation of "non-stock cooperative associations", commonly known as Article 13A of the Membership Corporations Law.

In 1924, the so-called Standard Cooperative Marketing Act was passed. In 1926, these various laws were revised and amended and brought together into the Cooperative Corporations Law of New York State. There are three articles of this law which are important to farmers.

Article 4, *Non-stock cooperatives,* (formerly Article 13A). The Onondaga Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, the Dairymen's League Coop. Association and the Non-Pooling Dairymens Cooperative Association are incorporated under this law.

Article 7, *Capital stock cooperatives* (formerly Article 12 of the Stock Corporations law). The G. L. F. Exchange is incorporated under this article.

Article 8, *The Cooperative Marketing Act* The Sheffield Producers Coop. Assn., recently incorporated under this act.

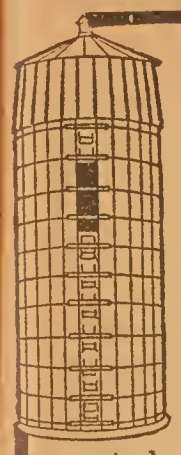
Actual Producers as Members

Fundamental No. 2 "With Membership Available to actual producers organizations operating in the territory commonly known as the New York Milk Shed."

It should be noted that the idea of a representative government for the large cooperative is being used by the Sheffield Farms Producers Association and the Dairymen's League and has been adopted by the Unity Association, in the organization which they are forming. While there are differences in the details of district arrangement in these organizations, the underlying principles involved are approved by all. Any large organization must have representative government.

The question of a contract between the member and his organization has been widely discussed. Most of the criticisms of such a contract has *not* come from farmers. A workable and enforceable contract is generally recognized as essential in a large organization which extends over a wide territory. In the referendum above mentioned nine farmers favored a contract to every one who was against it.

There seems to be no administrative nor legal reason why local cooperative associations may not join a centralized association the same as individuals would join.



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Fundamental No. 3 "Employing a classified price plan for the sale of milk and its products."

The chief difference between the classified price plan and the so called "flat price" is that in selling by the classified price plan as usually considered, the price is made by figuring up the amount of the milk that has been used in each class, while by the "flat price" method of selling, the dealer makes the estimate in advance, of the amount to go in each class and it is reasonable to suppose that he will take care of his own profits when making the estimate.

So it has become recognized by everybody who is informed about it, that the classified price plan is workable, that it is practical, that the producer must take care of the surplus.

If there were no surplus milk produced in this territory, there would be no reason for a classified price plan. As long as there is surplus milk produced in any considerable quantity, even in the flush season, there will be a classified price plan used to determine what price shall be paid to farmers for the milk they deliver.

Nearly all cooperative milk marketing associations in the country sell by the classified price plan.

Fundamental No. 4 "Equalized payment plan subject to grades and differentials."

There is no way of avoiding such an equalization of payments when milk is sold in different classes, as our conditions require, and when milk is sold by the organization to more than one buyer.

How Financed?

Fundamental No. 5 "Comprehensive financing plan, just and equitable to all members."

Any organization for selling milk must be financed. There is no objection anywhere to paying necessary current costs by deductions prorated from the members milk check. There is so little difference between the least amount that any organization can deduct for any business of consequence, to the largest amount that any milk marketing cooperative ever deducts for strictly current running expenses, that the difference is not really a basis for serious differences in opinion between groups.

Real estate and equipment, if owned by the association, involves *long-term* or *permanent* investment. The findings of Producers Program Committee show that the money for permanent or long-term investment in plants and equipment should be secured by borrowing from members or by selling stocks, mortgages or bonds.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association borrows funds for five years from its members. These loans are made in direct proportion to the amount of milk handled for each member. If such advances by members to their association become too burdensome the association may borrow on mortgages on the property it owns or may create a subsidiary corporation to own the real estate.

W. I. Myers, professor of Finance of the New York College of Agriculture says that reasonable stability requires that somewhat more than half of the permanent capital investment of a cooperative be contributed by members, each in proportion to the use he makes of the organization.

With such a subsidiary company, the common stock should be owned by the association and the balance of the money raised by selling non-voting preferred stocks or bonds to *investors who may or may not be members* of the association.

While the Milk Producers Program Committee on Unified Organization may not feel that the time is ripe to recommend to the Utica meeting on June 27 a plan for one Unified Organization to market milk, it is clear that the testimony which they have gathered at their hearings, substantiate the five fundamental principles laid down by the North Counties Committees and ratified by the previous mass meetings at Utica.

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*Sired by FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DEKOL

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the June prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80
2	Fluid Cream		2.05
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21	
2 B	Cond. milk Soft Cheese	2.46	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder. Hard Cheese	2.15	2.00
4	Butter and American chees	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The June League price for Class 1 remains unchanged. Class 2 was reduced 10 cents; class 3, 15 cents.

The Class I League price for June, 1926, was $2.75 for 3% milk, and Sheffield's $2.80.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. A year ago the price in this zone was $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The April surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $2.03 per cwt. for Class 1 and $1.62 for Class 2.

May Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announce the following May prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.28
Expenses	.06
Net Pool Price	2.22
Certificate of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash Price to Farmers	$2.07

This is the highest net price since organization of the pool.

The net cash price to farmers in May, 1926 was for 3% $1.78½ ($1.98½ for 3.5%). The May 1925 net cash price to farmers was $1.79 (3%).

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for May 1927 is $2.30 per hundred. This is equivalent to $2.50 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price for May a year ago was $2.20 for 3% milk. The May 1925 Sheffield price was $2.16½.

BUTTER OFF COLOR

CREAMERY SALTED	June 14	June 7	June 15, 1926
Higher than extra	.42¾-43¼	43½-44	41¾-42¼
Extra (92 sc)	-42¼	43 -	41 -41¼
84-91 score	..35½-41	37 -42½	36½-40¾
Lower G'ds	34 -35	35½-36½	35 -36

The butter market has not been particularly brisk of late. In fact on Tuesday, June 14th trade was quite sluggish. The bears are beginning to prevail a little bit and sentiment is growing that values are still a little too high thereby curtailing free trading that is so common at this time of the year.

There is some buying for storage but it is extremely limited and doesn't figure as a real factor. The storage deal in mid-June is nothing what was anticipated. Butter which is going into the freezers is on the receivers' accounts. The way the market is working bears out what we heard several weeks ago that the butter deal was going to be something of a risk for the speculators. Just how men on the street figure this, we do not know for the outlook certainly is most encouraging. However, the speculating proposition is a funny one.

Is was thought that on Tuesday there would be a lot of business because nothing was done on Monday, the 13th, which was Lindbergh Day in New York City and business was practically at a standstill. It was impossible to make deliveries from the west to the east side and Brooklyn which gave rise to the thought that we would see the market come back on the 14th. However, in spite of that because of the slow trading values slumped a fraction of a cent.

According to the June 1 report of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the cold storage holdings of creamery butter in the licensed cold storage warehouses of greater New York totalled approximately 1,400,000 pounds, which is about a third of what it was a year ago. Figures for all of New York State show that cold storage holdings are about half what they were last year on June 1. In spite of the optimistic attitude on the street, we still believe that taking all factors into consideration the outlook is good for the dairyman.

CHEESE COST HIGHER

STATE FLATS	June 14	June 7	June 15, 1926
Fresh Fancy	24-25	23-23½	21½-22½
Fresh Av'ge	....——	——	——
Held Fancy	27-28	27-28	27 -28
Held Av'ge	.....25-26½	25-26½	26 -26½

The cheese market has been characterized by a brisk improvement in values since our last report. There is some speculative interest in fresh cheese both from New York State and Wisconsin. This in the face of rather moderate receipts has been responsible for the sharp upward turn. Outside buyers have contributed to the strength of the market. Prices in the country and at primary points are still higher than New York City so that indications are the market will hold its own. In fact, there is some reason to believe that we may see a further advance for it is reported that some small lots have been purchased above the present level.

The prices quoted above on fresh cheese are for fanciest and specials. The regular fanciest are selling from 24 to 24½c but pet marks easily bring 24½ to 25c for practically no average run fresh cheese on the market, most of the available stock being fancy or special color. In fact it was the high country costs added to the limited supply that was responsible for the quick upturn when buyers began to show real action.

BETTER TONE IN EGG MARKET

NEARBY WHITE	June 14	June 7	June 15, 1926
Selected Extras	29-31	29-31	38 -39
Extra Firsts	...28-	28-	36 -37
Av'ge Extras	...26-27	26-27	34 -35
Firsts	.....25-25½	25-25½	32½-33½
Gathered	23-27	23-27	31 -35
Pullets	22-23	22-23	32 -
BROWNS Fancy	27-31	27-30	34 -38

If the present situation in the market can be used as an indication of what is coming in the next week, we are inclined to believe that we will see an upward revision of egg prices before our next report. Quite a number of receivers of nearby eggs state that receipts of nearbys of fancy qualities are beginning to decrease. Already there is a disposition on the part of some receivers to ask higher prices for the better grades. On the other hand there are some stories that have plenty of goods and in view of the rather quiet trade, it has been thought best to leave prices alone.

The egg market is a headache to some. Cold storage stocks in the United States show that there are over 1,800,000 cases of eggs in storage in excess of the holdings at the same time last year. In addition to that the tonage of frozen eggs on June 1 in the storage houses is over twice what it was at the same time last year. On top of these heavy storage holdings we have a poor consumer market. The movement into the distributing channels is slow and it looks as though the per capita consumption is decreasing. In spite of the low wholesale rates prevailing, many of the retail stores are still charging exorbitant prices to the housewife.

With the advent of warmer weather poultrymen are urged to use extreme care in the method of handling eggs. Collections should be frequent during the day and the eggs should be held in a cool, well ventilated place.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	June 14	June 7	June 15, 1926
Wheat (July)	.....1.44⅜	1.44½	1.40⅛
Corn	..... .97¼	1.00⅞	.71⅞
Oats	..... .47¾	.49¼	.42

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	June 14	June 7	June 15, 1926
Wheat, No. 2 Red	..1.58⅞	1.60½	1.73⅛
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	....1.11⅞	1.16⅛	.85⅛
Oats, No. 2	..... .60	.61	.52

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	June 11	June 4	June 12, 1926
Gr'd Oats	.....35.50	37.50	26.00
Sp'g Bran	.....32.50	32.50	31.00
H'd Bran	.....33.50	34.00	28.00
Stand'd Mids	.....33.50	34.00	26.00
Soft W. Mids	.....37.50	38.00	32.00
Flour Mids	.....36.00	38.00	29.00
Red Dog	.....41.50	42.00	33.50
Wh. Hominy	.....38.25	40.00	29.00
Yel. Hominy	.....38.25	——	33.50
Corn Meal	.....40.00	41.00	37.25
Gluten Feed	.....40.00	41.50	47.25
Gluten Meal	.....50.00	51.50	35.00
36% C. S. Meal	....39.00	38.00	38.00
41% C. S. Meal	....42.50	41.00	39.50
43% C. S. Meal	....44.50	42.50	46.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	.....47.00	48.50	——

The above quotations are those of the local Buffalo market and are F. O. B. Buffalo. They are reported in the weekly letter of the N. Y.

BETTER FEELING IN BROILERS

FOWLS	June 14	June 7	June 15, 1926
Colored	24-25	25-26	30-32
Leghorn	..... -20	20-22	30-32
BROILERS Colored	35-42	24-40	35-40
Leghorn	20-28	18-25	28-35
DUCKS, Nearby	23-25	23-25	-25

There seems to be a little better feeling in the live broiler market compared to what it was last week. On the other hand the live fowl market is a buyer's market and values are hard to define. It is said that it is impossible to sell some of the poor grades of Leghorn fowls.

New York has been too freely supplied with poultry during the past few weeks and as a consequence prices have gone all to pieces. It is thought the season has had something to do with it for the resorts have not yet opened up to any extent. Undoubtedly during the next few weeks we will see some change. That which has gone forth during the past few weeks has been the cause of considerable grief to a great many. On some days real fancy milk fed Leghorn broilers sold as low as 25c, a figure at which there is absolutely no opportunity for profit.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There is practically no change in the live stock market since last week, as far as prices are concerned, although there has been some downward revision in the sentiment.

Live calves are showing a weaker effect. The market has been dull and the bulk of the sales are materially lower although the choicest are quoted at $16 with a few sales at that figure. Most of the nicest marks have been selling from $13.50 to $13.75.

The market is also weaker on spring lambs, primes of which are selling as high as $17.38, although comparatively few are bringing that figure. Most of the pet marks are selling from $16.75 to $17 with the average receipts selling anywhere from $16 to $16.50.

The steer market is irregular, choice to prime stock selling anywhere from $11.50 to $12.25. Anything that has been good selling from $10.90 up to $11.45, other marks selling down as low as $8 for common stuff.

Bulls are meeting a slow demand. Heavy fat State Bolongas bringing $7.50 to $7.75 with medium weights at $6.75 to $7.15 and light weights in good flesh at $5.50 to $6, light and common stocks down to $4. Cows are meeting a moderate demand, heavy fat States bringing anywhere from $6 to $6.50, once in a while a choice mark bringing as high as $7. Others are selling anywhere from $4 to $5.25 depending on condition. Canners selling anywhere from $2.50 to $3.75, reactors $3.50 to $6 depending on age and condition.

The hog market has been irregular. Yorkers weighing up to 150 pounds selling at $10.25 to $10.75. Heavier weights sharply lower.

POTATO MARKET BREAKS

The boom in the potato market which we reported last week, was short lived. All we need is a sharp upturn in prices and it is surprising how potatoes grow over night. On the 14th the best North Carolina stock was bringing $5.50 to $6 and the best from Norfolk sections of Virginia from $4.75 to $5.75. Eastern shore Virginia was able to get from $5 to $6 for their No. 1 stock. The potato market was a real brisk affair up to Saturday, the 11th, when extremely heavy receipts broke the market and then the decline was sharp.

Old potatoes have not suffered near as much as new potatoes. Maines are still bringing $4.75 to $5.25 in 150 pound sacks, while bulk goods are bringing from $5.75 to $6.50 per 180 pounds. These prices obviously are lower than the bulge prices but the decline has not been as sharp as in the new goods.

RYE STRAW MORE VALUABLE THAN HAY

A most unusual condition exists in the New York hay market at the present time. Rye straw on the 14th was selling for $28 a ton and the very top price for the best grade of timothy hay was $26. It is said that that price was not common enough to use as a quotation as most of the No. 1 was selling for $25, especially stock in small bales.

NO CHANGE IN BEANS

There has been practically no change in the bean market since our last report. Trade has been very dull, marrows selling from $6.25 to $7, peas, $6 to $6.50, red kidneys $6.75 to $7.50. Not enough business has been done in white kidneys to warrant quotations. The last quotations available were those of June 11th when white kidneys were selling from $8 to $8.75.

New! A JUNIOR Pasteurizer and Cooling Unit

An ideal outfit for the dairyman--a complete unit for pasteurizing and cooling that is just as efficient as larger and more expensive units. Keeps bacteria down and milk sweet for a longer period of time. Designed for the dairyman--and priced for the dairyman. Write for information.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pennsylvania
Dept. L.

Sharples

Peach—CARRIERS—Tomato

Once used—complete with 6 4-qt. tills and divider. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. Egg Cases—30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. New and Second- hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
Dept. A. 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

EGGS WANTED
Well-packed, evenly graded. Whites and Browns bring highest prices
LEWIS & SANDBANK
Licensed and Bonded
152 Reade St., New York
REFS. GREENWICH BANK COM. AGENCIES

Live Broilers and Poultry Wanted
HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K 27.
Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y City

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $5 each, 8 to 10 weeks old, $5.50 each, pure bred Chesters $7.00. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 WASHINGTON ST., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will make large hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross. 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval and you can keep them a week or 10 days. If you are not satisfied, you can return the pigs and your money will be returned.
No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS.
Telephone 0086.

The Farm News

Notes From the North Country---Dr. Thatcher to Leave Geneva

IT scarcely feels much like picnic weather today as far as the temperature is concerned, but by the last of June it will be warm enough for everyone to attend and enjoy the Grange-Farm and Home Bureau picnic in Jefferson county at Jefferson Park. These annual picnics are one of the best types of gatherings that we have, as friends from all parts of this county and surrounding territory meet perhaps for the only time in a year or longer.

Farm Bureau Has Horseshoeing Demonstrations

While speaking of the Farm Bureau, we just received a list of dates from our county agent—Oscar Agne—of a series of horse shoeing demonstrations to be held in various parts of Jefferson county during the next two weeks. With the advent of the automobile, and the large decrease in the number of horses, business became very slack in the country blacksmith shop where so many of us boys used to gather in the old days, and dream of the time when we would be large and strong enough to nail on a shoe.

So poor became the income that most of the blacksmiths have had to turn to automobile repairing as means of livlihood, and in many communities there are no longer any places where one can take his horses, have their feet cared for and shoes adjusted. Last year the Farm Bureaus in this and St. Lawrence counties held some of these meetings with Prof. Henry Asmus to talk and explain how the job can be done by the farmers themselves. He is coming again this year, to the delight of those who know him.

Cheese Will Be Sold at Auction

At Gouverneur, last Saturday, the members of the Dairy Board voted to sell their cheese by callboard or a sort of auction in the future instead of by the old price fixing committee as in the past. It is hoped that this will result in a somewhat better price. They have also decided to hold their meetings in the evening instead of around four or five o'clock. This will permit the farmers to attend some of the meetings, a privilege that has been denied because of the conflict between milking time and the meeting.

Everything is pointing toward a higher price for cheese, and everyone is hoping that it will materialize. Much more rigid inspection requirements by the New York City Board of Health is causing considerable comment and some loss in part of the fluid milk sections of the North Country.—W. I. Roe.

Dr. Thatcher to Leave Geneva

DR. ROSCOE W. THATCHER, director of N. Y. Agricultural Experimental Stations with headquarters at Geneva, N. Y., has resigned to become President of Massachusetts Agricultural College. In 1921 Dr. Thatcher came to New York State from the University of Minnesota where he had been dean of the Department of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station.

In 1924 he served on President Coolidge's Agricultural Commission whose duty it was to make definite recommendations as to how the nation's greatest agricultural problems should be met.

It is not anticipated that the change will be immediate but will take effect later in the summer.

New York State Sends Junior Project Youngsters to Washington

FOUR Junior Project Workers from New York State have been selected to represent New York at the First Annual National Club Camp to be held in Washington, June 16-23. Each county of the state have the privilege of naming one boy and one girl as candidates for this honor. Candidates chosen are Mary Robinson of Richfield Springs, Otsego County; Eleanor Cleveland of Naples, Ontario County; Franklin Reddout of Baldwinsville, Onondaga County; and Charles Goodwin of Guilford, Chenango County.

Club members from 44 of the 48 states in the Union are to be the guests of the United States Department of Agriculture during the week at camp. The camp will be located on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture near the Washington Monument.

Prospects for Light Apple Crop

R. L. GILLETT, Statistician of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that according to the present indications this year's New York State fruit crop will be 71.7% of the average crop as compared with 80.5% of last year. Weather has been unfavorable for pollination. At the same time Western New York growers are reported to have sprayed less than usual due to the bad weather and also lower returns for the past several years. A lighter grape crop is also expected than was harvested last year.

Apparently a large per cent of the peach buds were injured last December and on June 1 the per cent of bloom was reported to have been only 42.6% as compared with 81% last year. The condition of the present crop is reported as 53% of normal. Indications are also for a slightly smaller crop of sweet cherries, sour cherries, and pears.

Dairymen Will Have State-Wide Meeting

A MEETING of especial interest to dairymen will be held in Utica on June 27. This meeting will consider the recent report of the committee which has been working for some time in an effort to bring about some plan for closer cooperation between the various milk marketing groups.

This meeting was called by Peter Ten Eyck, chairman of the committee on Unified Organization of Milk Producers. Delegates to this meeting have been selected in county wide meetings and it is planned that each delegate will represent about five hundred milk producers. It is reported that Northern New York farmers at a recent meeting, expressed themselves as opposed to the plan of the committee which calls for a conference board and that they are very insistent that some means be worked out for one marketing association in the New York Milk Shed.

Embargo Continued on Montreal Milk

THE typhoid fever epidemic which, although now abating, is still of dangerous proportions in Montreal, is a "milk epidemic," according to Health Commissioner Harris, who returned yesterday from a health survey of the affected area.

On the strength of his conclusions, Dr. Harris announced in an interview by telephone, the embargo on shipments of milk and cream from that area, put into effect some time ago, would be continued until all danger had passed.

"Heavy pressure has been brought to bear on me by commercial interests," Dr. Harris said, "to admit products from Quebec. I intend to play safe, however, and continue the embargo. If I err, I would rather it be on the side of caution."

St. Lawrence County Cow Leads in Butter Fat for April

I. G. SMITH of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, New York, is the owner of a grade Holstein Cow which led in the New York State Cow Testing Association for butter fat for April. This cow produced one hundred pounds of butter fat during the month. Second place in butter fat production goes to a Holstein cow from the Pleasant Valley Stock Farm of Onondaga County for production of 99.7 pounds. Third place goes to George True of Monroe County with production of 94.7 pounds. Mr. True's cow also ranked first in the milk production of the north with 2436 pounds of milk. Second and third place are held by a Holstein owned by C. R. Langworthy of Jefferson County and a Holstein owned by Harold Hughes of Madison County. The three high herds for average butter fat production for the month were owned respectively by George L. True with an average of 62.8 and C. E. Carney of Schuyler County with an average of 53 and C. S. Church and Sons of Onondaga County with an average of 50.3.

Misunderstanding Over Milk from TB Cattle Cleared

WIDESPREAD misunderstanding among New York State dairy farmers regarding the new Sanitary Code established by the Public Health Council of the state, which becomes effective July 1, 1928, was cleared today by Dr. J. J. Regan Chief Veterinarian of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., who asserted that the code does not require all milk to come from tuberculin tested cows.

In some sections the belief prevails that the state will prohibit the market of fluid milk which is not produced by tuberculin tested cows after July 1, 1928. This is an erroneous impression, says Dr. Regan. Milk that is to be marketed as "Pasteurized Grade A" or "Pasteurized Grade B" milk does not have to be produced from tuberculin tested cows.

Milk that is to be marketed as "Certified" milk must, as it always has, come from herds that are tuberculin tested. "Unpasteurized Tuberculin Tested" milk must, as its name implies, come from tuberculin tested cows. "Unpasteurized Not Tuberculin Tested" milk will be that produced from herds where the farmer has made formal application to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets for tuberculin tests of his cattle and has met other conditions specified in the code.

Dairymen's League Has Big Annual Meeting

(*Continued from page 5*)

"The compiling of production figures never before available, by a complete tabulation of all plants, dairy farms, and dairy cattle, with the production for June and December tabulated in very accurate form;

Statistical Bureau Formed

"The granting of our request by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the establishment of a statistical bureau for the recording of all milk receipts in the Metropolitan area. This recommendation we have continuously requested for the last four years, and we believe it will enable us to more intelligently balance production with demand.

"And the effective work that was carried on by our representatives in the New England freight rate case."

In commenting on the size of the business conducted by the League President Slocum said:

"While we have all thought that the League movement played a very important part in the dairy industry of the east few of us realized its overshadowing importance, because in the territory in which we operate the cash returns to our members represent about 25% of the returns to all farmers from all agricultural production.

The ovation received by former Governor Lowden of Illinois was only exceeded by the deafening applause that followed his address. As he came down the aisle one of the delegates remarked "There comes the old farmer. He looks just as natural as his picture." This remark characterized the receptiveness of the audience who seemed to feel that although Mr. Lowden is a western farmer, yet he is one man who knows the farmers problems and who has the ability and the standing which enables him to gain an attentive audience.

Mr. Lowden discussed the unsatisfactory economics conditions affecting agriculture, particularly the situation whereby a favorable season results in a surplus which drives the price to a point where the total value of the large crop is below the value of a short crop.

Violent Price Changes Bad

In commenting on the violent price fluctuations of farm products he said:

"The price of hogs fluctuates as much as 100% due, it is said, to the heaven sent law of supply and demand, yet pork products as sold to the consumer fluctuated only one-third as much. The American farmer gets roughly from 35 to 40 cents of the dollar paid by the consumer yet the Danish farmer gets 80 cents of the dollar paid by the consumer of his pork products.

"Organization of the farmers for the purpose of marketing their crops collectively is progressing: I believe that some day it will cover the entire field. Denmark has shown how, under the most adverse circumstances, it can transform the agriculture of a people. Wherever cooperative marketing is farthest advanced, either in the United States or abroad, there you find agriculture in its best estate.

"It is doubtful, however, if the mere selling cooperatives are ever sufficiently organized to take care of this ever-present problem of surplus unless some way be found by which the cost of handling the surplus is borne equally by all producers of the particular commodity.

"Is there anyway," said Mr. Lowden, "by which we can make this minority, who do not join the Cooperative, bear their just share of the cost of taking care of this surplus? New Zealand has worked out such a scheme and recently Ireland is working toward the same end."

"We have suggested a Federal Farm Board that would inquire into the facts as to temporary surplus of any farm product, would then give the Cooperative selling it the right to handle this surplus in a way that would not depress the price and would enter into the situation in no other way except to compel those not in the Cooperative to pay their share of the costs."

In closing Mr. Lowden said: "I was told that this Dairymen's League meeting is one of the big farmers meetings of the East. After attending it I am willing to say that in my opinion it is one of the greatest farmers meetings in the United States."

Officers Elected

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on Friday morning the following officers were re-elected:

President—G. W. Slocum.

First Vice President—J. D. Miller.

Second Vice President—J. D. Beardsley.

Secretary—J. A. Coulter.

Treasurer—Chester Young.

The members of the Executive committee: G. W. Slocum, Chester Young, J. A. Coulter, Paul Smith, Fred Sexsauer.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY BABY CHICKS Five extra chicks given free of charge with every box of one hundred ordered.
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black ....$10 per 100, ...$90 per 1000
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas .....14 per 100
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandotts .....16 per 100
Broiler chicks, odds and ends, left overs .... 8 per 100
Lower prices on larger quantities. Our chicks are hatched from healthy, free range breeders that live, grow and lay. Incubators hatching daily all year around with thousands on hand for immediate delivery. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send for folder or call at our hatchery and make your own selection from the thousands in our brooders. Inspection invited.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
325 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.
SEND NO MONEY. Just mail your order. Pay after you get chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed all varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

Catalog giving full particulars free on request.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 114, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS hatched by the best system of incubation from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $9.50 per 100; Barred, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, $11.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $12.50 per 100; Heavy Broilers, $9.00 per 100; Light Broilers, $7.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots; on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, Desk H. NUNDA, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	10.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	7.00
S. C. W. L. Direct Wyckoff Strain	15.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
100% *Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed*
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM
Richfield, Pa. - - - Box No. 161

SEND NO MONEY. SHIP CHICKS C.O.D.
Hollywood, Tancred White Leghorns, Chicks 100 $11.00, 300 $32.00, 500 $51.00 and 1,000 $100.00 Postage extra. 4,000 April hatched pullets 10 weeks $1.10 each while they last.
Keiser's White Acres Box 314, Grampian, Pa.

Cut Prices on Baby Chicks Now
Leghorns-Anconas 10c
Rocks-Reds 12c
Other Breeds in proportion. Order from this advertisement. PULLETS all ages PRICED RIGHT.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box C, LINESVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Reds & Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Special Prices on Larger Lots. Free Range
100% *Delivery. Circular.*
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12, - - - Millerstown, Pa.

Chicks! Reduced Prices! 7c. Up!
From Michigan Accredited Class A flocks. Special Eng. White, S. C. Eng. White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds and Assorted chicks, also low-priced pullets. No money down. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalogue free.
THE BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich. R.2-A

June and July Prices	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$70.00
Shelleys Br. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70.00
Basoms Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90.00
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	90.00
Black Minoreas	6.00	11.00	100.00
Odds & Ends	4.00	7.00	60.00

Special Handling & Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

Reduction on large amount. 100% live delivery. Order from advertisement or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY
R. F. D. No. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks

Mixed Chicks	7c
S. C. W. Leghorns	7c
Barred Rocks	9c
R. I. Reds	10c

Special Price on 500 lots and up. Safe delivery guaranteed. You can order direct from this advertisement, or ask for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, R. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH

S. C. White Leghorns ....$7.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds ..... 9.00 per 100
S. C. Barred P. Rocks .... 9.00 per 100
Heavy Mxd, $8.00; Lt. Mxd 6.00 per 100
Postpaid live arrival & Sat. Guar.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA., R. 3

DAY-OLD BLACK MINORCA CHICKS of standard weight stock. Eggs. Pullets.
MINORCA FARM, - PORT TREVORTON, PA.

Overfeeding Fatal to Young Turkeys

Too Much Food the Cause of Many Failures

IN an interview with Harry A. Axtell of Bloomington, Indiana, one of the biggest turkey raisers in the Country, he says: "Women who make reputations as chicken raisers often fail dismally with turkeys because they are naturally inclined to be sympathetic. I learned early in my experience that one must be a little hard-hearted with the poults" he explained. "They have enormous appetites but small and delicate stomachs. Quieting their cries for food is just making out their death warrants".

After ten years of intensive study and experiments, Axtell has worked out a feeding plan that "works". Last year, his loss was smaller than many experienced chicken men in his community had.

Not Moved Immediately After Hatching

The first 24 hours after hatching, he does not remove the poults from the nests. Then another 24 hours elapses before they get a bite to eat regardless of their desire. He claims this first 48 hour period is an important one in the life of every turkey. "See that all egg shells are very carefully cleaned up and that the pen to which the hatch is taken is absolutely clean", he says. "There many men can find right here their failures in this business".

On the morning of the second day, a piece of stale bread two inches square is fed for every twenty poults. This bread before being pulverized is soaked in sour milk—or sweet milk—but whichever the feeder starts with he'd better keep up, Axtell's experience indicates.

"I find it advisable to add to these early feedings about a third of a teaspoonful of clean, sharp sand and a sprinkling of good commercial regulator".

This may strike the reader as a rather light breakfast for new-born hungry turkeys but the number of daily meals makes up for it. This ration is fed five times a day for ten days. A clean plank three or four feet long and six inches wide is used as a "trough".

"Occasionally I find a poult which doesn't have sense enough to eat though he's starving", Axtell remarked. "By allowing some of the feed to stick to my finger, I hold it in front of the little fellow awhile and it finally dawns on him, that this is to satisfy his appetite. Then he goes to it!"

Use Moderation in Feeding

After the tenth feeding day, the little "birds" get only three daily feeds and just the same amount as has been given in five meals before. It is learned that their stomachs by this time can stand more at once.

When the poults are a month old, they are fed but twice a day and the feed is gradually increased as they grow—right here the Bloomington turkey specialist declares is the "most ticklish point" in the successful raising of turkeys.

"The young birds grow in body a bit faster than their stomach capacity increases", he points out. "The fellow who lets his feelings run away with his judgment is a failure in this line".

Where the sod pasture is green, turkeys will get all the green food needed by grazing but where this is not true, it is as necessary to feed green food to turkeys as to other growing things.

"Boiled eggs, onion tops, dandelion leaves, oatmeal, cottage cheese are included in the thousand and one things, women kill their broods with", Axtell said as he told of one woman who wrote him that all her turkeys died but not of starvation. "I fed my 100 poults five pounds of cottage cheese a day", she wrote.

The woman was informed that her turkeys must have been of very vigorous stock since ordinarily that amount of cheese would have killed a thousand little turkeys!

There seems to be no great secret to successful turkey feeding although Purdue University and the Kentucky State College of Agriculture have had Axtell travel for miles on numerous occasions to tell others how he manages to keep them alive.

Blackhead Blamed for Some Poor Feeding

He admits that while his system of bread feeding has been most successful on his farm that he sees no real reason why chick grain, hard-boiled eggs, corn bread oatmeal or anything else a chicken eats cannot be safely fed turkeys—provided the feeder understands "how a turkey's insides are built".

"Cornbread may be even better than light bread", he admits, "but I'm close to a sizable town where I can buy stale bread from the bakeries very readily. I started using it and it proved successful".

He sums up his rules of success by urging inexperienced men and women to remember always to feed lightly, on clean boards with lots of clean drinking water. Half the cases of "blackhead" we hear of he thinks is simply indigestion caused by too much food and too little cleanliness.

Indiana is noted for many remarkable farms but none is more interesting than this turkey farm on rolling acres within sight of the spires of Indiana University. That it has been developed by a former business man who was driven to the country by his doctor adds to the charm of the farm's history.

A Man of Hobbies

Visitors who forget Axtell's name usually ask for the "turkey man" or the "hobby man" and anyone will direct him to the farm. Since this man's very early years, Bloomington residents say, he has never been without a hobby which he rode vigorously.

Belgian hares, Persian cats, Virgina White-Tailed deer and other animals have claimed his attention at various times. For twenty years, he was in business in Bloomington. In 1915, he broke down and acting upon his family physician's advice, he bought the farm and moved to it.

He bought 100 turkey eggs and started in—today he has 1200 turkey hens, any number of "globbers" and after hatching is over the turkey population on his place runs into the thousands.

Just to prove that he likes turkeys, he has four breeds, Mammoth Bronze, Narragansetts, White Hollands and Bourbon Reds. "They're all good because they're all turkeys—the 'hobby of hobbies'." —D. I. Day.

Greater Need Now Than Ever to Cull Hens

BECAUSE egg prices are going down and feed prices are going up, poultrymen cannot afford to keep "star-boarders," according to the poultry department at the New York state college of agriculture here, who say that about twenty-five per cent of the hens in the average farm flock in New York State are loafers that do not pay their own way and at the same time eat food and occupy room in the poultry house that the laying hens should have.

For several years poultrymen from the college have spent much of their time during the summer months culling poultry for the farmers in New York State, and last year a total of 252,000 birds were handled. The men who do the culling are trained poultry judges, and the cost of the service to the farmer is about 1½ or two cents for each bird handled.

On the basis of the number of birds actually discarded, the cost to the poultrymen is about five or six cents a bird. The department says that it costs 20 to 30 cents a month to feed a hen, therefore, the saving for the farmers is evident.

Any farmer in the state may have his poultry culled by a poultryman from the college by applying to his local farm bureau agent or by writing directly to the poultry department at the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

Sodium Fluoride for Lice

Sometime ago I saw an article in the A. A. giving the directions for making a solution for dipping hens and little chicks for lice which would keep them free from them for nearly all summer and I thought that I had put that paper aside but I have not been able to find it and wondered if you still knew what it was and if you would be so kind as to send it to me?—H. B. Hamburg.

WE feel that although it is a little more work to dust fowls than to dip them that it is the better way. We have never had any experience in dipping young chicks but would not advise it, certainly not until the weather is quite warm.

We think you will get good results by buying a pound of commercial sodium fluoride from the drug store and dusting the chicks with it. The powder may be diluted with 3 parts of flour and put on with a baking powder can with some holes punched in the top. A pound will treat 100 hens and will, of course, treat many more chicks.

If the old hens are treated once or twice a year, it should not be necessary to bother much with the chicks until fall at least. Most mature hens have a few lice but they do a lot of damage to small chicks and to old hens if they get too numerous.

Sodium flouride is irritating to the skin so care should be taken not to breathe it when it is applied.

HIS NEST-EGG HATCHES
Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal

Chicks

JUNE PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
S. C. B. Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

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CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 7c. Barred Rocks 9c. Light mixed 6c. Heavy 8c. 100% Delivery, postpaid.
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Keep the Mites Out of the Henhouse

They Look Like Dust, So Disinfect Thoroughly

THE red mite seems to have a more friendly feeling for the average farm flock of poultry than he does for the commercial poultry farm. Perhaps he is no more welcome in the small flock but at least he is more apt to be tolerated and suffers less persecution. It is safe to say that he may be found during the hot summer months in practically evcry small henhouse in numbers varying from a very few to millions.

Too oftcn the treatment for mites consists of a good dose of kerosene on the roosts when the mites become so numerous that thcy are easily visible. This reduces the number but in a few days eggs that have already been laid hatch out and in a week or two they are as numerous as before and another trcatment is given. Such measures will never clean out this pest and yet the red mite is not difficult to control, in fact any considerable number is seldom found in the large commercial flock.

Mites Not Related to Lice

There is no relationship betwcen lice and red mites. Lice are six leggcd insects with biting mouth parts that live on the hens all the time and live by eating particles of the skin and feathers. Red mites have eight legs and are closely related to the spider. They have sucking mouth parts and stay on the roosts or in the cracks during the daytimc but crawl to the fowls and suck thc blood during the night.

When no blood is prescnt—then their bodies are gray. Once in a while an old house is found where poultry has not been kept for somc time that is apparently exceedingly dusty but on closc investigation the dirt is found to be alive and formed of countless millions of live mites.

Mites Can Live Without Food for Long Time

Red mites have the ability to live and reproduce for months without getting blood from the hens, apparently living on dccaying wood and filth. The eggs hatch in threc or four days and the insect increases in numbcrs at a remarkable rate. Their presence around the roosts is often first noted because of a fine dust that appears around cracks. This dirt is the molted skin of the mites. During their growth they cast off their old skins and grow larger ones several times.

A mite free house can be kept free of this pest by painting the perches twice a year with waste oil from the crank case of a car or tractor or with any of the commercial coal tar drips. I have also used a mixture of 1 part of crude carbolic acid to four part of oil with good results. Where a housc is badly infested the problem is harder to solve. It has been said that once a house is overrun with this pest that it is impossible to eradicate them. However this may be there is no doubt that they can be controlled.

Waste Lubricating Oil Effective

The first step is to clean house thoroughly. In the worst cases the mites will be found not only around the roosts but in cracks all over the house. After taking out all possible movable objects and litter, it will probably be necessary to soak the floor and dropping boards in order to remove every possible trace of dirt. Disinfection does little good unless it gets right down to the wood.

The entire house will need to be sprayed with some good coal tar disinfectant at least twice at intervals of a few days in order to get the mites that will be newly hatched. Anothcr spray material that has given good results is 3 parts of kerosene and 1 part of crude carbolic acid.

After the second spraying the roosts, dropping boards and nearby walls can be painted with a mixture of 1 part of crude carbolic acid and three parts of kerosene or with oil drained from the car or tractor. A hen that is infected with mites cannot do good work. It is not difficult to control them if the right method is used.—H. L. C.

Tenth School for Poultry Judging Next Week

NEW ideas and new methods in judging poultry will be presented and discussed at the tenth annual poultry judging and breeding school which will be held at thc poultry department at Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., from June 27 to July 2.

"The most efficient way to meet the present poultry situation which is somewhat puzzling, duc to the low price of eggs and the high price of feed, is by culling the poor producers rigidly and by selecting the best producers for breeding," says Professor James E. Rice, head of the department. "The judging school, at which the most expert poultry judges in the United States and Canada act as instructors and teachers, shows how culling and selecting can be done effieciently by the poultryman himsclf."

Professor Rice says the school aims to be a clearing house for the latest developments and changes in methods of judging poultry. Research and study results in a wealth of new ideas which are presentcd each year.

Former School Well Attended

About 110 people attended the judging school last ycar, representing fifteen states and provinces in Canada. Most of the men were commercial poultrymen, but some werc feed dealers, managers of hatcheries, and instructors in agricultural schools. Some of the instructors were: Professor Rice, who specializes in thc chicken's head as an index of breeding and producing; Professor William Allen of Rutgers University in New Jersey, who discussed the value and use of the score card in judging; Professor Richard Graham of Guelf, Canada, who discussed thc meat type of fowls; L. H. Schwartz of Purdue, whose specialty is eggs; and R. J. Jones of Storrs, Conn., whosc specialty is cockerels and pullets.

More Judges Needed

"The demand is rapidly increasing for persons who are qualificd to judge poultry for production or exhibition value and for men who are trained to give demonstrations in judging as a part of the extension instruction of this and other colleges," Professor Rice says.

How to Control Gape Worms

APPARENTLY there is less loss from gape worms than in years past, probably due to the better understanding of how to control them and yet we havc had several letters lately from people who are having trouble with this pest. This pest is one that is picked up from infested ground. Treatment is never entirely satisfactory but it can be entirely prevented by keeping the chicks on clean ground. If you have been having trouble with gape worms, plow or spade up the ground after the chick raising season is over, limc heavily and grow some crop. Next year clean and disinfect the brooder house very thoroughly and move it to a place where chicks have not been kept for several years. Keep the chicks away from the old hens.

Various treatments have been tried for ridding the chicks of thc worms. The eggs or young worms are picked up by the chicks and attach themselves to thc lining of the windpipe where they get so numerous that they interferc with breathing. Perhaps as good a treatment as any is to take a horsehair from the tail, make it into a loop, run it carefully down the windpipe, twist it and then draw it out. It may be necessary to do this several times. The best way, however is to prevent the trouble.

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Kerr's Quality Chicks from stock now leading in national laying competitions

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	Utility Prices			Special Matings' Prices		
	25	50	100	25	50	100
White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$3.75	$7.00	$13
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12	4.25	8.00	15
R. I. Reds*	4.00	7.50	14	4.75	9.00	17
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	14	4.75	9.00	17
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14	4.75	9.00	17

**Blood tested and New Jersey State Certified*

½c less per chick than 100 price for 500 chicks; 1c less per chick than 100 price for 1000 chicks.

Large hatches on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday every week

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Rock Bottom Mid Summer Prices On our Hi-Quality Chicks for June and balance of season.

Prices postpaid (100% live del. guar.)

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas,	$2.75	$4.50	$8	$38	$72
Brd.. Wh. Rocks, S. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	3.00	5.50	10	48	95
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.25	12	57	110
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20	95	
Assorted Heavy Mixed chicks for broilers	3.00	4.75	9	43	80
Assorted, Odds and Ends, Mixed chicks	2.50	3.75	7	33	62

Send us your order now, for waiting may mean a disappointment.

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POSTPAID PRICES. We also ship C.O.D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.00	$7.50	$36.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns	2.75	4.25	8.00	38.00	72.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Extra Quality Wh. Leghorns, Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	4.00	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandots, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	4.25	7.50	14.00	67.00	

Heavy Mixed and Anconas, 50, $4.75; 100, $9; 500, $42; 1000, $80. Light Mixed for Broilers, 50, $3.75; 100, $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.—Farmers State Bank, Dun and Bradstreet. Free Catalog.

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WE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AND SHIPPING CHICKS from our high class Heavy Laying Flocks to Thousands of pleased customers and rendering Full Satisfaction. WE CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU IN 1927. Flocks AMERICAN-CERT-O-CULD.

We ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	$4.50	$8.00	$38.00	$72.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Blk. Minorcas	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons. White & Buff Minorcas	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Impt. Mating, Parks Ped. Rocks (Pc-33)	6.75	13.00	60.00	110.00
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	43.00	80.00

Light Mixed, 50, $3.75; 100. $7; 500, $33; 1000, $62. White Pekin Ducklings 20c each.. We can ship your chicks C. O. D. You can pay the postman when you receive them plus the postage. Get our Free Catalog or order direct from this ad and save time. Ref.—Commercial Bank.

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Get chicks from stock raised in northern New York. Strong healthy hardy pure-breds. Hogan tested, high producing breeding stock.

Varieties Prices on	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$47.50	$90.00
Anconas	6.75	13.50	65.00	127.00
R. I. Reds, Barred & White Rox, White Wyandottes	7.50	13.00	60.00	125.00
Black Minorcas	8.50	15.50	76.00	150.00
Broiler Stock (Assorted)	6.50	11.00	52.50	90.00
White Pekin Ducklings	18.00	33.00	140.00	275.00

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S. C. White Leghorn Young and Barron strains	$3.00	$4.50	$8	$37.50	$70
Barred Plymouth Rocks Thompson	3.25	5.00	9	42.50	80
Owen's Reds	3.50	6.50	12	60.00	
Broiler Heavy Breed		4.50	8	37.50	70
Broilers Light Breed		4.00	7	32.50	60

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THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. I., Box 50, Richfield, Pa.

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S. C. White & Brown Leghorns 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks & S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each; $90.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 12c. Heavy Breeds mixed for Broilers 9c each: $80.00 per 1000. Light Breeds mixed 7c each; $60.00 per 1000. Hatches due June 1, 7, 14, 21 and 28. 100% live delivery guaranteed by prepaid Parcel Post. Our 17th year. Member I. B. C. A. $1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.

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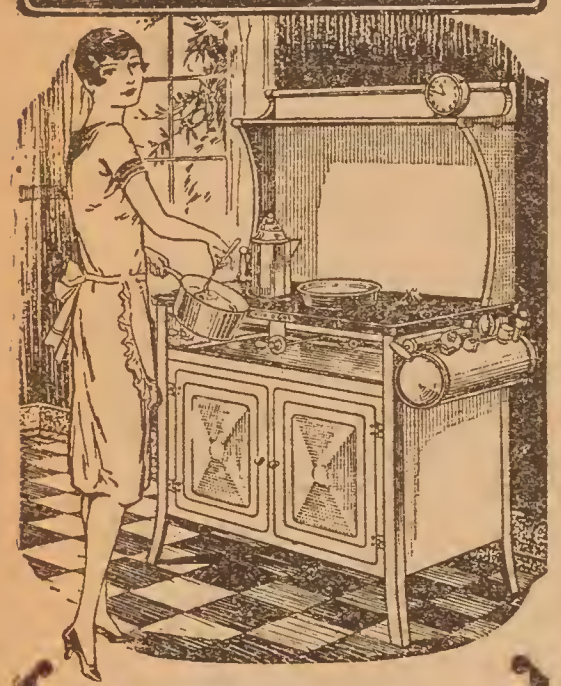

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Air-O-Gas Stoves are handsomely finished in French gray enamel and baked black Japan. Numerous styles and sizes, all moderately priced.

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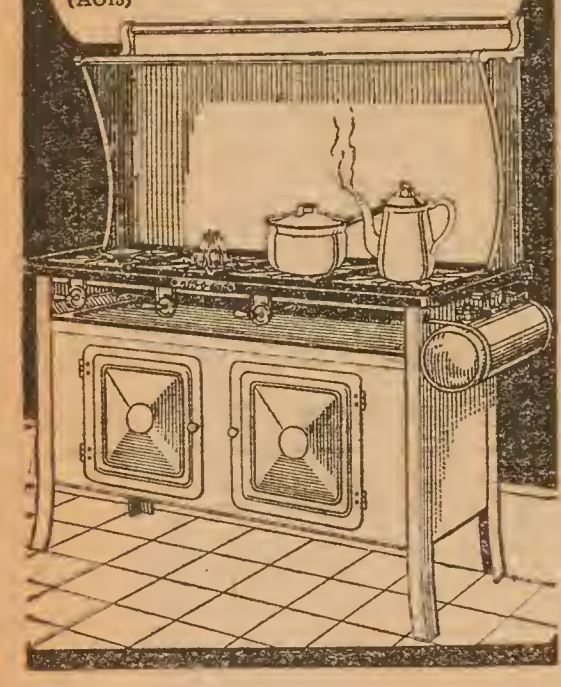

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THE individual of perfect manners has to have certain qualifications, and they the contrary notwithstanding:

Reverence—for God and all things holy, not only for the Bible, but for God's handiwork as well. The wonders of Nature are enough to inspire awe and reverence to the Creator. Another way of showing reverence is the way in which one conducts himself in God's house. The primary object of such a place is for worship and if some individual talks or misbehaves in any way, he not only shows irreverence himself but disturbs the worship of others. This form of disturbance is fairly common while music is being played or sung at church. A proper attitude of worship makes one consider the music a part of the service and conduct one's self accordingly.

Obedience—nobody likes a disobedient child; but obedience comes from consistent training from the very beginning and cannot be put on and off like a cap.

Unselfishness—one of the greatest lessons to be learned in life is to be able to consider the needs and desires of other people even though it means yielding some point very dear to our hearts. In the large family where all have to constantly adjust themselves to each other, this lesson has more opportunity for sinking in than where such adjustments do not come naturally.

Truthfulness—a man's whole future may depend upon his regard for the truth and his reputation for speaking it. The young child's imagination sometimes makes it hard to always distinguish truth, and they all need help in this respect. Much harmful gossip would not have a chance to exist if anybody spoke the absolute truth and not mere hearsay.

Modesty—the true feeling which makes one hesitate to thrust himself forward in a pushing manner. True worth is usually recognized and calls for its own reward of recognition.

Self-respect—the consciousness that will not let one do underhand things, although he knows no one would ever know but himself. A proper self-respect is most wholesome and necessary if one is to "get on" in the world.

Justice to others—to be able to imagine one's self in another's place and to act accordingly requires good judgment. As one man said when asked what makes the difference between successful and unsuccessful people, he said, "It is a matter of judgment". To balance the right against the wrong and to get the whole truth before deciding come very hard to impulsive natures.

Perfect consideration for rights and feelings of others—when all have this, the millenium will be here, but that's no reason to stop working at the job!

Easy Picnicking

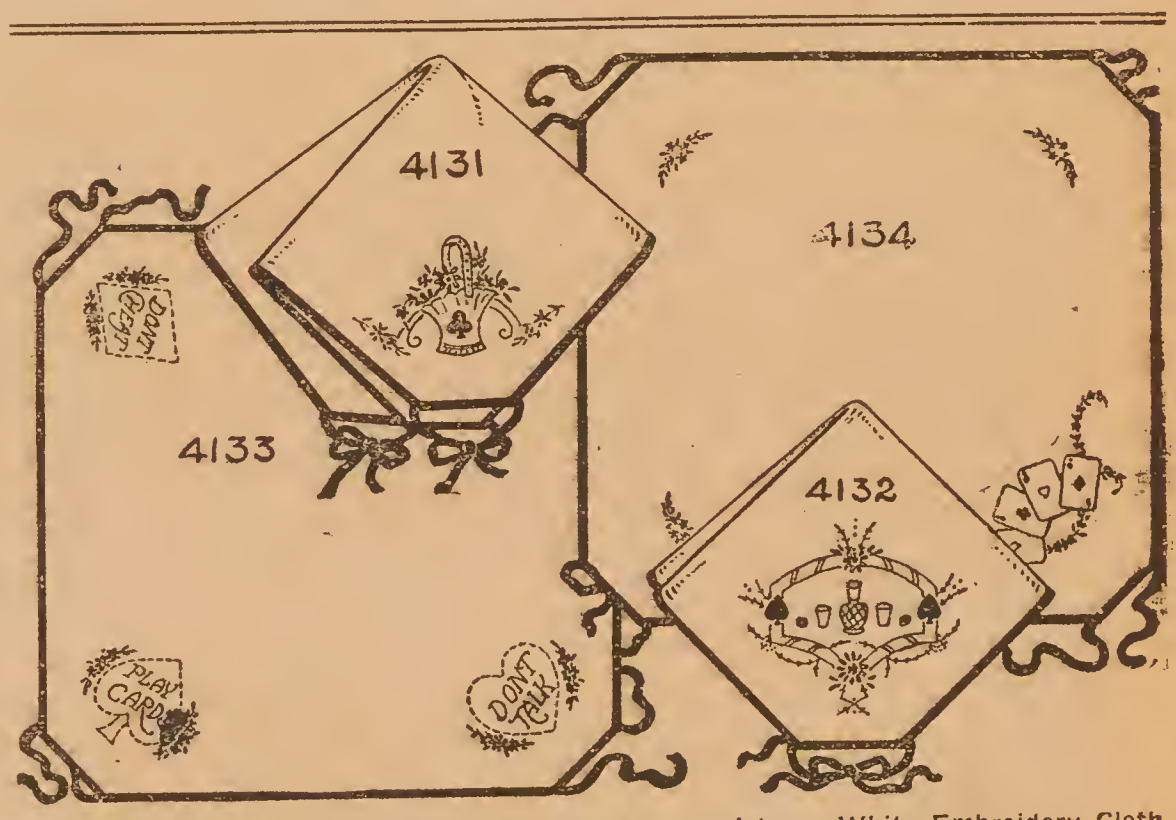
WITH a sizeable basket kept packed with picnic "necessaries", half the work of getting the family started is already done. Each time things are used they may be washed and replaced. Nearly any one can keep a certain pail, a frying pan, a long fork, sharp knife and large spoon specially for such trips, then much of the after-scrubbing is dispensed with.

Then too the pre-filled basket—with eating utensils—averts awkward moments when serving the meal. Here are some articles which may be kept ready: paper napkins, plates and cups, or other dishes if preferred; salt and pepper shakers; jar of sugar; can of condensed or evaporated milk; matches; newspapers, thermos bottles for water and other beverages; and if children are in the party, a ball or jump-rope or other playthings which several may enjoy together. Forks, spoons and knives may be stuck in at the last moment if the lunch calls for them.

The woman who uses her forethought as well as her hindsight will see to it that pantry shelves have something which can easily be converted into sandwich "timber". Mayonnaise or boiled dressing, a jar of club cheese (1 pound cheese and 2 ounces of fresh butter put through meat grinder together at least twice), canned fish, pickles, olives, peanut butter, and whatever canned meats her cellar affords would furnish the main part of any picnic lunch. Then catch up something succulent, cucumbers, tomatoes, or grate raw carrot to furnish the freshness and crispness which such a meal is apt to lack. An emergency box of cookies is always useful at such times. Canned fruit is also in order because of its welcome juiciness.

If plans can be made far enough in advance that all the clothing will be ready, poor mother will not be driven distracted by "Where's my collar-button?" or "Where's the baby's bonnet?" and the other thousand things an excited family can ask when getting dressed. On the day before, it will take but a few minutes of mother's time to lay out the garments to be used in a safe place and this little job alone will do much to save her nerves next day.

It always adds greatly to the comfort of the entire family if the following things can be carried: a big umbrella to protect from too strong glare; soda or salt or spirits of ammonia to mix with water and spread on insect bites; field glasses so all can study birds or flowers, and (especially if elderly people are along) a folding camp chair or two. But where space is limited and most of the day will be spent traveling, these last named articles might as well be omitted.



These special card table covers are made up complete on White Embroidery Cloth, bound and have tape ties. No. 4131 is bound in blue, 4132 in green, 4133 in tangerine, 4134 in rose. The embroidery designs shown are most simple, and an instruction sheet showing colors to be used is furnished with each cover.

Price of these covers is only fifty cents each postpaid. Be sure to state number of cover desired when ordering. Add 25 cents for our Embroidery Book which fully illustrates how to make and how to use all embroidery stitches. Very useful and attractive.

Books You Shouldn't Miss

THE following list of books has been chosen from *The Booklist,* the American Library Association's monthly guide to the new books.

Bizzell, William Bennett. The green rising. N. Y. Macmillan, 1926. 269 p. $2.

A valuable study of farm relief and an intelligent discussion of its problems. Improvement of farmers' economic and social status by such organizations as the Grange movement, the Farmer's alliance, the non-partisan league, the American farm bureau federation, and the various cooperative marketing movements is discussed.

Blanton, Smiley. Child guidance, by S. and M. Blanton. N. Y. Century, 1927. 301 p. $2.25.

The authors have kept pace with the rapid advances made in psychology and child training during the last decade, and their handbook is a model of up-to-date, sensible guidance for normal children between birth and adolescence.

Hooker, Elizabeth R. United churches. N. Y. Doran, 1926. 306p. $2.75.

This book is the result of a survey of the efforts at church unionization and consolidation in American villages. The author explains how the problems of church union have been met.

Howard, Sidney Coe. Ned McCobb's daughter; a comedy. N. Y. Scribner, 1926. 198p. $1.

A melodrama the plot of which deals with a proud Maine woman whose firmly established notions of right and wrong, and shrewed wits are more than a match for a rascally bootlegger from New York slums. A stage success of this season.

Hubbell, Lucy Embury. The book of little houses. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1927. 128p. illus. $3.

A collection of pictures and plans with explanatory text. The book is divided into three parts: The heritage of the present day home; Good small houses of today; Things every home builder wants to know. Useful, practical, and altogether delightful.

Lear, Sidney. The world's best book of games and parties, by Sidney Lear and Marian B. Mishler. Phil. Penn, 1926. 320p. $2.

Suggestions for entertainments. Special events, birthdays, and holidays are included, with instructions for decorations and refreshments.

Spafford, Justin, comp. Ask me another! The question book, compiled by J. Spafford and Lucien Esty. N. Y. Viking, 1927. 192p. $1.60.

This amusing book contains thirty general-information quizzes with the scores made on them by well-known people. A jolly book for family fun.

Thane, Elswyth. Echo answers. N. Y. Stokes, 1927. 328p. $2.

The story of an adventure in friendship and a second testing of a first love in the light of time and experience. An entertaining tale, full of sentiment.

Young, Ella. The wonder smith and his son. N. Y. Longmans, 1927. 191p. illus. $2.25.

Tales that have grown out of the folk life of the ancient Gaelic-speaking people of Ireland. They are rich in humor, fresh and uncluttered. The illustrations and decorations reflect the symbolism of the tales.

Raw carrots, raisins, and chopped celery make a salad worth trying.

Gifts for the Sick

Some Suggestions That Will Cheer Up The Shut-In

ALL of use at times want to take a suitable present to some sick or convalescent friend or a shut-in. It is a wise thing to be supplied with suitable cards, for news of some friend ill in the hospital or at home comes when we least expect it. Until you havc time for a newsy cheerful letter a card with a message (never just sign your name) will be appreciated when time passes slowly.

Flowers are always nice, but if your friend has flowers and you want to send something more lasting, how about a writing portfolio or even a box of writing paper with stamps, post cards, a pad and pencil added? An eversharp pencil is so convenient or, better yet, a fountain pen.

A pretty vase for flowers is another happy thought. Even a handkerchief or a tiny bottle of perfume to slip in the kimono pocket or the writing box. If you have any new snapshots, send them along. Reading matcrial should be of light and cheerful naturc, good print and light to hold. Cartoons and "funny pictures" can be clipped out and sent in a lctter. Before you give candy, fruit or other eatables find out if the patient can eat them or if she has them regularly with her diet.

For a sick child a toy store will give ideas. Colored crayons and a book of drawings to color, books, puzzlcs, simple games and light, easy to hold toys are best. A little doll to stand within sight and reach of a girl, or a toy ship, if a boy, will be enjoyed. Several small articles in a pretty box are usually better than one expensive toy for they can be "sorted over" and played with more.

For the shut-in or convalescent more ideas come to mind. Do not be like the woman who calls on her sick friend and tells her what beautiful hyacinths she has raised this year or how good her cookie recipies turned out this morning. Thc sick friend is glad to hear all this but can't help wishing she had brought her some samples of her good things. She isn't selfish, only thoughtless, of the monotony of a sick room.

The gift supreme to a shut-in is a radio. Anyone can find some program to interest them unless they are too weak or nervous to enjoy it. What joy to be able to hear not only all kinds of music but the news, jokes, speeches of great men on the subjects of the day, health talks, children's voices, etc., and best of all to be able to shut it off instantly when tired.

Of smaller and less expensive gifts there are plenty. A bowl of gold fish is interesting and good for the nerves. A piece of fancy work with *all* necessary equipment is entertaining. A thermometer to hang outside of the window and read from the inside is useful. Other suggestions suitable to particular cases will probably come to your mind.—Mrs. A. B. T., New York.

Around the Kitchen

A SMALL brush like tooth brush kept ncar the dishpan is a great convenience for cleaning glassware, around the handles and ears of kettles and saucepans for the knives, the food chopper, for graters and other purposes. A brush of this sort is convenient too, for cleaning the comb—a little warm water and soap powder to soften the dirt and it is easily brushed out.

Casters on the wood box make it much easier to move for cleaning underneath or filling.

A twine dish mop comes in handy for lamp chimneys and windows as well as for dishes.

The inside wrappers of soap are nice for smoothing the irons when ironing. Several of them can be fastened together for a pad for that purpose. Screw rings such as used in window shades into broom and mop sticks to hang them up by.

Keep a whisk broom near the stove to brush it off instead of using the floor broom.

Use the griddle not only for pancakes but for fish, french toast, toasted sandwiches, fritters, etc. It will often save heating the oven for muffins or biscuits. In fact I know one housekeeper who never thinks of heating the oven for biscuits but always bakes them on the griddle.

A useful little article is the egg separator. One places it over a cup or glass, breaks the egg into it and the yolk remains in the rounding center of it while the white goes into the glass and no tiresome fussing either.

Another useful little article that I prize is a fruit funnel with a removable bottom. The bottom has holes and placed in the funnel makes a handy little sieve or colander. Another fruit funnel had two or three bottoms of different size mesh that screwed on, also a smaller pointed funnel one could screw in.

A trip to thc "five and ten" will reveal many useful little items that add interest to one's kitchcn and work—strainers, perforated scoops, measuring cups and spoons and many others "too numerous to mention".—Edna M. Northrop, New York.

To Wash Feather Pillows

TO wash the pillows whose ticking is not too soiled souse them in warm water which contains a tablespoon of borax to each gallon of water. As soon as they are clean rinse them in clear water and hang them to dry in the wind and sun.

When ticking is soiled the specialists advise removing the feathers and washing them separately. To do this without scattering feathers they give the following directions:

Make a cheese-cloth bag the width of the pillow case but slightly longer. Run a firm line of basting along one end of the pillow an inch from the seam to be opened. Rip the seam and then baste the open end of the cheese-cloth bag to the open ends of the pillow case. Remove the basting in the pillow and shake the feathers into the bag. Sew up the top of the bag, and rip it from the pillow ticking.

Wash the ticking in hot soapy water, rinse it wcll, and let it dry in the sun. Wash the feathers in the bag in warm water and borax as directed for washing the pillow with the feathers in it. Rinse them in clear water and dry them in the sun and wind. When they are dry transfer them to the pillow case in the same manner as thcy were put into the cheese-cloth bag.

Cookie Rings

AS soon as a baby or small child is old enough to eat cookies it usually objects to eating broken ones.

When I roll out cookies, I make cookie rings for them by cutting a small cookie from the center of a large one with a biscuit cutter. This prevents the baby from eating too much of dessert or wasting part of a large cookie.—I. M., New York.

Don't Lose Your Keys

WE have not lost a door key, or the keys to the hen house since they are tied with a bit of bright red ribbon. The auto kcys have a small bit of red tied to their ring to. We can drop these keys and find them again, without the usual long hunt.

Some day I am going to paint the hammer handle red, also some of the other tools that are always "lost."—E. H. F., N. Y.

Charming Wall-Shelves

TO save buying the charming but somewhat expensive wall shelves that are just now becoming so very popular, go rummage in the attic or in the antique shop.

Many of thc new shelves designed for books or for bric-a-brac are copies after the old ones. Fifty years ago every home of any pretention had a number of these wall or hanging shelves. And many of them have been saved from destruction in the attic or storeroom.

I found two charming shelves of beautifully weathered walnut that needed only to be cleaned and polished; thcy would cost at least twenty-five dollars in modern duplicates.—A. M. Ashton.

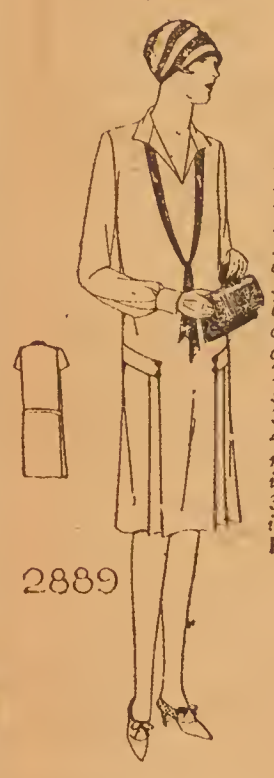
What Clothes Cost

THE necessary clothing for a family of five for one year costs $405.35, according to the New York state college of homc economics at Ithaca, N. Y. The cost is based on the minimum amount of clothing needed for health and decency, as estimated by the United State department of labor. This is an average of the clothing used by 850 similar families in eleven cities,—each family including father and mother, a boy, twelve years old, a girl, six, and a boy two.

The clothing which this sum of money allows is not entirely new each year, but includes new garments to replace old ones as needed, and also the costs of cleaning, pressing, and rcpairs. Thus a man's overcoat which would give service for four years was put in the yearly budget at one fourth of its price. While not permitting any extravagance, the budget allows a degree of quality and style that would give a satisfied state of mind as well as the actual necessities for health and decency, the college says.

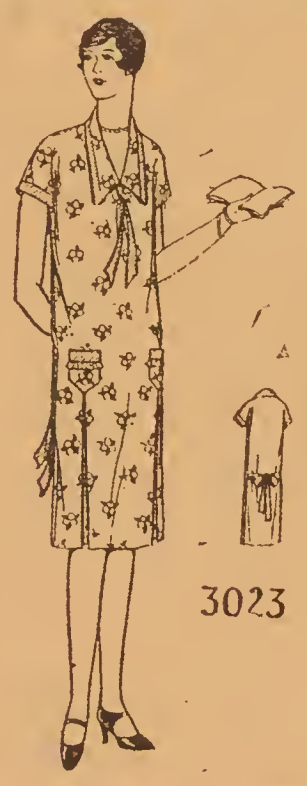
The mother's clothing costs more than the father's; the figures being $124.81 and $101.27 respectively. This allowed a new overcoat for the man every four years and one for the woman every three years. A boy twelve years old needs $80.59 for his clothing and $61.48 is required by the girl. The baby's clothing costs $37.20 a year.

Garments for the Busy Woman



2889

Pattern 2889 *is much in demand because of its side insets with clever pleats. The front panel effect gives a straight styling very good for most figures. This is especially good style for cotton broadcloths, linens and other materials of similar weight. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material.* **Price 13c.**

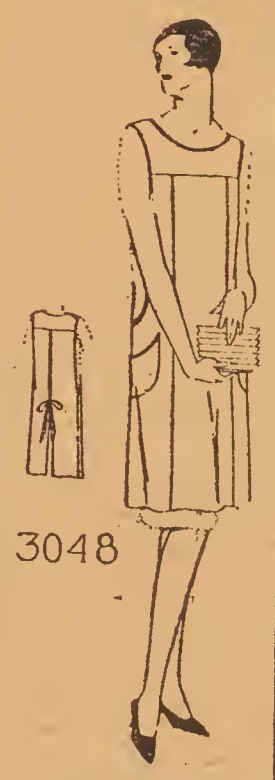


3023

Pattern 3023 *is just the dress for morning or sports wear. The inverted plaits which appear under the patch pockets add to the attractivencss of the style. It is a good pattern for such materials as cotton or silk print, tube silk, cotton broadcloth or wool crepe. It cuts in sizes* 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 2⅞ *yards of* 36-*inch material with* 1¼ *yards of* 27-*inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

3029

Pattern 3029 *is exquisitely feminine when made up in the printed silk crepes or chiffon. It is especially suited for afternoon wear or for a dinner dress. The square neck line is this season's touch for such dresses. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 4¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* 40-*inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**



3048

Pattern 3048 *is for an apron designed to completely protect the dress. The front and back yoke will hold it in place without slipping while the deep oval armhole gives perfect freedom to the arms. It ties neatly in the back. The pattern comes in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires* 2⅜ *yards of* 36-*inch material.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for the Summer Fashion Book and send to American Agriculturist, 461-4th Ave., New York City.

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"Beau Geste" —By C. P. Wren

"He's fey," said Michael. "Anyhow, better to die fighting than to be done by Lejaune afterwards. . . . If I go, I'd like to take that gentle *Adjudant* with me. . . ."

"He's a topping soldier," I said.

"Great," agreed Michael. "Lets forgive him."

"We will, if he dies," said I. "I am afraid that he'll see to it that he needs some forgiving, if he and we survive this show, and he gets control again. . . ."

"Yes," said Michael. "Do you know, I believe he's torn both ways when a man's hit. The brute in him says, 'That's one for you, you damned mutineer,' and the soldier in him says, 'One more of a tiny garrison gone.'"

"He's a foul brute," I agreed. "He absolutely flung two wounded, suffering men back into their embrasures—and enjoyed doing it."

"Partly enjoyment and partly tactics," said Michael wiping his lips, and lighting a cigarette. "He's going to give the Arabs the idea that not a man has been killed. Or else that he has so many men in the fort that another takes the place of each one that falls. . . . The Touaregs have no field-glasses, and to them a man in an embrasure is a man. ."

"What about when there are too few to keep up any volume of fire?" I asked.

"He may hope for relief before then," hazarded Michael.

"He does," put in St. André, who had just joined us and taken a seat at the table. Dupré told me so. The wily beggar has kept the two *goums* outside every night lately—presumably ever since he knew of the conspiracy. They had orders to go to Tokotu, and say the fort was attacked, the moment they heard a rifle fired, inside or out."

"By Jove!" I exclaimed. "Of course! He wouldn't send to Tokotu to ask for help in quelling a mutiny of his own men, before it happened—but he wouldn't mind a column arriving because a *goum* had erroneously reported an attack on the fort."

"Cunning lad!" agreed Michael. "And he knew that when the conspiracy was about to bloom and he nipped it in the bud, he'd be pretty shorthanded after it, if he should be attacked—even by a small raiding party out for a lark!"

"Yes," said Cordier. "He saved his face and he saved the fort too. If a shot had been fired at the mutineers, the *goums* would have scuttled off as ordered, and the relief-column from Tokotu would have found an heroic Lejaune cowing and guarding a gang of mutineers. . . . As it is, they'll know tomorrow morning, at Tokotu, that the place is invested, and they'll be here the next day."

"Question is—where shall we be by then?" I observed.

"In Hell, dear friends," smiled Cordier.

"Up with you," shouted Boldini, and we hurried back to the roof and resumed our stations. The wounded were again in their places, one or two lying very still in them, others able to stand.

On either side of me, a dead man stood wedged into his embrasure, his rifle projecting before him, his elbows and the slope of the parapet keeping him in position.

I could see no sign of life from my side of the fort. Nothing but sand and stones over which danced the blinding aching heat-haze.

Suddenly there was a cry from Schwartz on the look-out platform.

"The palms," he shouted and pointed. "They're climbing them." He raised his rifle and fired.

Those were his last words. A volley rang out a minute later, and he fell.

Bullets were striking the wall against which I stood, upon its inner face. Arab marksmen had climbed to the tops of the palms of the oasis, and were firing down upon the roof. From all the sand-hills round, the circle of fire broke out again.

"Rapid fire at the palms," shouted Lejaune. "Sergeant Dupré, take half the men from the other three sides to that one. Bring those birds down from their trees quickly. . . . Brandt, up with you on to the look-out platform. Quick. . . ."

I glanced round as I charged my magazine afresh. Brandt looked at the platform and then at Lejaune. Lejaune's hand went to the revolver in the holster at his belt, and Brandt climbed the ladder, and started firing as quickly as he could work the bolt of his rifle.

Michael was still on his feet, but, as I turned back, I saw his neighbour spin round and crash down, clutching with both streaming hands at his throat.

When I took another swift glance later, the man had been wedged into the embrasure and posed by Lejaune as a living defender of the fort.

Soon afterwards I heard a shout from above, and turning, saw Brandt stagger backwards on the high platform. He struck the railing, toppled over, and came with a horrible crash to the roof.

"Find a good place for that carrion, Sergeant Dupré," shouted Lejaune. "Make him ornamental if he can't be useful."

I then heard him call the name of Haff.

"Up you go, Haff," he shouted. "You're another of these brave *risque touts*. Up you go!"

Schwartz, Brandt, Haff! Doubtless the next would be Delarey and Vogué. . . . And then Colonna, Gotto, and Bolidar. . . . Guantaio was dead. . . . Why didn't he send Michael up there? Presumably he hoped to keep him, St. André, Cordier, Maris, and me alive until the mutineer ringleaders and the diamond-stealers were dead. . . . He wouldn't want to be left victorious over the Arabs, only to find himself defenceless in the hands of the mutineers and the thieves.

I glanced up at Haff and saw that he was lying behind Schwartz's body, and firing over it as though it were a parapet along the edge of the platform.

I wondered how long this second phase of the fight had lasted, and whether we could hold out till night fell and the Arabs could not see to shoot. . . . Would they shoot by moonlight? It was unlikely, the Arab being, as a rule, averse from any sort of night work except peaceful travelling. A dawn rush is his favourite manœuvre. . . .

It was agony to fire my rifle, for my head ached with one of those terrible eye-strain heat-stroke pains that give the feeling that the head is opening and shutting, exposing the brain. Every explosion of my rifle was like a blow on the head with a heavy hammer. I had almost come to the end of my tether when once again the fire of the Arabs slackened and dwindled and died away.

On the "Cease fire" bugle being ordered by Lejaune, I straightened up. I looked round as the words, "Unload! Stand easy!" rang out.

Michael was all right, but a good half of the garrison was dead or dying, for quite half the men remained partly standing, partly lying, wedged into their embrasures as the others obeyed the orders shouted by Lejaune.

Among the dead were Sergeant Dupré and Corporal Boldini, and both had been stuck up to simulate living men. Haff must be dead too, for Delarey had been sent up to the platform, and was lying flat behind a little pile of bodies.

St. André was alive, for Lejaune called out:

"St. André, take rank as Corporal. One half the men to go below for *soupe* and coffee. Double back quick if you hear the 'Assembly' blown. . . ." and St. André passed round the roof, touching each alternate man of those who were standing up, and saying ,"Fall out, and go below."

In many embrasures was a man whom he did not touch.

Poor Cordier had spoken truly as concerned his own fate, for he remained at his post, staring out with dead eyes across the desert.

Maris was dead too. There were left three men—St. André, Michael, and myself, upon whom Lejaune could rely if the Arabs now drew off and abandoned the siege of the fort.

But this, the Arabs did not do.

Leaving a circle of what were presumably their best marksmen, to pick off any of the defenders of the fort who showed themselves, the bulk of them retired out of sight behind the oasis and sand-hills beyond it.

By Lejaune's orders, the embrasures were occupied only by the dead, the living being ordered below in small parties, for rest and food.

St. André was told to see that every man left his bed and *paquetage* as tidy as for inspection, and that the room was in perfect order. Lejaune himself never left the roof, but had *soupe,* coffee, and wine brought up to him.

To the look-out platform he sent Vogué to join the bodies of his fellow-conspirators, Schwartz, Haff, and Delarey.

Except for a crouching sentry in the middle of each wall of the roof, those who were not below, feeding and resting, sat with their backs to the wall, each beside his embrasure.

The fire of the Arab sharpshooters did no harm, and they wasted their ammunition on dead men.

And so the evening came and wore away and the moon rose.

Where we were, we lay, with permission to sleep, St. André having the duty of seeing that two sentries patrolled each wall and were changed every two hours.

By Lejaune's orders, Vogué, in the dusk before moonrise, pushed the bodies of Schwartz, Haff, and Delarey from the look-out platform to fall down to the roof. They were then posed in embrasures, as though living defenders of the fort. It seemed to give Lejaune special pleasure to thrust his half-smoked cigarette between Schwartz's teeth, and pull the dead man's *képi* rakishly to one side.

"There, my fine conspirator," said he when the body was arranged to his liking. "Stand there and do your duty satisfactory for the first time in your life, now you're dead. Much more useful now than ever you were before."

"He's a devil! He's a devil! He's mad—mad! . . . ."groaned Vogué as he dragged the body of Delarey past me.

"Up with him! Put him over there," growled Lejaune, when Vogué had got the body in his arms. "I'll allot your corpse the place next to his, and your pipe shall be stuck between your teeth. You are fond of a pipe, friend Vogué! Helps you to think out plots, eh? . . . .Up with him, you dog. . . ." and he kept his hands on the butt of his revolver as he baited the man. He then sent him back to the look-out platform, to be a target for the Touaregs when the moon rose, or the sun, if he lived to see it. . . .

I had a talk with Michael when our turn came to go below for a rest and food.

"Looks like a thin time to-morrow," said Michael. "If they pot a few of us and then rush, they should get in."

"Yes," I agreed. "They ought to keep up a heavy fire while their ammunition lasts, and then charge on camels in one fell swoop. And then climb up from the backs of the camels. A lot would be killed but a bigger lot would get in."

"If we can stand them off to-morrow, the relief from Tokotu ought to roll up the next morning," I said.

"If either of those *goums* got away and played the game," agreed Michael. "They may have been pinched though. . The relief will find a thin house here, if they do come. . . . It'll mean a commission for Lejaune all right.

"Nice if he's confirmed in command here, and we survive!" I remarked.

"Yes," said Michael, "and talking of which, look here, old son. If I take the knock and you don't, I want you to do something for me. . . Something most important . . . what?"

"You can rely on me, Beau," I said.

"I know I can, John," he replied. "There's some letters. A funny public sort of letter, a letter for Claudia, and one for you, and one for Digby, in my belt—and there's a letter and a tiny packet for Aunt Patricia. If you possibly can, old chap, get that letter and packet to Aunt. No hurry about it—but get it to her. See? Especially the letter. The packet doesn't much matter, and it contains nothing of any value, but I'll die a lot more comfortable if I knew that Aunt Patricia was going to get that letter after my death. . . ."

"Oh, shut it, Beau," I said roughly. "Your number's not up yet. Don't talk rot."

"I'm only asking you to do something if I'm nipped," said Michael.

"And, of course, I'll do it if I'm alive," I replied. . . . "But suppose were both killed?"

"Well—the things are addressed and stamped, and it's usual to forward such letters and packets found on dead soldiers, as you know. Depends on what happens. . . . If we die and Lejaune survives, I doubt their being dispatched. Or rather, I don't doubt at all. . . . Or if the Arabs get in, there's not much chance of anything surviving. . . . But if we're both killed and the relief gets in here before the Arabs do, the officer in charge would do the usual thing. . . . Anyhow, we can only hope for the best. .

"Anything I can do for you if it's the other way round, John?" he added.

"Well, love to Dig, you know, and there's a letter for Isobel, and you might write to her if ever you get back to civilization and say we babbled of her, and sang, 'Just before the battle, Mother,' and 'Bring a flower from Maggie's grave,' and all that. . . .

Michael grinned.

"I'll say the right things about you to Isobel, old son," he said, "and if otherwise, you'll see that Aunt gets my letter, eh? Be sure I'm dead though. . . . I mean if I were captured alive by Arabs, or anything humorous like that, I don't want her to get it while I'm alive. . . Of course, all five of the letters are important, but I do want Aunt to get hers. ."

And then St. André ordered our little party up to the roof, and brought down the other one.

The Arabs had ceased their desultory firing, and might have been a hundred miles away. Only the sight of a little smoke from their camp-fires and the occasional scent of the burning camel-dung and wood betrayed their presence,

(*Continued on page* 18)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

Lawrence takes the story to Lady Brandon his former sweetheart, who is the owner of the Blue Water, a marvelous sapphire. Lawrence learns from Lady Brandon that the Blue Water is missing and that "Beau Geste" and his two brothers have left Brandon Abbas.

The three brothers, each of whom has confessed to the theft, join the French Foreign Legion in Africa. They make the acquaintance of Hank and Buddy, two Americans who become their staunch friends and of Color Sargeant Lejaune and Boldini, who are not so friendly. Boldini hears their talk about the Blue Water and believing they have it in their possession, he lays a plot to steal it, which, however, is unsuccessful. Soon after Beau Geste and John are transferred to Zinderneuf while Digby, Hank and Buddy go to another Post.

Things rapidly go from bad to worse at Zinderneuf. Lajeune becomes Commander and a plot is formed to murder him and desert. One night John wakens and sees Lajeune motioning him to follow him. Lajeune orders John to wake those not in the mutiny. While Lajeune is quelling the mutiny in his own way the fort is suddenly attacked by Arabs. Every soldier that is killed is put back into an embrasure by Lajeune. Cordier predicts the death of the entire garrison.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds Dark Color; certified; high production; accredited; vigorous; low prices on chicks June 1: 25—$4.00; 50—$7.75; 100 up 15c; 500 up 14c; 1000 up 13c; circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

LEADING BARRED ROCK Pen Vineland 1927. Winning pen, 2347 eggs, 1926. Two-pound pullets, booking orders for cockerels. Good breeders $3. H. VAN WINKLE, Box A, Camden, New York.

JUNE PRICES of Quality Chicks—Barred Rocks & Reds, $10 per hundred; S. C. W. Leghorns & heavy mixed, $8.00 per hundred. Light mixed $7.00 per hundred. Special prices on large lots. 50 chicks are 1c more, 25 are 2c more. Free range flocks. Safe delivery. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—POULTRY

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns $11—100; White Leghorns $8—100; Barred Rock & Reds $9—100; White Rocks $12—100; Light mixed $7—100; Heavy mixed $9—100. Culled for heavy egg producers of No. 1 Pairends stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the shipping. Special price on larger order. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, $10 per 100; $90 per 1000; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, $14 per 100; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, $16 per 100. Left-overs, $8 per 100. Lower prices in larger quantities. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily with plenty on hand for sale. Custom hatching. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

RANGE GROWN LEGHORN Pullets—From blood-tested, high producing stock. Write for prices and particulars. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEESE

DUCKLINGS, White Pekin twenty or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. This is my 23rd year. EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms $10 each; Hens $8.00. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, Long Island.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Eggs. June price 35c each. MRS. STEVENS, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Clipping Machines

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street. New York City.

Corn Harvesters

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kans.

Milking Machines

ATTENTION—DAIRY FARMERS!! Our NEW SURGE CATALOG is a very interesting and attractive book. A study of it will help you considerably in determining which milking machine is best adapted for your particular requirements. It is just off the press and will be sent to you Absolutely Free! WRITE NOW to the PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, 2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Illinois.

Silos

NO. 1 HEMLOCK STAVE Silos complete with roof, hoops and doors. 12x28—$215.00. Other sizes in proportion. Same silo in spruce, $237.00. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Penna.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New York Farms, Northern Otsego County, Alfalfa soil, on paved roads, electric power, telephones, ¼ mile to high school and church, Buildings in excellent repair. Write P. O. BOX 31, Springfield Center, N. Y.

60-ACRE farm for sale, Southern Delaware; 50 acres in cultivation, 10 in woods, land level, no stones; produces all crops of temperate zone; apple orchard, strawberries; splendid buildings; running water at house and barn; greenhouse; near live town and cement road; price $6,000; write for particulars. S. ATHERTON, Greenwood, Del.

AGENTS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?—We have able-bodied Jewish young men, some with and some without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

LUMBER—BUILDING SUPPLIES

SIX-INCH WHITE PINE Bevel Siding or Clapboards—Some knots, but excellent value—New Stock—Regular lengths—$25.00 per thousand. WHIPPLE BROS., Inc., Laceyville, Pa.

ROOFING PAPER 1st quality slate surface with nails and cement, 108 sq. ft. 80-85 lbs., $1.95 per roll. Paint $1.95 per gal. Made and guaranteed by an Eastern million dollar concern. WINIKER BROTHERS, Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

COD LIVER OIL for Poultry, tested vitamin potency guaranteed, sample gallon $2.25; 5 gallons $9; 10 gallon $16.50, delivered. JACONE PRODUCT CO., 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. GEO. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE—mix Harris Tested Cod Liver Oil with your feed, it is best for your flocks. Sold by your dealer or direct—30 gals., freight collect, $32; 5 gals., express collect, $9; 1 gal., postpaid, $2.50. Write for free booklet. THE HARRIS LABORATORIES, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

EGG CASES—Once used second-hand. 30 dozen size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both peaches and tomatoes. Berry crates. Hampers. Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and second-hand flats, fillers and excelsior pads. Let us quote you. EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Dept. A, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAIL YOUR KODAK FILMS to us; we develop roll, make 6 good high gloss prints and return for 25c coin or stamps. COWIC STUDIO, 10½ Fountain Ave., Springfield, O.

RADIO—5 Tube, cheap. Write G. SIMMS, Lake, New York.

FOR SALE—SPRYWHEEL gasoline mower and cultivator, with clutch, $80. Delco Light Plant ½KW., $75. Evinrude detachable boat engine, $40. All in A-1 condition. E. LORTH, 407 Merrick Road, Bellmore, Long Island.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Miscellaneous

60 LARGE GLADIOLI $1. None alike. 12 Dahlias $1.25. 24 pkgs. Annuals-Perennials $1.00. Catalogues. GLADAHLIA-FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

GENUINE GARDEN BARGAIN. Fifty choice Washington Asparagus plants and six roots beautiful IRIS, each different color, labeled. All for only one dollar postpaid. Six orders for five dollars. Order now. Tell your neighbors. Circular free. A. B. Katkamier, Macedon, N. Y.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PLANTS. Delphinium, Bleeding Heart, Hardy Phlox, Canterbury Bells, Foxglove, Columbine, Oriental Poppy, Lupinus, Hardy Aster, Chrysanthemum and 108 other kinds of Hardy Perennial Flower plants that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year; Aster, Salvia, Petunia, Snapdragon, Marigold, Verbena, Strawflower and other kinds of Annual Flower plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Asparagus roots; Berry plants; Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant, Cauliflower, Sweet Potato, Cabbage, Celery, Brussels Sprouts plants. Send for free catalogue. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Plants

CELERY, CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, Plants, immediate shipment. 100—35c; 1000—$2.75. Postpaid. E. FETTER, Lewisburg, Pa.

4,000,000 SWEET POTATO Plants, Varieties, Yellow Jersey, Big Leaf Up River, $1.75 per 1000 cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

CABBAGE, CELERY, KOHL RABI, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Onion, Beet, Lettuce, $1.00 per 1000. Tomato—$2.00 per 1000. Pepper—$3.00 per 1000. Cauliflower—$3.50 per 1000. Egg Plant—$4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Early Copenhagen Market, Glory of Ekheuzen, Red Danish, Short Stemmed Danish Ballhead. Ready from June 1st to August 1st. Write for prices. BYRON T. JOHNSON, R. F. D. No. 3, Cortland, New York.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — — — *To Poison Cutworms* — — — — — — — — — By Ray Inman

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

Plants

50 ACRES FIELD GROWN Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Some of finest we ever grew. Special—$1.00 thousand. Prompt Shipments, entire satisfaction guaranteed. or money refunded. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—for late planting, dozen varieties, name choice—Cabbage $1.00—thousand collect—$1.75 prepaid—Tomato—$2.50 prepaid, 10,000, collect $15.00; Sweet Potato, earliest varieties, $3.00 prepaid, 10,000 collect $25.00. Well packed, ventilated crates, satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

MILLION CABBAGE & TOMATO Plants, leading varieties. Cabbage, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Succession, Wakefields, Danish Ballheads, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00, Postpaid. 10,000—$12.50, expressed. Tomato Plants, Nancy Hall, Cuban Yams, 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. Moss packed and good service. SERVICE PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

30 MILLION FINE FIELD Grown frostproof Cabbage Plants—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.50, prepaid. Expressed, 10,000—$15.00. Tomato Plants same price. Sweet Potato $3.00 thousand prepaid. Expressed, 10,000—$20.00. Prompt shipments, good plants, satisfaction, absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 15 years satisfactory service. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

NICE FIELDGROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS, Cabbage, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Succession, 300—$1; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2, postpaid. 10,000—$12.50, Express. Tomato Plants, Stone, Baltimore, Matchless, same as cabbage. Potato plants, Nancy Hall, Cuban Yams, 500—$2.00; 1000—$3.50, postpaid. Give us a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed, moss packed. IDEAL PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, TOMATO and Brussels Sprouts, Plants. Field Grown Plants. Cabbage Plants—4,000,000 Ready (May 25th to August 1st). Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Early Summer, Early Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, Summer Danish Ballhead, Short Stem Danish Ballhead, Tall Danish Ballhead, American Drumhead Savoy. Savoy, Red Danish and Dark Red Dutch. $2.00 per 1000; 5000, $9.00; 500, $1.25. RE-ROOTED CABBAGE PLANTS—$2.25 per 1000; 5000, $11.00; 500, $1.50. Cauliflower Plants—(All re-rooted) 500,000 Ready May 25th to August 1st. New Beds coming on each week. Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt $4.50 per 1000; 5000 for $20.00; 500, $2.50. TOMATO PLANTS—1,000,000 ready June 15th to July 1st. Bonny Best, John Baer, Shalk's Early Jewel, Matchless, and New Stone. $3.00 per 1000; 5000, $13.00; 500, $1.75. Brussels Sprouts—500,000 ready June 1st to July 15th. Danish Prize and Long Island Dwarf, $2.50 per 1000. Smaller Quantities—All orders for 100 plants or smaller quantities will be $1.00 per 100 Postpaid except Potted Plants. Send for free list of all Plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE and Sprout Plants. Cauliflower, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball and Early Erfurt $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20.00; 500, $2.50; 300, $2.00; 200, $1.50; 100, $1.00. Cabbage Plants, Copenhagen Market, Enkhinzen Glory, Danish Ballhead, Red Danish Stonehead, Succession, Surehead $2.25 per 1000: 5000, $10.00; 500, $1.60. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, $3.00 per 1000; 500, $2.00. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

CELERY—White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, Golden and Easy Blanching. CABBAGE—Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Plants ready for field. $1.25—1000; $10.00—10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.00; 10-$1.75. Smoking, 10-$1.50. PIPE FREE; Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed, good flavor; Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c, 10, $1.75. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION. Mayfield, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, Slightly Damaged Crockery, shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for $6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, Platters, Cups and Saucers, Bowls. Pitchers, Bakers. Mugs, Nappies, etc.—a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & COMPANY. Portland, Maine.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

THREE PAIR LADIES' Mercerized Stockings and card "Darnit" $1.00. Black, French Nude, Grey. 8½ to 10. Good openings for agents. GEO. B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

SWITCHES, Etc.—Combings made up. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

WOOL—SHIPPERS—FURS

WOOL—Ship large or small lots; best cash prices; we furnish bank reference; lots held separate when requested. S. H. LIVINGSTON. Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster. Pa.

WOOL AND SHEEP Pelts Wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

Another Chicken Thief Jailed in New Jersey

(*Continued from page* 1)

convicted and sentenced to one year in the State Prison at Trenton.

"He had a bad record" said Mr. Kennedy. "I arrested him back in 1912 for stealing chickens and again along about 1917 and he was sent up both times. One of the hens we found in the crate had her head wrung off. In a number of cases where chickens have been stolen lately, we found heads near the chicken house but since Cooper was arrested we haven't found any heads that have been wrung off."

"We found a bottle of home brew in the car. He had only paid $25 on the car so it went back to the man who sold it to him. He had possession of three other cars with licenses taken out in different counties but none of the three were paid for."

Officials Deserve Credit

Much credit is due Mr. Kennedy, Undersheriff Tryon and Sheriff Stratton for the prompt and efficient way they handled the case as well as to Mr. Gerlack and his son for their promptness in following up the thief. The $100 reward offered by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of a thief stealing chickens from a farm on which an A. A. Service Bureau sign is posted goes to Mr. Harry Gerlack.

Both Harry Gerlack and his father lost considerable in time and money in helping to prosecute the case. They drove their car to the county seat five times, a distance of fifteen miles and bought their own lunches, not to mention neglecting their work.

"If I had known it would be so much trouble, I don't know that I would have had him arrested," said Mr. Gerlack.

While we know how Mr. Gerlack feels about his trouble, we know that he feels his time well spent in helping to jail an old time offender and we trust that the reward which he so fully earned will compensate him for his lost time and trouble.

Thieves Still at Work

Chicken thieves are still working in Gloucester and Salem counties. It is reported that 400 broilers were recently stolen from the farm of Samuel Edwards near Monroeville. About 100 hens were taken from the farm of John Steading a week ago and as yet there is no trace of the thief. Mr. Davis, near Woodstown is also a recent sufferer having lost about 250 hens. It is estimated by a prominent poultry buyer that in the past several years from forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of hens and chickens have been stolen in Gloucester County. One farmer has purchased two police dogs. He has strung a wire along the front of the henhouse and at night the dogs are chained to the wire with a sliding ring which allows them to range the full length of the house.

The importance of immediately getting in touch with the nearest State Trooper or with the Sheriff of the county, when a theft is discovered cannot be too strongly emphasized. Had Mr. Gerlack failed to act immediately there is little doubt but that Cooper would still be at large. He had no job and apparently lived by his thefts of chickens. One can only estimate the number he stole each year. It is sincerely to be hoped that through the cooperation of poultry owners, and those charged with enforcing the laws that others who are stealing poultry may also be caught and convicted.

Beau Geste

(*Continued from page* 16)

for none were in sight, and they made no sound. No one doubted, however, that a very complete chain of watchful sentries ringed us round, and made it utterly impossible for anyone to leave the fort and bring help to his besieged comrades.

The fact that Lejaune sent no one to make the attempt seemed to confirm the story that Dupré had told Cordier as they bandaged the wounded, and to show that Lejaune believed that the *goums* had got away.

It would be a wellnigh hopeless enterprise, but there was just a chance in a thousand that a daring and skilful scout might be able to crawl to where their camels were, and get away on one. Nor was Lejaune the man to take any count of the fact that it was almost certain torture and death for the man who attempted it.

I decided that, on the one hand, he felt pretty sure the *goums* had got away to Tokotu directly the Arabs appeared, and that, on the other hand, the two or three men whom he could trust were just the men whom he could not spare.

Unless St. André, Michael, and I were with him, his fate would be the same whether he drove the Arabs off or no, and doubtless he would rather go down fighting Arabs, than be murdered by his own men.

I was ordered on duty as sentry, and, for two hours, patrolled my side of the roof with my eyes on the moonlit desert, where nothing moved and whence no sound came.

When relieved, I had a little chat with St. André after he had posted my relief.

"Dawn will be the dangerous time; they'll rush us then," he said, "and it will want quick shooting to keep them down if they come all together and on all four sides at once. They must be a hundred to one. . . . I wonder if they'll bring ropes and poles, or ride their camels right up to the walls. . . ."

"If they don't count the cost, I don't see how we can keep them out," I said.

"Nothing could keep them out," replied St. André. "But if they fail at dawn they won't try again until the next dawn. They'll just pepper us all day and tire us out. . . . They think they have all the time they want."

"Haven't they?" I asked.

"No," replied St. André. "Lejaune is certain that one of the *goums* got away.

"What about their ammunition?" I asked. "The Touaregs', I mean."

"The more they spend the more determined they'll be to get ours, and the more likely to put their money on a swift dawn-rush with cold steel. . . ."

I lay down and fell asleep, to be awakened by the bugle and Lejaune's shout of "Stand to!"

There was no sign of dawn and none of the Arabs.

From the centre of the roof, Lejaune addressed the diminished garrison of Fort Zinderneuf.

"Now, my merry birds," said he, "you're going to sing, and sing like the happily joyous larks you are. We'll let our Arab friends know that we're not only awake, but also merry and bright. Now then—the *Marching Song of the Legion* first. All together, you warbling water-rats—Now." And led by his powerful bellow, we sang at the tops of our voices.

(*To Be Continued*)

A. A. Information Contest

(*Continued from page* 2)

ported into the United States in 1926 than was exported?

5. What farmer near Schenectady produced 32½ bushels of buckwheat per acre?

6. What is Pyrethrum?

7. What is the population of Canada?

8. What was John Ruskin's definition of Right Dress?

9. What is the cause of Azoturia?

10. What organization publishes the "Truth Teller"?

The Prize Winners

The first prize was won by Mrs. J. R. Leichty, Boonville, N. Y., and the second price was won by Mrs. Clyde Cooper, Attica, N. Y. There was a tie for third place so prizes were awarded to Mrs. Jerome N. Townsend, Bath, N. Y., and Miss Lydia S. Van Liew, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

The correct answers to the fourth set of questions may be found in the following issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST:

1. May 7, Page 8 or May 28, Page 4.
2. Any five on Pages 8 and 9, May 14.
3. April 30, Page 4.
4. May 14, Page 23.
5. May 28, Page 6.
6. April 23, Page 18.
7. April 9, Page 18.
8. May 21, Page 21, March 5 Page 10.
9. April 16, Page 4, or March 5, Page 21.
10. May 14, Page 13.

More About Beef Cattle for Eastern Farms

(*Continued from page* 3)

for the past few years. The distance from milk station might also be considered, as the beef cattle can be drawn considerable distance at little cost.

My Costs of Production

In order to give a more definite idea of the returns from beef cattle I have, from my own experience and from consulting some of the best authorities, whom I know, worked out a careful estimate of the costs which would warrant raising beef and the probable returns from a cow.

I am decidedly in favor of having the calves come in the springtime and keeping them over two summers and one winter, thus eliminating the labor or expense of securing winter feed. I favor marketing the steers at about 18 months old, at which time they should weigh from 1000 to 1200 lbs. and at present prices should sell from 10 to 12 cents per lb. Taking the average of both, the steer would weigh 1100 lbs. and sell for 11c per lb. or $121.00. A heifer would be worth about 10% less.

The following table, I believe, gives a fair estimate of what this steer should cost under favorable conditions:

Pasture for cow and calf one summer	$ 8.00
Roughage for cow one winter	8.00
1200 lbs. good hay for calf one winter	12.00
1000 lbs. grain for calf one winter	15.00
Good pasture for steer one summer	6.00
Interest on value of cow	7.00
Service of bull	3.00
Depreciation of cow	7.00
Loss from disease and accident	7.00
Labor cost for 18 months	12.00
	$85.00

In my own community I can keep costs down to these figures and sometimes lower. Last summer I kept 16 head of pure-bred Angus cattle on a tract of land that I rented for $20.00, and never had cattle do better. Your local conditions maybe equally favorable or they may be decidedly unfavorable to beef raiasing.

The business of growing purebred animals of a beef breed for breeding stock, or of finishing western steers for market might fit well with decidedly different conditions than we have considered in this problem of beef raising. In this article I have considered only beef cattle which were bred and raised on the same farm.

Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Proprietor of Stanley Egg Co. Again In Business

Will you please tell me if I. Goodman doing business under the name of Goodman's Sanitary Dairy, 34 Orchard Street, Tarrytown, N. Y., is a reliable man to send eggs to.

THE Service Bureau is well acquainted with I. Goodman and references to him have appeared in these columns before. According to the *New York Packer,* the individual conducting Goodman's Sanitary Dairy in Tarrytown, is the same Irving Goodman, who formerly was proprietor of the Stanley Butter & Egg Company at 871 Jennings Street. He also conducted the Irving Butter & Egg Company at 566 West 207th Street.

When Mr. Goodman was conducting the Stanley Egg Company we had any number of complaints against that concern and succeeded in collecting all but one account. A number of complaints were received from our subscribers who had been paid by checks that went to protest. Several claims that Goodman settled through the Service Bureau were paid by checks that went to protest, but were eventually made good. The Stanley Egg Company was known at that time as a decidedly poor risk, comments having been made in the trade publications.

Several months ago fire destroyed considerable of Mr. Goodman's property and for a time he was not heard of. Now he shows up in Tarrytown. We pass this information on to our subscribers in order that they may know how to act in case they are approached or solicited for shipments. Goodman is not licensed and bonded and is regarded by the trade as being a very decided risk.

It Depends What They Are Selling

Representatives for the Sugar Jack Press and converter are covering this territory (Jefferson County) for the U. S. Farm Feed Corporation of 11 Broadway, New York City. Farmers in our section are being approached by one of the representatives who says they are looking for agents in New York State.

WE first heard of the Sugar Jack a couple of years ago. It is said that in Canada, Sugar Jacks are being used with considerable success. We have never seen one of these things work but we have talked to folks who have seen them in use, and great things are claimed for them.

Concerning the merits of this contrivance the Service Bureau has nothing to say.

However we are very firm in the opinion that any one who is approached to buy stocks in this concern should be extremely cautious before putting out any money. It must be borne in mind that as yet the venture is speculative. In other words, the earning capacity of the company is not established and therefore cannot yet be considered a thoroughly conservative investment. There is an element of speculation as yet and until that has become eliminated persons intending to invest their money should weigh the facts carefully.

Help NOT Wanted; Advice Sold on Bargain Basis

I am attaching a clipping I made from one of the papers we get that was cut from the Female Help Wanted columns in the classified section. I took up typewriting when I was in school and now I believe I could use some of my spare time in making pin money. Would you kindly advise me about the proposition?

THE ad accompanying the above letter was that of a concern in Miami, Florida. Usually propositions of this type are advertised a long way from home.

"TYPISTS wanted for manuscript and scenario work, spare time, home work, big pay."

An investigation of the proposition by the National Better Business Bureau reveals that it is a scheme to sell instruetions designed to "show typists how to make dollars out of their spare time, typing manuscripts and scenarios and the inauguration of a typing bureau, and how to seeure the work".

Those to respond to the ad receive a form letter which states that first a demand was made to deal direet with the authors, furnishing work direet to the typist but as the demand was so great this was necessarily diseontinued and instructions only were offered with the information as to how to secure work.

An Inducement to Quick "Fish"

The cost of this information is $5. However, if the respondent is quick acting and the money is sent in in a short time, it is only $2. Time is evidently a big proposition with these people.

Obviously this is not a Help Wanted proposition at all. It is merely a concern that supposedly advises and when we consider the price-dickering we question whether the advice is worth anything.

A Directory, Not an Employer of Help

I read the following ad in our local paper and would like to know something about the concern. Do they obtain a good job for a fellow?

THE ad that accompanied our subscriber's letter reads as follows:

"YOUNG MEN—Steamship position, Europe, Orient; good pay; experience not necessary; send addressed envelope for list of positions. —N. Y."

We investigated the proposition and found that the agency does not obtain employment. Respondents receive a form letter which tells of the many positions available on ship board and the advantages connected with them, going on to say that previous sea experience is unnecessary but that the only difficulty with obtaining such a position is in not knowing where to apply for employment.

The advertiser then goes on to say that at great trouble and expense he has compiled instructions necessary for one to secure employment as well as a list of prineipal shipping companies on the Atlantic and Pacific; and that this information would be sent to respondents on the receipt of $2.00. However, if remittance is quickly made the charge is only $1. The National Better Business Bureau states that this is a misleading advertisement for it should not be placed under the Help Wanted columns. The agency does not sell help. It merely sells a list of the shipping companies employing help.

Insurance Indemnities Paid in May

Paid up to December 31, 1925	$21,359.30
During 1926	30,994.06
January 1 to May 31, 1927	14,722.77
Total paid to date	$67,076.13

Details of Indemnities Paid During May 1927

John England, Fonda, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon.*	$ 50.00
Edward W. Snow, Norfolk, N. Y. — *Auto over-turned—injured leg*	20.00
Carl Gerber, Groton, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon—injured shoulder.*	30.00
LeRoy F. Colton, Dalton, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs.*	30.00
Ida J. Ward, Rome, N. Y. — *Thrown from sleigh—dislocated shoulder.*	50.00
Frank Stewart, Medford, N. J. — *Auto collision—broken knee, lacerations.*	130.00
Emma J. Wood, Wendell, Mass. — *Auto aaccident—fractures and injuries.*	50.00
G. W. Harrington, Ulster, Pa. — *Auto accident—wrenched back.*	40.00
I. N. Grant, New Ashford, Mass. — *Thrown from sleigh—injuries.*	60.00
Irving Gardner, Hartwick, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon—fractures.*	20.00
G. L. Brainard, Walton, N. Y. — *Truck struck by train—fractured left leg.*	130.00
Louis Campo, Jefferson, N. Y. — *Thrown from sleigh—minor injuries.*	20.00
Geo. N. Hall, Sugar Grove, Pa. — *Thrown from bob-sled.*	80.00
George W. Sloat, Carmel, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon.*	34.28
E. C. Coale, New Windsor, Md. — *Thrown from wagon—fractured rib.*	30.00
R. T. Sutton, Watertown, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon—fractured rib.*	20.00
Chaarles Gott, East Chatham, N. Y., No. 2 — *Thrown from load of hay—injured arm.*	10.00
B. A. Williams, Kennedy, N. Y. — *Thrown from manure boat—fractured knee.*	32.86
Roberta Searle, Randolph, N. Y. — *Auto hit by train—leg broken.*	80.00
Mrs. F. Searle, Randolph, N. Y. — *Auto hit by train—arm broken.*	130.00
Alexander Rytlewski Est., Holley N. Y. — *Auto struck by trolley—killed.*	1000.00
R. Wiles, Middletown, Md. — *Auto collision—minor injuries.*	10.00
John A. Easton, Sykesville, Md. — *Auto accident—minor injuries.*	20.00
Arthur B. Carter, Shokan, N. Y. — *Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs left side.*	41.43
Mervin P. Whitbeck, Copake Falls, N. Y. No. 1 — *Thrown from auto—fractured ribs.*	40.00
John H. Gibbons, Sr. Est., Townsend, Del. — *Thrown from auto—fractured skull.*	1000.00
Wm. P. Render, Antwerp, N. Y. R. No. 4 — *Thrown from hay-rack—sprains.*	10.00
Peter Garrow Est., Beekmantown, N. Y. — *Auto struck ditch—killed.*	1000.00
R. N. Utter, Walton, N. Y. 73 Mead St. — *Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs.*	20.00
Lena M. Greis, Camden, N. Y. R. No. 2 — *Auto accident—bruises and sprains.*	40.00
	$4,228.57

Tells How, Does Not Offer Help

I noticed the following ad in our paper under the heading of Female Help Wanted. "WOMEN—Plain sewing on silk underwear earn $3 to $5 daily; enclose stamped addressed envelope for particulars. Shore Silk Company, New Jersey".

AN investigation of the above ad by the National Better Business Bureau reveals that the company is really offering for sale instructions to those who contemplate sewing on silk underwear at home. The respondent is asked to remit $1.85 to cover cost of materials and instructions. Nothing is said of the method of procuring additional materials for continuing the work and the circular letters do not state whether the merchandise is bought back by the company after it is finished.

This is a home work scheme that was revealed in the columns of the Service Bureau some weeks ago, and the matter is again brought to the attention of our readers. We have not heard of a single home work scheme of the garment-working type that we can unqualifiedly endorse.

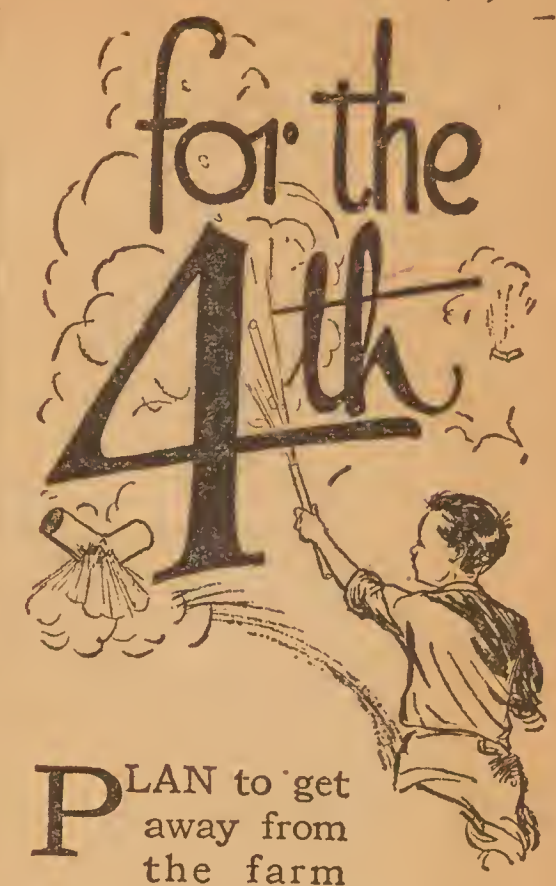
"Research University" Heads Indicted

LOUIS WIN RAPEER and Mrs. Virginia H. Saunders late of Washington, D. C., and alleged officers of the Research University, were indicted on April 4, 1927 by the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, charged on twelve counts with use of the mails in a scheme to defraud.

This indictment was the result of investigations made by the Post Office Inspectors and Assistant United States Attorney Pearl E. McCall in which the Better Business Bureau of the District of Columbia cooperated.

In the indictment handed down by the Grand Jury it was stated that the Research University was not a bona fide university at all but was a mere pretended university. The indictment went on to say that the Research University could not give to the students thorough instruction by capable instructors and professors who were leading experts of the United States Government. It also states in the Indictment that the Research University had no laboratories equipped for experimental studies in natural science and in fact had no laboratories for any purpose whatsoever. It is said that the Research University claimed that it maintained an employment service for the graduates but the announcement of the Grand Jury revealed that no employment service was maintained.

So ends another bubble of the type concerning which the Service Bureau has warned its readers so frequently. If you want to go to school there are enough agencies to give genuine advice without bothering with propositions typified by the institution mentioned above.



PLAN to get away from the farm home troubles and cares over the 4th of July holidays. There will be two days, during which you can make a fishing or camping trip that will give you great fun and a rest from everyday routine. For camping equipment, fishing tackle and sporting goods drop into the nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store for you will find there the necessities for such a trip and the little extra luxuries that will make your holidays more pleasant. Be sure that you have a vacuum jar or jug, a camp cook stove, flashlight, and plenty of fishing rods, lines and hooks to pack into your car before you leave. You will be more certain to find the good kinds, those that are never an extravagance, at one of these "tag" stores. Here's wishing you a lot of fun on this holiday, commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Mobiloil flies with Lindbergh

3700-mile flight gives lubrication its greatest test in history

Capt. Lindbergh has cabled us as follows:

"Vacuum Oil Company
New York

In my flight from New York to Paris my engine was lubricated with Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" and I am happy to say that it gave me every satisfaction. My engine functioned perfectly.

Charles A. Lindbergh"

NEVER before have the skill and daring of a single man gripped the world as did Captain Charles Lindbergh in his flight from New York to Paris.

In 33½ hours he flew 3700 miles—alone in a single-motored plane — through fair weather, storm and sleet—straight to his goal and to fame.

Success!

Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" lubricated the engine of Captain Lindbergh's plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis." And what a test of lubrication! That single engine must function perfectly. The slightest mishap meant instant danger, perhaps the end of the flight in the waters of the Atlantic.

The engine did function perfectly. The flight was a success.

Thus another great adventure is written into the vivid history of American aviation in which Gargoyle Mobiloil has played its part.

When Commander Byrd flew to the North Pole—he used Mobiloil "B."

When the U. S. Army fliers flew around the World in 1924—they used Mobiloil "B."

When Lieutenant Maughan flew across the United States "from dawn-to-dusk"—he used Mobiloil "B."

When Capt. Lindbergh flew from San Diego to New York—he used Mobiloil "B."

And now when Capt. Lindbergh flies from New York to Paris he uses Mobiloil "B."

In a press interview shortly after his arrival in Paris, Lindbergh said, "We had the worst possible weather for over 1000 miles over the open sea. I cannot say too much for the way the ship and the motor stood up under all this punishment."

Science wins!

The Gargoyle Mobiloil Engineers are constantly and directly associated with aeronautic developments just as they have been with automobile developments from the beginning. Their Chart of Automobile Recommendations is approved by 609 manufacturers of automobiles, farm tractors, motor trucks and other automotive equipment.

The Mobiloil "B" used by Lindbergh *was not a special oil.* It was the same Mobiloil "B" which is used today by thousands of farmers in their tractors and trucks. It was the same Mobiloil "B" which, with the other grades of Mobiloil, is for sale by good dealers everywhere.

Put this scientific margin of safety into the lubrication of your own motor. You will find Mobiloil the most economical as well as the safest oil to use.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country